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H. C. Wilkinson

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SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMATIC SKILL AS SHOWN IN THE "MERCHANT OF VENICE."

IN the "Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare shows himself a master of dramatic skill, for he takes two entirely distinct and dissimilar stories, an underplot, and an episode, and interweaves them into a unified drama; he overcomes difficulties and improbabilities, which would have wrecked almost any other dramatist attempting their presentation, in such a skillful way that the appearance of actuality is perfect. Although in his choice of material he does not conform strictly to dramatic principles, and for that very reason, by his incomparable skill, gains the greater triumph, yet it is evident from the development of the play that he is a master of dramatic technique. In the delineation and development of character, in depicting passion, in his use of contrast, the artist's hand appears. In short, the three elements of a dramatic idea—the ethical, æsthetic, and technical—find their perfection of form in the "Merchant of Venice."

Both the stories upon which Shakespeare founds his play are improbable, but the bond story is realistic, harsh, and commonplace, while the casket story is romantic to the highest degree. Shakespeare's poetic treatment of the second, however, diminishes the difficulties and improbabilities of the first. Laying the scene in Venice was a master stroke on his part, for Venice was at that time, in England, a synonym for everything beautiful and magnifi-

cent, while its merchant princes, splendid palaces, and habits of life filled Englishmen with admiration. Portia's home in Belmont was a still more shadowy place, a veritable fairy-land, making romantic Venice seem more real. Thus, the location of the play aided materially in distracting attention from any absurdities in plot.

The motive of the bond story is Nemesis, both in the ancient idea of it, as the power punishing a violation of proportion in human fortunes, and in its modern meaning of retribution. Upon Antonio, Shakespeare makes the ancient Nemesis descend. He has friends, position, wealth, prosperity of every kind; in character he is irreproachable, for the hatred and abuse of Jews was not considered wrong at that time. Therefore, some evil must come to him to counterbalance his uninterrupted good fortune. Shylock's Nemesis, on the other hand, overtakes him as just retribution for crime. With the irony of fate, he demands justice and the written law of Venice, the very agencies which bring about his ruin. There is a double Nemesis, since the Nemesis that overtakes Antonio is the sin that brings Nemesis upon Shylock.

The motive of the casket story is judgment by appearances, and the plot is very simple. But Shakespeare makes the theme exciting by having the most important results depend upon the choice. Again, there is the least possible evidence to judge by; so the choice must ultimately be the result of chance and the character of the choosers.

These two stories, aided by the underplot and the episode of the rings, Shakespeare has ingeniously interwoven into the play, "Merchant of Venice." This interweaving is indeed one of the most brilliant strokes of his genius. The motive of the bond story is the dramatic motive of the whole play, giving it unity. Then Bassanio, the complicating force in the bond story, becomes the resolving force in the casket story; while Portia, the center of the casket story is the resolving force in the bond story. The characters naturally group themselves about three centers, Antonio, Portia, and Shylock, and their general movement is towards the Portia group, where we find all the essential personages except Shylock at the end of the play.

The Jessica story in no way interferes with the main plot, but rather simplifies it. It gives occupation and *raison d'etre* to the various mechanical personages which must appear in every play, and serves to fill up the interval of three months between the sign-

ing of the bond, and its forfeiture. It assists the dramatic "hedging" in the delineation of Shylock by arousing our pity for him at the loss of his daughter and ducats. Also, in the trial scene, the fact that he has just been maddened by this double loss, and his rage intensified by knowing it is a Christian with whom Jessica has fled, serves in some way to explain his stubborn unyieldingness and fierce blood-thirstiness. Lorenzo and Jessica form a link between the two main stories at the very climax of both,—in the casket scene when they announced Antonio's misfortune to Bassanio in the height of his happiness.

The episode of the rings also assists in interweaving the main stories. Bassanio is a friend in one and a lover in the other, and by the request for the ring, an opportunity is given to test the relative strength of his friendship and his love. The merry, sportive side of Portia's character is revealed by the episode, and her nearness to that indefinable border-land between girlhood and womanhood. The curiosity of the audience as to how they will settle the matter is aroused, and helps release their minds from the high tension produced by the trial scene. When Bassanio gets home an explanation would have to be given him by Portia, and if it were not for the affair of the rings, distracting its attention, the audience might realize the improbability of her doing such an unusual thing as impersonating a judge in a law court. Thus the mechanism of the plot is greatly assisted by the episode of the rings.

Shakespeare, in uniting tragedy and romance as he did in this play, achieved the most brilliant success. The stories are equal in interest, although different in kind. Portia and Antonio are both introduced with an expression of sadness, and from that point go steadily in opposite directions—Portia to the height of happiness and Antonio to the depths of misfortune—until their climaxes meet in the casket scene.

Among the difficulties in dramatizing these stories is that of making Shylock's character bad enough for the bond incident to appear real, and yet not making the audience lose all sympathy for him. But Shakespeare counteracts his repulsiveness by exciting sympathy for his wrongs and the loss of his daughter, and by creating him a man of considerable intellect. Again, it is very improbable that a Jewish usurer would propose such a bond in a purely business transaction, or that a merchant would agree to sign it. Here, once more, however, Shakespeare shows his artistic skill.

Antonio thoroughly disapproves of interest, and this suggests to Shylock some other means of "assuring himself," and he, by a recital of Jacob's trick suggests a connection between flesh and interest. Thus the mind is prepared, though perhaps unconsciously, for the idea of taking Antonio's bond for a pound of flesh as security for the loan. As to Antonio's accepting it—Shylock says, "Seal me your bond in merry sport," and Antonio would be too proud to seem to defend himself against a jest; moreover his self-confidence would not admit the possibility of his failing to meet the obligation. Then the unlikelihood that the bond could be annulled by the quibble about the drop of blood occurs to the mind. But here, although Portia declares it unlawful for the Jew to shed a drop of Antonio's blood, still this decision is supplemented by the law in regard to an alien's plotting against the life of a citizen, so legal fairness is obtained, together with a very dramatic scene.

While Shakespeare shows the utmost ingenuity in thus combining these two stories, and in overcoming their inherent difficulties and improbabilities, his dramatic skill is most evident in the masterly way in which he constructs the play and unfolds the plot, scene by scene. The "Merchant of Venice" invites our attention at the outset, arouses interest as it proceeds, and finally confirms itself in our sympathies. There is a steady progression toward the end, all the action with one or two exceptions being organic to the play, and all the incidents contributing to the development of the plot.

A careful study of the first act is well repaid by the revelation of an artist's hand. The first act introduces the play perfectly to the audience. First, the conditions out of which the action grows are clearly shown. The state of affairs at Belmont, Antonio's prosperity, spendthrift Bassanio's suit of Portia and reliance on his friend's generosity, that friend's lack of present commodity and necessity to borrow, the Jew's hatred of all Christians in general and of Antonio in particular—all these lead up to the beginning of the action, signing the bond, which closes the first act. Secondly, the wishes and purposes of the characters appear; so that the audience knows Bassanio's aim is to win Portia and her possessions, while Shylock's is to bring about the ruin of the hated Antonio. With this knowledge at the beginning, therefore, it is prepared to appreciate the various steps of the working-out process. Antonio's unexplained sadness, foreshadowing the coming tragedy, and the

intimation of Bassanio's successful wooing, given in "Sometimes from her eyes I did receive fair speechless messages," are artistic touches, as is also Antonio's disapproval of interest and its influence on the plot. So at the end of the first act the chief characters are well introduced to us and their motives and purposes apparent; all antecedent facts are clear in the mind, while expectation and interest is aroused for what is to come.

In the second act the action is advanced and the interest sustained. The story of Lorenzo and Jessica is developed, allowing time to elapse before the *denouement;* the unsuccessful choice of Morocco and Aragon tells the audience which is the right casket, and thereby intensifies the suspense during Bassanio's choice; while further acquaintance with Shylock and the significant references to Antonio's losses keep the interest sustained. Here, also, is an instance of foreshadowing in Shylock, "There is some ill a-brewing toward my rest."

Act three is introduced by that dramatic scene between Shylock and Tubal, where Shakespeare shows his skill in the hardest of literary tasks—depicting passion. No ordinary actor can do justice to the Jew's sudden alternations from the hellish gloating of revenge to the pangs of outraged love—of gold. This scene is followed by the casket scene, the dramatic as well as the mechanical center of the play. It is the crisis, the turning-point, the climax of both stories, and upon it is lavished most of the poetry of the play. The utter self-abandonment of a noble nature like Portia's, the happiness of the lovers, rudely interrupted by the news of Antonio's peril, and Portia's playful scheme, together with the ring episode, makes a little drama by itself, to which the fifth act is a *finale.* In the trial scene, the audience, though recognizing Portia, is wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement by her incomparable plea for mercy, the grewsome scales and sharpened knife, and Antonio's affecting farewell speech wrung from him by the seemingly-heartless judge. Finally, after Antonio is saved and the Jew turns away, deprived of everything—money, daughter, and religion—the tendency to reaction in the minds of the audience is just satisfied by the much-disputed fifth act, with its satisfactory explanations, loving banter, and the enchanting poetry and music of the moonlight scene.

In drama, the author's management of the characters is quite as important as the plot. Here, Shakespeare surpasses all rivals. Above all, his characters are real persons with individual character-

istics. A few words paint them vividly; their conversation is consistent with their position; their motives are sufficient for their action.

In the "Merchant of Venice" there is not much development of character in any one person, from the beginning to the end; it is in the delineation of the characters as they are that Shakespeare shows his marvelous skill. Almost as soon as a character appears, some touch reveals the trend of his disposition. The first scene, besides starting the action, tells us clearly of Antonio's melancholy, self-sufficiency, and generosity; of Bassanio's willingness to be heavily indebted to his friend; of Gratiano's talkativeness and light-heartedness. Before the end of the first act Shylock has shown us his Jewish traits—love of money and hate of Christians—together with his ability to argue, his servility, deceit, and cruelty. Morocco and Aragon are studies of character, the choice of each being the result of the bundle of notions, habits, and principles to which we give that name. Portia and Shylock are creations which will be familiar as long as the English language remains. The contrast of characters enhances the individuality of each—Antonio's generosity against Shylock's avarice; Gratiano's good cheer against Antonio's melancholy; both Jessica's winsome girlhood and Shylock's repelling person are more vivid because of their proximity; while the simple-minded love affair of Lorenzo and Jessica sets off the more dignified couple.

Thus, contrary to those who say Shakespeare wrote his plays without any plan or dramatic knowledge, the "Merchant of Venice" proves him to be a master of the technical part of drama-writing. The plot is unfolded in an orderly manner, each act has a comparative conclusion, and the action is easily followed along the line of cause and effect.

There are three elements to a dramatic idea—the ethical, æsthetic, and technical. According to the first, the play must accord with the moral views of the time in which it is produced, and vice must not go unpunished. This law is not violated in the "Merchant of Venice," for abuse of Jews was not considered wrong at that time, and certainly the hardest heart would be satisfied with Shylock's punishment. To fulfill the second requisite, the play must interest and please. In this comedy, the villain is an admirable creation, to be respected though hated. In some scenes the audience is enthralled by suspense and dramatic interest, in others, charmed by romance

and beauty. From an æsthetic standpoint the play is eminently successful. We have shown its technical side and its freedom from such faults as falseness to nature, discontinuity of action, and obscurity.

Therefore, we may safely base Shakespeare's claim as a dramatic artist on this one play alone. First, from his ingenuity in combining the stories into one, then from his construction of a unified drama fulfilling all dramatic requirements, full of exquisite delineations of character, varied situations, full of interest and beauty.

—Edith H. Hayes, '99.

FRANKLIN'S PERFECTION CODE.

THE life of Benjamin Franklin is a well-spring of interest and inspiration. The story of his first entrance into the great city of Philadelphia, with his pockets bulging with soiled stockings, and a roll of bread under each arm, is as familiar as the story of Washington and his little hatchet, and the lesson it inculcates is as wholesome. Franklin's early poverty, industry, and integrity, with the future greatness which he attained, has stirred many a heart with lofty aspirations, and thrilled it with hopes of its attainment.

"What man has done, man can do," exclaims the disconsolate, poverty-stricken youth, now aflame with hope and confidence, and, bursting the bonds of station, spurning the limitations of poverty, resolves to do and dare in the interests of humanity. "What man has done I can do," is the youth's interpretation of the proverb, and though he may fail of the heights on which his eager eyes are fixed, he is forever a better and more useful citizen, capable of a broader and deeper manhood.

Whether we are conscious of the fact or not, the cause of the influence which Franklin and other great men exert upon us is a perception, on our part, that the means which have helped to make them great are those with which we have been toying from childhood. We have used them aimlessly and at random, they with purpose and persistence.

A recent perusal of Franklin's autobiography, written with his inimitable good sense, has revealed to me much of his inner life and habits of thought, and confirmed the principle just expressed. It is in agreement with this thought, and partly in obedience to it, that I have taken the liberty to annex, in a very slightly abridged form, the method which Franklin employed, when, as a young man of

twenty-five, he started out, as he says, to attain moral perfection. In this list will be found most of the "conducing means" to which he refers in the opening letter to his son, containing his reasons for writing an autobiography: "Having emerged from the poverty and obscurity in which I was born and bred, to a state of affluence and some degree of reputation in the world, and having gone so far through life with a considerable share of felicity, the *conducing means* I made use of, which, with the blessing of God, so well succeeded, my posterity may like to know, as they may find some of them suited to their own situations, and therefore fit to be imitated."

But if none of his "posterity" find this code "suitable to their own situations," they cannot fail to be interested in it, as illustrating, not a period in the life of the chief of America's great men, but a statement of principles, established in early manhood, and practiced through all the varying fortunes of a long and arduous, but eminently useful and successful life.

Temperance.—Eat not to dullness, drink not to elevation.

Silence.—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

Order.—Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

Resolution.—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

Frugality.—Make no expense but to do good to others or to yourself, *i.e.*, waste nothing.

Industry.—Lose no time, be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

Sincerity.—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly, and if you speak, speak accordingly.

Justice.—Wrong none by doing injuries or omitting the benefits that are your duties.

Moderation.—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries so much as you think they deserve.

Cleanliness.—Tolerate no uncleanliness in body, clothes, or habitation.

Tranquility.—Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Humility.—Imitate Jesus and Socrates.

The story of the adoption of these rules of order for his daily life is too interesting to be omitted in connection with the list.

When the list was complete, and the scope of each virtue deter-

mined, indicated by the short precept under each heading, and made with special reference to his own needs, he resolved to put it into operation. Intending to acquire the habit of each, he wisely began with one virtue, which was to be practiced alone for one week. In order to facilitate the work, the order of virtues in the list was arranged so that the acquisition of "those which preceded should aid in acquiring those which followed." Each evening was to see a severe self-examination on the required virtue of the week, and the debit items were entered in a book prepared for the purpose. At the beginning of a new week, judging that the previous week's abstinence had reduced the fault in question, the practice of a second virtue was begun, and the endeavor made to keep the debit entries from two virtues for a week. Every succeeding week a new virtue was undertaken, and the old continued, until in this manner the whole list was in daily practice.

Such was the plan, but the execution of it bothered him. Does this touch a common chord in your experience, gentle reader? Then do not despair, for you may surpass, in point of application, even the achievements of Franklin.

Bravely did young Franklin take up the self-imposed task, but soon found a large list of debit items entered against him. Undaunted he wrestled, fought, persevered, and at last had the satisfaction of seeing the number and frequency of the "black marks" decrease.

In the practice of order, however, he was incorrigible. The reason for much of his difficulty along this line, as future experience proved to him, and as we can easily see, lay in the attempt to devote certain hours of each day to particular work, which is impossible to any great extent, especially when one is in another's service. But the habit of keeping things in their places is not open to such objection, and that he did not acquire this virtue in early life was afterward lamented by Franklin, when the irresponsibility of a failing memory rendered the absence of order extremely troublesome and annoying.

The list, as originally drawn, did not contain Humility. The reason for its insertion is thus characteristically given by Franklin himself: "My list of virtues contained at first but twelve, but a Quaker friend having kindly informed me that I was generally thought proud; that my pride showed itself frequently in conversation; that I was not content with being in the right when discussing a point, but was overbearing and rather insolent; of which he convinced me by mentioning several instances, I determined endeavoring

to cure myself of this vice, or folly, among the rest, and I added *Humility* to the list, giving an extensive meaning to the word."

While we do not know to what degree Franklin acquired the essence of this virtue, it is certain that he dropped his self-assertive air and assumed the *dress* of humility, endeavoring at the same time to quell arrogant thoughts and feelings. In conversation and in advocating his opinions such expressions as "certainly," "undoubtedly," "it must be," gave place to "I apprehend," "I imagine," "it appears to me at present," "it seems to me." In brief, whatever tended to abruptly deny or contradict another's statement, or denoted a too exalted opinion of the certainty of his own views, were rigorously eliminated from his habits. It is to the use of such means, next to integrity, that he attributes much of his success in advocating new measures in his public life, besides a great increase in social influence in private life. The acquirement of a courteous address was not so difficult for him as the orderly arrangement of his studies, his papers being always in a chaotic condition, and for fifty years of his later life scarcely a dogmatical expression escaped his lips. Indeed, that which at first had been secured by a violent repression of his natural inclinations, became at length one of the most firmly established and easily practiced of his many virtues.

Such a great man was not likely to forget the *source* of virtue, and his list of virtues was prefaced by this brief prayer: "O Powerful Guide! Bountiful Father! Merciful Guide! increase in me that wisdom which discovers my truest interest. Strengthen my resolutions to perform what that wisdom dictates. Accept my kind offices to thy other children as the only return in my power for thy continual favor to me."

Great were the results which Franklin attributed to the use of his system. To temperance he ascribed the long life and strength of constitution for which he was famous. Industry and frugality early placed him in easy circumstances, and eventually secured him a fortune, and also enabled him to acquire that degree of knowledge which made him a useful citizen, and brought him not a little reputation among learned men. Sincerity and integrity bespoke the confidence of his country and the honorable employments which it conferred. To the combination of all the virtues he ascribes that ever-cheerful temperament, which caused his company to be sought by old and young, and his genial conversation like a gentle flame to warm and bless the hearts which fell beneath its magic sway.

—H. C. Small, '99.

OUR TWO WORLDS.

IT is, perhaps, a fanciful idea, and yet a very suggestive one, that every man lives in two worlds. Every one realizes that the opinion which his neighbors hold of him may often be a wrong one, because they judge only from his words and actions, while he himself knows what are his motives and purposes. This illustrates the relation of the two realms: the external world in which we act and speak; the inner world in which originate our thoughts and ideals.

This inner world is the result of the personality of each individual, which renders him isolated to a greater or less degree from all other people. This charmed circle is peculiarly his own, and no one else may enter, nor intrude upon his solitude here. Some great men seem to live almost entirely in this personal sphere, because to them solitude is most necessary. They must be alone. Their genius vanishes in the daylight of society. Smaller minds, on the other hand, are content to mingle with their kind, and some people are even most wretched if obliged to spend any time alone.

But these are the two extremes, and the majority of the human race occupies the middle ground, where both society and solitude are at once pleasant and desirable. Yet for all, there exists this same condition, the domain of self, which is never fully revealed to any one else, not because we are hypocrites, but because we each live in a world of our own, whose language is unintelligible to others.

Literature is full of examples which might be quoted. We rarely find a villain who is recognized as such by his associates. We read of some heroic characters who live their whole lives in an atmosphere of misunderstanding, or of some who purposely conceal their gentle hearts under a gruff exterior. Some of Ian Maclaren's Scotchmen are picturesque representatives of this last class. They seem unwilling to be discovered in their good deeds, and are always ready with a matter-of-fact excuse for their kindly services. Yet they never hesitate to sacrifice themselves if they may perform even the smallest neighborly kindness.

Let us look at these two realms separately and see what are the characteristics of each. The world of the soul is free from many of the disturbing influences of society, because it is peopled not with human beings, but with thoughts, motives, and ideals, which form a not less active, albeit more silent population. It is the kingdom of thought. But here, too, are struggles; some of the battles are contests between right and wrong, and what fearful battles they

often are! But they must be fought. No great man ever became great without overcoming opposition, and often his strongest opponents are his own wishes and inclinations. He has proved the truth of the words:

"Self-ease is pain; thy only rest
Is labor for a worthy end."

The victories won on this battle field are followed by triumphs as genuine, it may be, as those of the old Roman generals, and celebrated by the enthronement of new ideals. If right be crowned, then her standards are borne aloft; but if she be defeated, we can imagine them trampled underfoot, torn, and hopelessly soiled with dust.

In this world, at least, every man may be a king, and must be, if he would be a leader of men; for how can he rule others who cannot rule himself? He cannot help it, if, when he meets some person, his heart springs up to welcome a friend, while he finds only the most painful discomfort in the society of some one of hopelessly jarring nature. For he cannot choose who shall be the inhabitants of his external world, but he can choose his closest companions, his thoughts, and be happy or miserable in his own society, as he pleases.

But he cannot be always alone, and it is a matter of much importance to every man what that world is, in which he is placed by circumstances. This outer world seems much more tangible, since it needs little imagination to recall the scenes of our every-day life; but how much more complicated it is! Here every man has an influence on those with whom he associates, and his life is so interwoven with other lives that he may lose sight of himself as an individual in the great and absorbing interests of the complex element, called society. The great enterprises of the present time need many hands and many brains for actual success, and the co-operation of individuals is a necessity of our modern civilization. Man may work separately, but it is almost impossible to maintain an actual independence, one of another. In the associations which arise on this account, many new influences are felt, and we become social beings. The benefits to be derived are numerous. For instance, that there is inspiration in numbers has been proved again and again; we all know that it is easier to do some hard thing when others are doing it too. Yet, on the other hand, the doubtful act which would not be given a moment's consideration by one person alone is often entered upon by a number with hardly any hesitation.

Since people differ one from another, perfect harmony and agreement are impossible. And it may be due to this fact that people persist in holding different opinions on the same subject; that no satisfactory solution has yet been reached of many of the vexed social problems of the day. But the principal object of society, according to one eminent writer, is the development of sympathy. A man who spends much time in seclusion is apt to grow thoughtless of the interests and well-being of others, and it needs the personal contact with his fellow-beings, to arouse him to a feeling of fellowship in their sorrows and joys.

Such are some of the features of these two worlds, but though they are different enough to be thus distinguished, the boundaries of each cannot be fixed with geographical exactness, for their connection is close and vital. One cannot exist without the other, since both are mutually dependent. A person may sometimes long to separate the two and escape from the whirl of the outer world, by drawing into himself, as the snail withdraws into his shell; yet he would not be willing to sacrifice the pleasant things which come to him from his surroundings, his friends. The recluse, though he may satisfy his own inclinations, is not a valuable member of society.

On the other hand, any one who seeks to flee from himself is evidently attempting an impossibility. The man with an uneasy conscience may put a thousand miles of sea and land between himself and the scenes of his former life, but he cannot escape from that accusing voice. So these two spheres, one within the other, are a constant representation of life, and the truest life must be the one which keeps the balance even between the two, cultivating habits of earnest thought and firm allegience to the right, while practising toward all men that charity which "never faileth," and thus playing a worthy part in the drama of mankind.

—J. T. M., '99.

Williams College is to limit its students to three hundred.

Harvard's foot-ball team is the heaviest in the country, averaging 185 pounds.

Yale leads the list in the production of college presidents with 92. Out of thirty-five college graduates in the House of Representatives, she and the University of Michigan claim nine each, while Harvard follows with seven, and Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania with three each.

Bates Verse.

COMING-OF-AGE.

In her ancient home across the sea
  My lady cometh of age to-day;
And her tenants keep holiday merrily,
  And glad at their simple joy is she,
And in all the riches the day makes free,—
  Her lands and her weird manor, gray.

My day's work wearies hands and feet,
  An every-day lot my heritage;
But home and books are wealth complete,
  And my tenant robins each morning greet,—
Oh, life is grand, and work so sweet,
  And every day is my coming-of-age. —D., 1900.

"FINIS."

A few more tickings of the clock,
A space spanned by a breath
Is all now left; without doth knock
The ghost-like form of Death.

His sickle, sharpened clear and keen,
Its point, of true steel made,
Through all the earth doth widely beam,
A never-erring blade.

I see no writing on the wall,
No footprints in the snow,
Nor do I hear a distant call
As Paul did, long ago.

And still He comes; the very trees
Leaf bared, do nod and sway,
And bending lowly with the breeze,
They mourn the sad decay.

Without, the wind with sigh and groan,
Alone the stillness breaks,
With tender sorrow in each tone,
A heralder of Fates.

There can no hero intervene,
Heaven sealed is the decree,
Nor doth our sorrow come between
The Death fiend and his fee.

Now wild and wilder sighs the wind,
The snow in fury cast
Doth lack no energy to find
A shelter from the blast.

Again in spite of drifting snows,
Far o'er the stormy land,
Grim-visaged Death in ghastly pose,
With flashing eyes doth stand.

His bony hand hath clasped the blade
High o'er the victim's head—
It falls, nor could the hand be stayed,
And "'Ninety-seven" is dead. —"1900."

A THOUGHT.

As through a stained window
Of pattern rich or plain,
The sunlight streaming downward
Lends radiance to the pane,
"And throws on every object
A glowing crown of light,
Transforming all about it
With its own color bright."

So in our lives, God's blessings,
Shining within the heart,
Will make our pathway brighter,
And, if we do our part,
Will, through us, strengthen others
Whose paths may cross our own,
Shedding on those about us
The light that we have known. —B., '98.

THE NEW YEAR.

Loud ring the bells! The happy New Year,
Ushered in with songs and glee,
Brings a world of hopeless longing,
Listless, surging doubts to me.

New Year! Times of resolutions,
Time of promises and hopes,
Kept with joy from the Atlantic
To the western sunny slopes.

Then it is we meet Life's Problem,
Grim though it be, yet face to face,
Meet it with a world of wonder,
Longing to the past erase.

Greet the dawning of the future,
Often with uneasy fears,
Of the way that life may treat us
In the swiftly-passing years.

Let the past, then, lie deep buried
In its shroud of broken vows;
For the future is the altar
Where in fear the humblest bows.

There with higher aspirations
Each a votive off'ring brings,
There we wrestle with the question
That the doubter to us flings.

What's the future? None can tell us.
Solved this problem is by time,
And 'twill meet us when we wander
In a far and distant clime.

Should we stay at home 'twould greet us,
Still the question would appear,
What the next twelve months will bring us;
We can tell another year.

All that's left for us is "waiting,"
Trust in Him who rules the world,
Patience till another year has passed us
And into the past is hurled.

Then, and only then, the solving
Of this mystery is plain,
Down before the answer solemn
Goes all thought of greed and gain.

Then it is the truth comes plainly,
Comes then, though the humblest call,
All our life is in God's keeping,
And His rule is over all. —1900.

THE STAR FLOWER.

A star flower's pale, sweet face
Once smiled beside a stream;
A spirit pure did seem,
To bless that lonely place.

A shadow softly rose,
A shadow misty white;
And chilly in the night
The star flower sobbed her woes.

The shivery wraith of death
Caressed the tiny flower;
A zephyr flitted o'er,
The leaves fell with her breath. —'99.

Around the Editors' Table.

ANOTHER year has again been ushered in, bright with its hopes for the future, unclouded as yet with disappointment or pain, its early days crowded with half-formed dreams and earnest with good resolutions. Hopes for dear old Bates fill every student's heart; joy for the record in the year that has gone; a wish and a purpose to maintain that record in the year that is to come. Of her work in athletics we have reason to be proud, and none the less reason, too, for the steady maintenance of that high standard of scholarship which is admittedly hers. Next to our country and our home we love our college, our *Alma Mater*—tender mother—who teaches us each day lessons of life as well as of books. And so to each unselfish son and daughter there comes, linked with his own hopes and fears, a dream for Bates, which we trust may not be all a dream, and from every student's heart rises a fervent prayer, "May dear Bates prosper."

With this new year, too, another board of editors takes up the STUDENT work. We hope that it may be with success, and we urge the hearty co-operation of students, alumni, and friends. This is a recognized and important part of our college work, and should appeal to every lover of Bates. To the student body would we say: "Don't think that because the Junior Class has charge of the STUDENT theirs is the only responsibility. Yours is as great. Theirs is the administrative, chiefly; yours the contributive. If the paper is to be that which it should be—a true representative of the college life and spirit—all must participate." So write this down at the beginning of the new year: "Apart from my books, apart from athletics and social life, I *owe* a share of my time and my talent to the STUDENT."

With this issue the STUDENT appears in a new form and dress. For several years this matter has been agitated, and at last it has been accomplished. The result you see. We do not change merely to get something new, but because, after careful thought, we believed it would be for the better. In the single column of type and in the form we are but advancing in the line of the best college magazines of the day. The change in form necessitated the change in cover design. While we fear that to many of the alumni it may not seem

just like the same old friend, yet we hope that the same spirit will still be there, and beneath a changed exterior may be found the same warm heart.

IT should be the aim of every student to make the most of the opportunities offered him; and there is perhaps nothing in the college course left to the option of the student which, either now or later in life, will bring more real enjoyment to him than that department of nature-study taken up by the Sophomores under Professor Stanton.

To him who is already so well acquainted with his feathered friends that he can call them by name wherever he may meet them—in the woodland, in the meadow, or near some favorite pool—to such a one this admonition is unnecessary. He has already discovered the rich rewards which lie in store for all who choose to enter this field of research.

There are many reasons why each and every one should join in this helpful, interesting, and enjoyable study. In the first place, you have the exceptional opportunity of being assisted by a teacher whose heart is thoroughly in his work and whose authority is unquestioned. Again, for you who may be acquainted in a greater or less degree with the birds of summer, this season of the year affords abundant opportunities for new research. At this time you will find your bright-colored friends of summer attired in a more sombre hue, and those that in summer you were obliged to seek in the dark recesses of seclusion, now forced in search of food to seek the more open country. At this season of the year, too, you may study a few species which can be seen at no other time. And to you, who have hitherto taken no interest in this study, this season of the year is especially favorable. For, owing to the snow-covered earth and leafless trees, there is a much better opportunity for observing the peculiarities of a bird, such as color and habits, now than at any other time. In winter, too, you avoid that serious obstacle which at any other time confronts the beginner—the great number of species. Now you will meet with but few varieties, while in spring, summer, and fall you will be greatly confused by the continual arrival of new species, varying but little in appearance.

When you consider these reasons will you not admit that he who neglects the ornithology of his Sophomore winter is a loser indeed?

ONE year ago the Glee Clubs were organized—the Men's Glee Club after a silence of some years, the Ladies' Glee Club as the first in the history of the college. Both have observed faithful practice and have attained a good degree of success. The concerts given by them outside the city have been well received, and these, with the decorous conduct of the members of the clubs, have been an excellent advertisement for the college. The concerts at home have given the people of the city a pleasant surprise—and the people of Lewiston are glad to be so surprised in behalf of the college students. The Commencement Concert, in which the Glee Clubs bore a prominent part, was an innovation highly appreciated by the alumni of the college. The benefit concert, given last term, won applause from those whose approval we prize. The improvement in the singing in chapel exercises bears witness to the benefit derived from daily practice in these clubs. The outlook for the Glee Clubs for the year now opening is a promising one. The effort is no longer an experiment, for success is assured in the experience of the year just passed. Our material is better than ever before. The Class of '97 took away less in this line than the incoming class furnishes. The only thing necessary now is the former careful, persistent practice. It is for the members of these two clubs to say whether the work begun shall go on or become only the memory of past achievements. Now is the best time for practice. The warm spring days will soon be here, when all indoor labor will seem dull and uninteresting. Only one-half hour each day! Can we not afford that for the pleasure of friends and the advancement of *Alma Mater?*

THE first number of this year's STUDENT is an appropriate time for the recording of our New Year's resolutions. Perhaps you have not made many, lest you more easily forget them, but have determined to direct your energies toward keeping a few good ones. It is to be hoped that every student will be true to his purpose in this, and that the close of the year may find much to rejoice over and little to regret. But, meanwhile, let us make a practical application of our good intentions, and resolve to unite as a body of students in making our chapel exercises what they should be.

This term shows an improvement in this direction, conversation generally ceasing when the music begins, and only a few students yielding to the temptation to look over a hastily-prepared lesson,

instead of listening to the morning service. The fact that only at chapel do all the students meet together makes it necessary that here shall be done much of the work of seeing and speaking with those outside of our own class on matters too important to be neglected. And it would not be reasonable to find fault with this, but the principal thing is that for a few moments every student should drop all thoughts foreign to the worship of God.

It depends upon each student what the character of these exercises shall be, and if every one does his part then will all receive greater benefit and profit.

NOW, while we are in the midst of interest in the inter-collegiate debate, would it not be a good time to settle, yes or no, the question of the competitive selection of the disputants. It is well known that, last term, when the present debaters were chosen, much difficulty was experienced before a satisfactory selection was made. Under a competitive system this would be very nearly eliminated. It is much easier to judge a man's work while it is fresh in one's mind than when it must be recalled from six months previous. Such a plan was suggested a year ago, and was partly carried out. It was similar to this: from the general Sophomore debate in the fall term the six best men were selected to compete in the champion debate, and six others in a team debate; also a team of six from the Junior Class, these three debates to be held in the following summer term. From these eighteen speakers the best six were to be selected to hold a team debate in the next fall term, and from this debate the best three were to be the college representatives, the remaining three to serve as alternates, thus causing each man to have participated in three debates before representing his college. Could not this system or some modification of it be profitably introduced at Bates? It would give the practice of an additional debate, and every man, knowing what the possibilities were, would work harder for the coveted honor, and give himself a better training than under the present system.

The editors would present this question to the students and professors as worthy of careful consideration, and would even suggest that a committee be appointed by the league to confer with the Faculty concerning the advisability of such a system, and report to the student body.

Alumni Round-Table.

CLASS REVIEW.

Class of 1876 *(continued)*.

John Rankin. Resided in Wells, Me., 1876–81. Was superintendent of schools in Wells one year and Principal of High School, Princeton, Me., one year. First assistant teacher at House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New York City, 1881–88. Freight cashier, New York & New England Railroad, Boston, 1888. Address, 2 Harvard Place, Charlestown, Mass.

Hiram Waldo Ring. Taught school and studied law in various places in Maine, 1876–80. Principal of High School, Newmarket, N. H., 1880–82. Principal Academy, Ogden, Utah, 1883–91. The academy in 1883 numbered thirteen pupils, and when Mr. Ring resigned in 1891, about three hundred.

Thomas Hobbs Stacy. Student in Cobb Divinity School, 1876–79. Tutor in Bates College, 1876–79. Instructor in Cobb Divinity School, 1878–79. Pastor Free Baptist Churches, Fairport, N. Y., 1879–82; Lawrence, Mass., 1882–86; Auburn, Me., 1886–93; Saco, Me., 1893–. Delegate to General Conference, 1880, 1886, 1889, 1898; corresponding secretary of Free Baptist Foreign Mission Society, 1882–94; secretary Maine State Sunday-School Association, 1898. Published in 1895, "In the Path of Light Around the World," the result of a round-the-world mission tour; also author of "Gabriel," and other poems, 1890–91. At present, pastor of Cutts Avenue Free Baptist Church, Saco, 1893–; president Ministers' Conference of the Maine Free Baptist Association, 1894–. President York County Enforcement League, 1896–; vice-president Civic League of State of Maine, 1897. Editor of Maine Department of *The International Evangel*, published in St. Louis, Mo. Address, Saco, Me.

George Loring White. Teacher, 1876–81. Pastor Free Baptist Church in Sherburne, N. Y., 1881–84; Brunswick, Me., 1884–88. Farmington, N. H., 1888–92; New Hampton, N. H., 1892–96; Pittsfield, Me., 1896–. Author of a series of articles in the *Morning Star*, entitled "Hymns and Hymn Writers." Address, Pittsfield, Maine.

Edward Whitney. Teacher and stenographer in Merrimac, Mass., 1876–77; Haverhill, Mass., 1877–78; Harrison, Me., 1878–

80; Holyoke, Mass., 1880–81; Boston, 1881–84; Amesbury, Mass., 1884–. Address, Amesbury, Mass.

Horatio Woodbury, A.M., M.D. Graduate student at Portland School for Medical Instruction and at Maine Medical School. Resided in Auburn, Me., 1876–83. Physician in South Paris, Me., 1883–. Address, South Paris, Me.

Benjamin Herbert Young, M.D. Graduate student at Boston University. Physician in Amesbury, 1880–; member of school board three years; member of board of health since 1888. Address, Amesbury, Mass.

PERSONALS.

'69.—Rev. W. H. Bolster, D.D., gave an address before the Boston Ministers' Meeting, Monday, January 3, 1898.

'71.—Hon. J. T. Abbott of Keene, N. H., was bereaved of his mother, December 26, 1897.

'72.—John A. Jones, civil engineer for the city of Lewiston, has just completed his survey of the proposed Lewiston, Brunswick & Bath electric railroad and has made a highly satisfactory report to the managers. Mr. Jones is engineer in charge of the construction of the new road, as he was of the construction of the two new Lewiston and Auburn steel bridges.

'72.—The choice of Superintendent George E. Gay of Malden as president of the state association is not only the promotion of a long and faithful servant of the organization, but assures a vigorous and successful administration. Mr. Gay is one of the sons of Maine, a graduate of Bates College, was principal of the Malden High School for many years, was chosen superintendent a few years ago without solicitation on his part, and attained national reputation through his admirable handling of the Massachusetts educational exhibit at the World's Fair, and will probably be the Massachusetts candidate for the position of educational director of the Paris Exposition.

'73.—Hon. George E. Smith of Everett has been chosen President of the Massachusetts State Senate. On January 6th, Mr. Smith, as presiding officer of the joint convention, administered the obligation to Governor Roger Q. Wolcott and Lieutenant-Governor W. Murray Crane.

'75.—A. M. Spear, Esq., Gardiner, leads the record as the first "Grandfather" among Bates alumni. To his son-in-law, A. W. Small, Bates, '93, a daughter.

'76.—The competitive examination of applicants for appointment to a cadetship at the Military Academy at West Point and also at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, for the Second Congressional District of Maine, will be held in Lewiston, January 29th, under the direction of I. C. Phillips, Superintendent of Public Schools.

'81.—Rev. H. E. Foss, pastor of the First M. E. Church in Bangor, is heading a crusade of the local pastors to squelch the liquor sellers of the "Queen City."

'82.—Mr. B. W. Murch, formerly of Maine, and for several years past Principal of the Force School, in Washington, D. C., has received valuable Christmas presents from His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington. Mr. Ting Fang has a young son in one of the lower grades of the school, and has thus politely remembered the Principal. Mr. Murch is a graduate of of Bates, Class of '82.—*Boston Journal.*

'83.—*The Orange Blossom from Tampa*, is the title of a weekly publication issued by the Plant System, and edited by Mr. O. L. Frisbee. Its circulation is choice, including the guests of the Tampa Bay Hotel, with plenty of additional copies free to send to friends.
—*Lewiston Journal.*

'85.—Rev. E. B. Stiles has been lately visiting the churches of his denomination throughout western New York and Ohio.

'90.—Miss Mary Frances Angell of Lewiston is editor of the "Guild Column" in the *Morning Star.*

'94.—L. J. Brackett, December 22d, was united in marriage to Miss Anna C. Hicks of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Miss Hicks has been a student in the Institute of Technology, Boston. They were married in the Episcopal Church at West Roxbury, Mass. Garcelon, '90, was best man; R. L. Thompson, '96, was usher.

'94.—A. G. Marsh was ordained pastor of the Elmira Heights Free Baptist Church, N. Y., October 16, 1897.

'94.—At the regular meeting of Contoocook Valley Teachers' Association, at Hillsboro Bridge, January 8, 1898, Principal E. W. Small of Antrim, N. H., read an interesting article on "Parent and School."

'95.—Miss Emily B. Cornish, daughter of Judge A. D. Cornish of Lewiston, recently delivered a lecture upon physical culture before the students of the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston, which was pronounced by the professors to be a very scholarly effort

on her part, and beneficial to the hearers. Miss Cornish has been chosen secretary of her class in the college. She is also vice-president of the Southwick Literary Society, an organization connected with the institution. Besides her regular college work she is taking lessons in vocal music and private lessons in oratory. She will graduate the coming May after a three years' course of study.

—*Lewiston Journal.*

'96.—Hal Eaton is in the Harvard Law School.

'97.—Miss Charlotte M. Hanson of Auburn is assistant in the Mechanic Falls High School.

ALUMNI DINNER.

THERE were many eloquent speakers with many interesting themes at the fourteenth annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Bates College, held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Thursday evening, December 30, 1897.

Before the dinner there was a reception. Among the prominent persons present were Mr. E. C. Adams, '76, president of the association; President George C. Chase, '68, of Bates College; Rev. Charles G. Ames, D.D. (the degree of Doctor of Divinity was given Mr. Ames by Bates); Rev. Thomas Hobbs Stacy, '76; Carl E. Milliken, '97; and William Hoag of Harvard, who coaches the Bates College eleven.

Among the prominent alumni there were F. J. Daggett, '89; Dr. L. M. Palmer, '75, of South Framingham; Prof. H. S. Cowell, Principal of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.; Rev. W. H. Bolster; and Mr. C. C. Smith, the secretary of the association. There were also a number of the alumnae.

About fifty sat down to dinner. After dinner, President Adams, who is the Head Master of the Newton High School, prefaced the speech-making with very happy, appropriate words. President Chase of Bates spoke on "The Function of American Colleges and its Exemplification by Bates." The function referred to by President Chase was the making of manhood and character, which function, he said, Bates fulfills pre-eminently.

Dr. Ames's topic was "The Social Function of the Educated." The speaker said that the educated are the center of educational influence; that they are an ever-present impulse toward good and that they are a restraint upon the influence of evil.

The other speakers were Rev. Mr. Stacy, Mr. Milliken, Mr. Hoag, Mr. Daggett, and Miss Frost. Miss Frost was called upon unexpectedly, but she answered gracefully.

It was one of the most successful meetings ever held by the association.

BATES AND THE MAINE PEDAGOGICAL CONVENTION.

THE Maine Pedagogical Society Convention was held at the State House, Augusta, on December 29, 30, 31, 1897. The following are the Bates men whose names appeared on the programme:

S. I. Graves, '94, who was vice-president for 1897, was elected president of the society for 1898. A. P. Irving, '93, Superintendent of Schools, Rockland, Me., was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Prof. I. F. Frisbee, '80, Principal of Latin School, Lewiston, Me., read a "learned paper" on "Greek in Secondary Schools." R. F. Springer, '95, Superintendent of Schools, Bowdoinham, Me., gave a good article on "English in Grammar Schools." E. P. Sampson, '73, Principal of Thornton Academy, had an instructive article on "The Harvard Report on Composition and Rhetoric."

Among the five-minute speeches, given by superintendents, on "What Educational Question Interests Me Most at Present," Superintendent I. C. Phillips, '76, Lewiston, discussed the question, "Modern Methods in Teaching Arithmetic."

Superintendent A. P. Irving, '93, Rockland, spoke about the need of teachers keeping in touch with modern methods of teaching by reading periodicals and other literature on the subject. Other speakers were Professor W. L. Powers, '88, Gardiner; Mr. C. C. Spratt, '93; Mr. Hoag, '96.

L. G. Jordan, Ph.D., '70, Professor in Bates College, proposed that the society have a full account of its proceedings published in one of the leading newspapers, and send a copy to each member of the society not present. This proposition was adopted.

Every student of Bates is interested to know that Bates alumni are taking a leading part in the educational movement of the State.

College men in the United States number only one-fifth of one per cent. of the whole population. They have furnished thirty per cent. of the Representatives, fifty per cent. of the Senators, and sixty per cent. of the Presidents.

Local Department.

It is an old saying, that "one must know a person before he can appreciate that person." But in regard to our highly esteemed instructor in Athletics, it is necessary, not only to know him, but to know of him, in order to fully appreciate him and what he is doing for the physical well-being of the students. He is constantly striving to improve the convenience and equipment of our athletic department. The recent improvements are as follows: The old bowling alleys have been taken up and replaced by new ones; new balls, pins, and other furnishings have been added, so that altogether some over four hundred dollars have been expended in this improvement. Now the class teams will have better opportunities for showing their comparative skill. Much to the delight of the Sophomores, Mr. Bolster has also added eighteen sets of boxing gloves. Almost any afternoon, about four o'clock, one can witness a free exhibition in this work. For a similar line of exercise, a new striking bag, with stand, has been put in. Thus far it has been in almost constant use throughout the afternoon. Its popularity shows it to be a very enjoyable exercise. Twelve pairs of fencing foils have been added to the list of equipment for the young ladies. Perhaps the most useful apparatus for general development among the new additions is the Standard Hydraulic Rowing Machine. This machine, together with the furnishings for the bowling alleys, was purchased of the Narragansett Machine Co., and is of the most improved kind. Besides the above-named additions, the Gymnasium had a thorough overhauling for repairs, such as the new covering for the protection of the windows, the oiling of the floors, etc. Several additions have also been made for the indoor practice of the track team, such as hurdles, indoor shots, etc. The following interesting programme of work for the term has been laid out by Mr. Bolster. Before giving the programme it might be well to say that the individuals of the various classes are arranged in divisions, for work on developing appliances, according to the strength tests which they took in the fall term. This is done to develop those parts of a student's body where he or she may be weak. The programme is as follows:

1.30 to 3.00 o'clock. The young ladies hold sway in the Gymnasium, taking up marching, fancy steps, free-hand movements, Indian clubs, wands, dumb-bells, fencing, and developing appliances. On Wednesday and Saturday, the work is optional, and the time spent mostly in games, bowling, basket-ball, etc. The division leaders are Misses Perkins, '98, Hayes, '98, Tasker, '98.

3.00 to 3.45 o'clock. The Junior boys take class work this hour, with single sticks, broadswords, and running, and also individual work on the developing machines.

3.45 to 4.30 o'clock. At this period the Sophomores take their class work in dumb-bells and boxing, together with individual work on the developing machines.

4.30 to 5.15 o'clock. During this hour the Freshmen have their class work, consisting of marching, setting-up exercises, and Indian clubs; they also work on the developing machines, together with tumbling and exercises upon the parallel and horizontal bars.

The Seniors, for whom work in the Gymnasium is optional, have chosen bowling as their means of exercise. Their time is from 3.00 to 4.00 o'clock.

The division leaders are Sprague, '98, Collins, '98, and Putnam, 1901.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Twelve bright Juniors, when one term was done,
Said they'd take Physics when the next begun.
Two are not yet back again,
And so there are but ten.
Two work their best for *the* debate,
And thus there are but eight.
Three more from schools may yet arrive,
But now there are but five.
One among the books does pore,
So now there are but four.
Four Juniors, so few, yet so merry,
They are all so industrious, very,
That in the Physics laboratory
They tell the strangest story.
The good Professor said that he
A quieter class did never see.

Victuri Salutamus.

The Reading Club is now taking up Homer's Iliad.

Professor Stanton is ill and as yet unable to hear his classes.

Miss Annette Goddard of Deering has joined the Class of 1901.

Professor Strong will please handle the piano stool with more care.

A. P. Pulsifer, '98, is unable to be with his classmates on account of illness.

Now that we cannot go skating, class sleigh-rides would not come amiss.

Let us hear more of the Building Fund Association this spring than in the past year.

Prof. W. T. Hewitt of Cornell has presented to the library some valuable German books.

Give the Glee Clubs your individual support by showing that you are interested in their welfare.

Mr. J. M. Paige of the Divinity School has received a call to the Free Baptist Church at Richmond.

Mr. Fortin, Archdeacon of Manitoba, gave a lecture at Roger Williams Hall, Monday afternoon, January 17th.

Each member of the Faculty received as a Christmas gift from Mrs. Goodspeed, a number of books of recent publication.

President Chase left town, Tuesday morning, for Massachusetts and New York, where he will remain for a few weeks in the interest of the college.

'99 regrets that two of its members, Miss Odiorne and Miss Edgerly, are unable, on account of ill health, to continue their studies this term.

On account of Professor Stanton's illness, Miss Woodman has been unable to be in the Library this term, and Miss Irving, '99, has been presiding as Librarian.

The Seniors are attending the recitations of the Theologues in Sociology. They claim that they are deriving great benefit from listening to the enthusiastic discussions.

On Friday, January 14th, Rev. C. S. Patton of Auburn lectured before the students of Cobb Divinity School, on the subject, "The Sense of Humor Utilized by the Pastor."

It is to be hoped that if Robinson Crusoe ever possessed a bag of gold it did not cause him so much trouble as the supposition of such a case causes the Political Economy class.

A new elective is offered to the Juniors, this term, in the study of Chaucer and the History of the English Language, under Professor Hartshorn. It is proving very popular.

What are we to tell the Freshman when he asks why a certain room in Hathorn Hall is called the Band Room? Here's hoping that that question may be answered by the band itself this spring.

'99 joins with 1900 in welcoming back to their studies, three ex-members of '99, Miss Grace Perkins, Mr. Leroy Brackett, and Mr. J. S. McCann, who return after a year's absence to join the Class of 1900.

It is reported that our friend and fellow-student, who hails from the land of bliss and potatoes, where time is valueless and no one seems to be in a hurry, has arrived, according to his usual custom, ahead of time.

Piæria is enjoying a new Kranich and Bach piano, which has been recently purchased of Mr. H. W. Berry of Boston. Mr. Berry acted in accordance with his customary generosity in furnishing the piano at a considerable reduction.

At the request of Colby, the Inter-collegiate Debate between Colby and Bates, has been postponed two weeks. According to the present agreement it is to occur March 4th. Colby's reason for desiring a change of time is the illness of one of her debaters.

If any student would like to know how any one of the young ladies at Cheney Hall passed her vacation, he may receive the desired information by calling for the circular letter which traveled through Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, during the five weeks of vacation.

Mr. Robert R. Gailey, traveling secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, addressed the students on Thursday evening, January 13th, and also gave a short talk at Chapel, Friday morning. He expects to sail, next month, for China, where his work will be among college men.

The Sophomores who were chosen to participate in the Champion Debate are Miss True, Emrich, Catheron, Glidden, Wagg, Staples, Powell, and Robbins. They have chosen the following question: *Resolved*, That the United States should Materially Increase its Army and Navy Armament.

That the Sophomore-Freshman distinction between classes disappears as the individual members become better acquainted and more highly enlightened, is to be proved in the broadest sense of the word, if reports are true, soon after the approaching Commencement. For, at that time, '97 and '98 are to bury the hatchet and solemnize this event by performing a sacrificial offering: '98 is to offer up one of its charming young maidens, while '97 will lead up to the altar a very promising young gentleman.

The number of students at the Latin School still continues to increase, six new students having entered this term. The interscholastic debating seems to have acquired a new impetus this year. As a result of the preliminary debate at the Latin School, the following three men have been chosen to represent that school in the debating contest with Hebron: Luckenbach, Roys, and Hunnewell. In the meantime the Lewiston High School and the Edward Little High School of Auburn hold a debating contest. The winners of

these two contests are then to debate for a prize offered by the College Club.

Not alone on the foot-ball field, not alone in the surrounding school-houses, has Bates been successfully represented during the fall and winter, but she has also sent her representatives far into the wilds of Maine and New Hampshire. During the past vacation, Mr. Milliken, '97, and Mr. Jordan, 1901, took a trip to the region of Moosehead Lake. After a very enjoyable week they returned, bringing home a deer. Mr. L'Heureux, '99, Mr. Mason and Mr. Brackett, 1900, were also successful in their hunting trip in New Hampshire, each securing a deer.

The following 30 volumes, purchased with the proceeds of Miss H. E. Hersey's lecture, have been added to the library: Holmes—complete works, 13 volumes; Traill—Social England, 6 volumes; Mitchell—English Lands, Letters, and Kings, 4 volumes; Mitchell—American Lands and Letters; Oliphant—Victorian Age of English Literature, 2 volumes; Browning—Blot in the Scutcheon; Browning—Christmas Eve and Easter Day. (These two volumes of Browning are edited by W. J. Rolfe and Miss Hersey.) Chapman—Bird Life; Hawthorne—Scarlet Letter.

That Jack Frost might not gain too strong a foot-hold in Parker Hall during the absence of the main army, Captain Saunders' regiment was left to protect the walls of this historic edifice. Although they suffered some desertions, yet this band of heroes bravely withstood the terrible onslaught of that tyrant of the North Pole, who, although he had succeeded in gaining admission into various unguarded sections of the building, was soon dislocated on the return of the army proper. It might not be out of order to give the names of those who composed this lone regiment. They are as follows: Captain Saunders' privates, Sprague, Bruce, Knowlton, Quinn and Griffin. These were assisted at trying moments by Prof. L. B. Costello, '98, A.B.C., and Dr. M. Sturgis, '00, D.E.F.

Much good work is being done by the Press Club this term. Three new members joined at the last meeting, and the club now represents the college in the following papers: Boston Herald, Lewiston Journal, Lewiston Sun, Belfast Age, Aroostook Pioneer, Presque Isle Herald, Houlton Times, Pittsfield Advertiser, Oxford Democrat, Norway Advertiser, Phillips Phonograph, Maine Statesman, Portland Press, Portland Argus, Portland Express, Bangor Daily News, and Kennebec Journal.

College Exchanges.

THERE is surely an inspiration from looking over the various college magazines. Many of the articles show careful thought and study. Christmastide has called forth an imposing array of stories, not a few of which are well worth the reading. All kinds are manifest—the humorous and the pathetic, the weird and the true to life. Yet how much the mood of the reader affects the appreciation bestowed on each one. Be it a merry mood, the melancholy and the sober must give way to the light and the fanciful; but be it sad, the witty and the grotesque are slighted for the grewsome and the pathetic.

The essay on "The Historical Novel," in the *Dartmouth Literary Monthly* shows more than ordinary skill. The thought is striking and presented with force and ease. As proof of this statement, these lines are quoted:

"Why should we be told always that men and women are almost divine, when in our daily walks we find them scarcely human? Why? Because seeing ugliness, men long for beauty; because there is a world of dreams, in whose realms every man may be a king, every woman a queen; because living in the midst of intrigue and strife and petty passion, men crave a glimpse of the lives that great men have led, 'of the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome.'"

In the same number, "A Gray Glove" is a clever and interesting story.

In *The Mountaineer*, "The Viol and the Bow" is a singularly fanciful and melodious poem. One verse is:

"It sang then of showers
And sweet blooming flowers,
That perfumed the air through the long summer hours,
And it sang of green mosses in violet dells,
Where deep in the blossoms a fairy maid dwells,
Who sings with delight, through the long summer days,
The mystical lays,
She sweetly plays,
On the cobweb-strung harp of the musical fays."

The *Bowdoin Quill* has a pathetic little glimpse into a lonely man's heart, entitled, "On Christmas Eve." Here, also, "Sketches of Negro Life" forcibly presents the peculiarities and customs of the dusky race in the South.

The *Sibyl* contains an essay on "Lowell's Treatment of Nature," which is noticeable for the harmony of thought and style.

"An Errant Quaker," in the *Smith College Monthly*, is a remarkably vivid story of child-life and its trials. Jonathan is a very real child, as the title of the article suggests.

The *Hebron Semester*, which is published twice a year, shows much care and thought.

Death of the Prairie Flower.

Fair in the roseate bloom of youth,
Pure in the innocence of truth,
Flower of the prairie, wild flower rare,
Whose fragrance scents the virgin air,
Filling the North-wind, deathly pale,
Stilling the voice of the eastern gale,
Joy to the West-wind, still in death,
Breathing the South-wind's pure, sweet breath;
Spirit of darkness, gloom and night,
Angel of radiant, shadeless light,
Star of the morning, pure, serene,
Halo of light in the vale between
The gray of night and the light of day,
Teeming with pleasure she passed away.
Oh, wind of the forest, add thy wail
To the plaintive note of the nightingale;
Sing of the charms that are now no more,
Oh, wing thy flight to the further shore,
And carry thy message of sad dismay
To the land where spirits fling away
The bands that burden and hold in thrall
The vision of light at the morrow's pall.
Oh, bird of the meadow, add thy song
To the voice of the brook as it flows along,
As in cadences sweet it seems to say,
"In the bloom of youth she is passed away."
Oh weep, ye flowers of the forest green,
Of the mountain pass and the deep ravine,
And kiss her grave with thy fragrant breath,
For the flower of the prairie sleeps in death.

—*Tennessee University Magazine.*

Au Clair de la Lune.

Prismic waves of mellow light
Fleck the shadows of the night,
From the mystic breath of fall
Creeps a glamour over all.
Still a maiden's face I see
'Neath a hawthorn by a lea;
Fast the crystal tears are falling,
Low a plaintive voice is calling:
Life, O Love, come back to me;
O my Love, I live in thee!

—*Vanderbilt Observer.*

Across the Empty Fields at Dawn.

Across the empty fields at dawn
I heard a quavering, half-hushed note
That trembled in a song-bird's throat
But for a moment, and was gone.

Brown, withered leaves the cold winds whirled,
With crackling sound, across my way,
Then silence, and the wintry day
Dawned cheerless on the weary world.

—*The Wellesley Magazine.*

A Lullaby to Kitty.

Purr low, purr-r-r low,
Curl up your sweet little tail, dear,
And shut tight your lovely green eyes.
I'll sing a lullaby low, dear,
By the light of the fireflies.
Purr low, purr low,
Away to the land where pussy dreams grow.

Purr low, purr-r-r low,
Hear the soft sounds in the dark, dear,
On your way to the dream-land shore,
The whisk of waving mouse tails, dear,
The scratch of their feet on the floor,
Purr low, purr low,
It's easy to catch them, they're moving so slow.

Purr low, purr-r-r low,
Open your eyes just a crack, dear,
By the dream-light yellow and pale
See shadows of swinging spools, dear,
No need now to play with your tail.
Purr low, purr low,
And soft laps to cuddle in all in a row.
Purr low, purr low,
You can purr and dream, too, dear pussy, you know.

—*The Smith College Monthly.*

Our Book-Shelf.

Sull' Oceano[1] (On Blue Water) is the title of a highly interesting book of travels by Edmondo de Amicis. It is an account of a voyage from Genoa to Buenos Ayres in the *Galileo*, a steamer carrying sixteen hundred emigrants. The narrative begins at the wharf at Genoa, and ends when the tug leaves the ship's side in the harbor of Montevideo. The author, a warm-hearted, educated young tourist, seems to have made the voyage on purpose to write the book. The interest in the story lies largely in the study of the types of humanity on board the steamer. Nothing is exaggerated, nothing is improbable. The writer is content "to hold up the glass to Nature," and show people as they are. His observant eye has singled out, and his ready pen has described at least twenty different groups of

characters, taken from both ends of the vessel, all saying and doing, in every case just what such persons would say and do. And these personalities are kept quite separate and distinct without the mention of a single name. The "commissary"; the perfumed steward; the blond lady, "whose eyes were rather too blue, and whose nose lacked character"; the Argentine lady, whose dusky beauty excited the envy of all feminine beholders; the "professor"; the big Bolognese; the middle-aged woman with the envy-hardened face; the love-lorn youth; the hump-backed monitor of the women's quarters; the lovely invalid girl from Mestre; the bloated Marsigliese, who "spoke Italian in a way to frighten the sharks"; the pessimistic Garibaldian; the monoculous Genoese, who "*kept an eye* upon the cook and could always tell whether they were to have liver pie or macaroni soup,"—each has a distinct personality. The narrative is full of interest throughout. It is more than the record of so many passages a day, it is the record of sixteen hundred lives for twenty-two days. De Amicis touches the chords of poetic feeling with no uncertain hand. He casts his eye upon the ship and writes of human joy and sorrow. He looks out over the sea and writes of an exaltation before whose might all human strife and bitterness are swept away.

Quo Vadis[2] is the rather enigmatical title of Henryk Sienkiewicz's latest novel. *Quo Vadis* is a narrative of the times of Nero, when Christianity first came in conflict with the power of Rome, when Peter and Paul were in the city as leaders of the rapidly-growing body of Christians, and Nero was there as the patron of vice and folly. Throughout the story, the writer shows us how strong is the power of the Holy Spirit, how imperishable Its might, albeit the blood of Christians must flow in rivers for Its furtherance, and the saint's answer to the hail, "*Quo Vadis, domine?*" must be, "To Rome and to death." The dramatic interest of the story centers around the three leading characters, Vinicius, the proud, patrician soldier; Lygia, the lovely Christian maiden; and Petronius, "*Arbiter Elegantiæ.*" Vinicius comes before us with the prestige of honorable service in the Armenian Wars, but before our eyes he gains a bloodless victory worthy the noblest warrior in the land. The bright blood of Christian sweetness makes terrible havoc in his veins, warring as it does with the dark ooze of selfish ambition and greedy desires; but when under the terrible ordeal of the arena, he whispers, albeit with whitened lips and choking breath, "I believe, I believe," the soul of the man has conquered and he is free. Lygia is a simple, daintily-reared girl who excites admiration at first, because of her beauty and simplicity; but as time goes on, and trials and temptations thicken, she develops a wonderful strength and sweetness of character which are as an anchor to the wild, undisciplined spirit of Vinicius. We follow her from scene to scene with all the ardor of a strong personal interest, and experience a deep feeling of relief when we see her safely at home in Sicily. Petronius stands alone throughout the story—unbelieving, wicked, elegant—too fastidious to be a brute, too indolent to become a Christian. Yet when he and his faithful underling so calmly part with life, we confess that the soul of poetry and beauty has departed from the place. The interest is strongly sustained throughout the whole story. No one beginning the book will willingly lay it aside.

[1] On Blue Water. By Edmondo de Amicis. Translated by Jacob B. Brown. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; $2.25.

[2] Quo Vadis. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated by Jeremiah Curtin. Little, Brown & Company, Boston.

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The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Roger Williams Hall, a new and beautiful building, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian Church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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This school was established by vote of the Trustees, June 27, 1894, to provide for the needs of students not qualified to enter the Divinity School. Its students have equal privileges in the building, libraries, lectures, and advantages already described. Its classes, however, are totally distinct from those of the Divinity School, the students uniting only in common chapel exercises and common prayer-meetings.

This department was opened September 10, 1895. The course of study is designed to be of practical value to Sunday-school superintendents, Bible class teachers, evangelists, and intelligent Christians generally, as well as to persons who contemplate the ministry.

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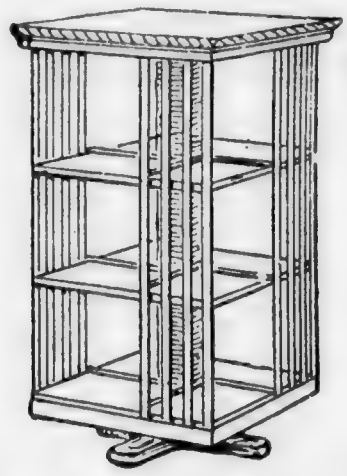
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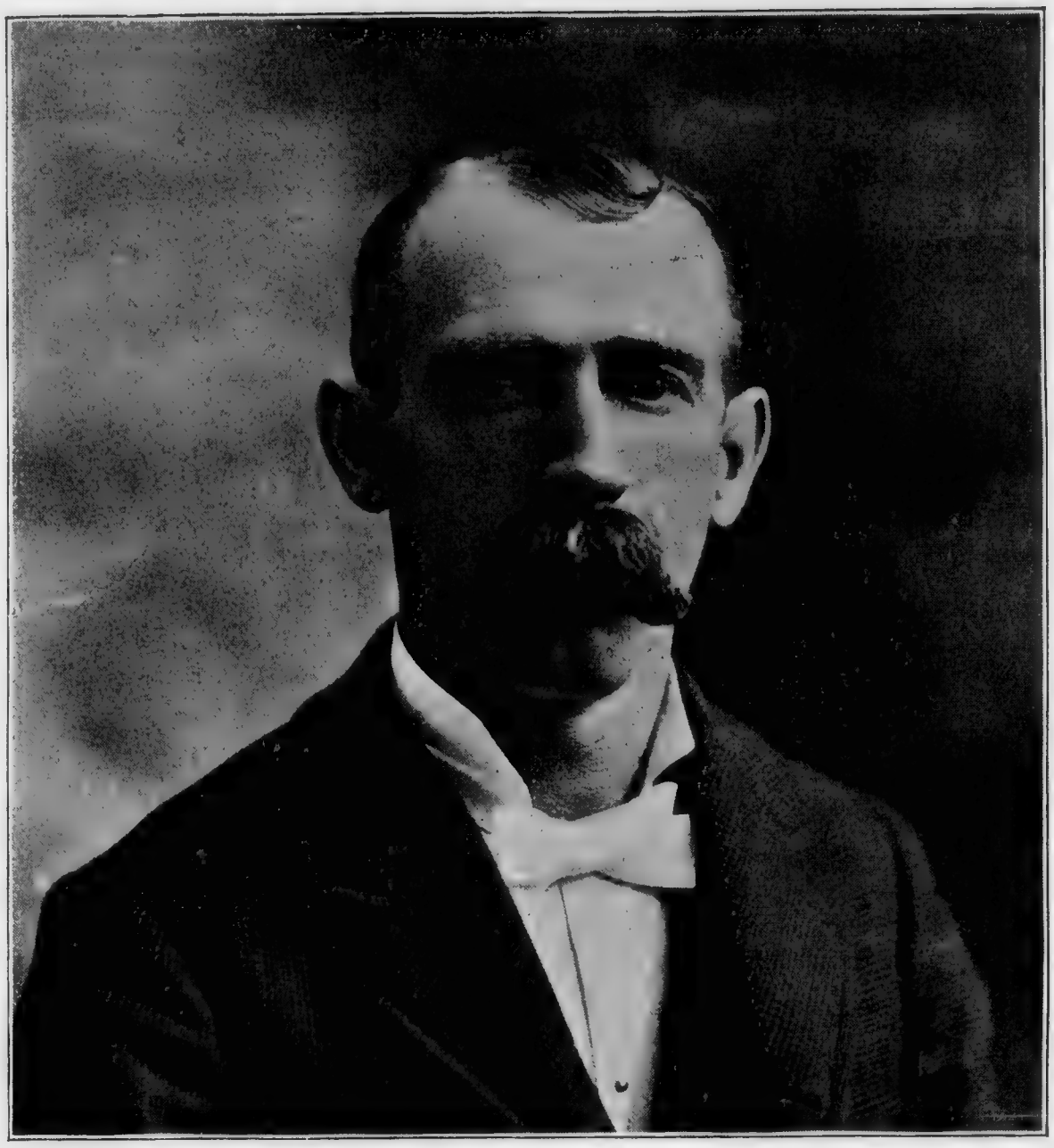
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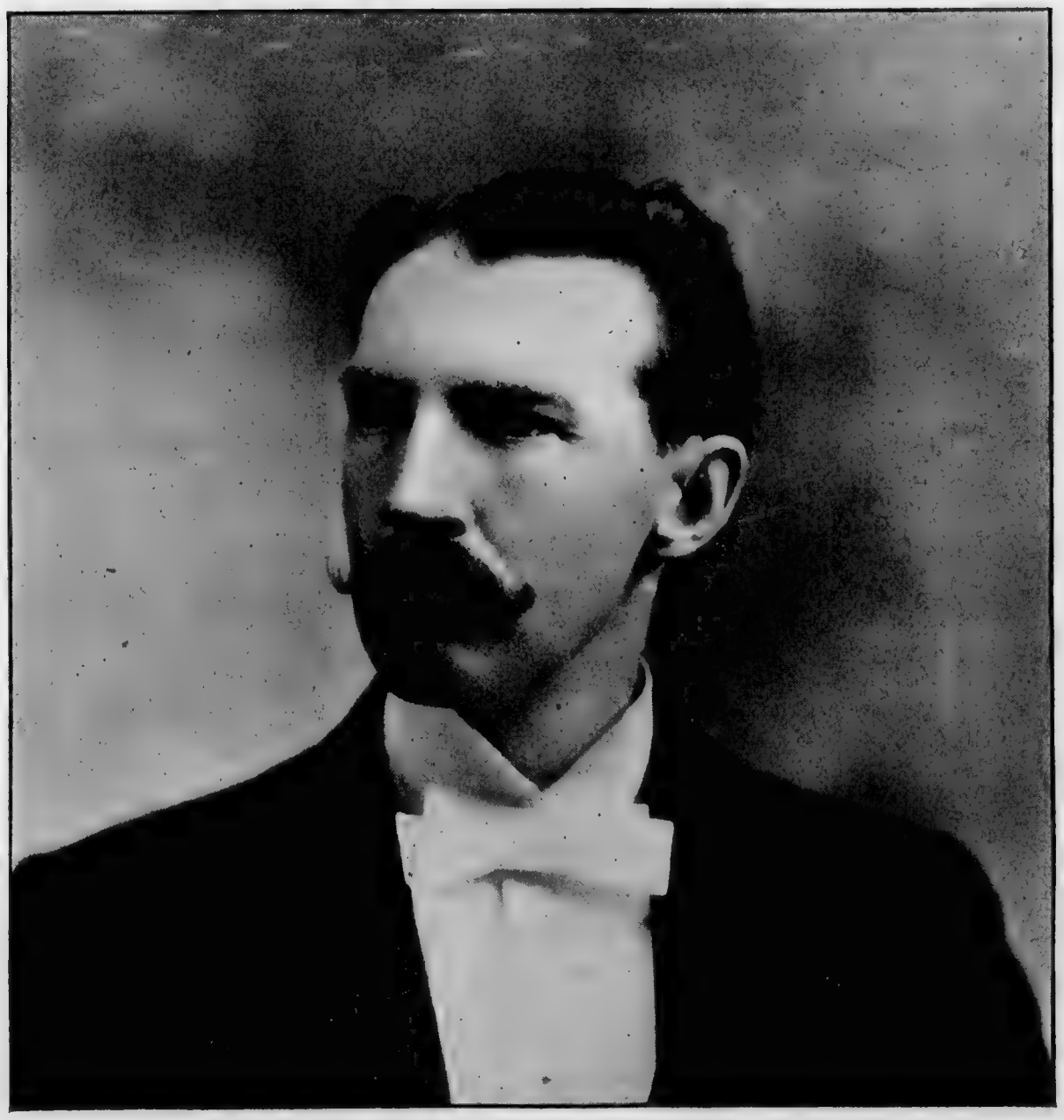
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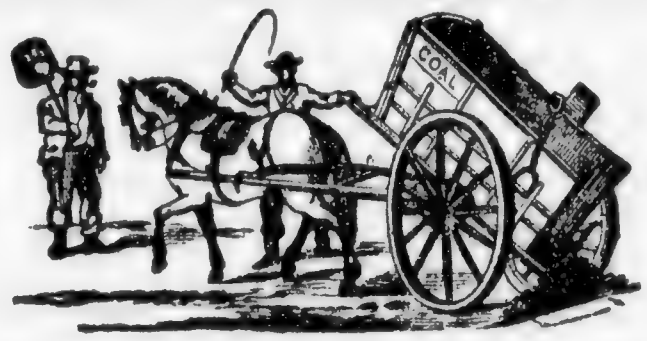
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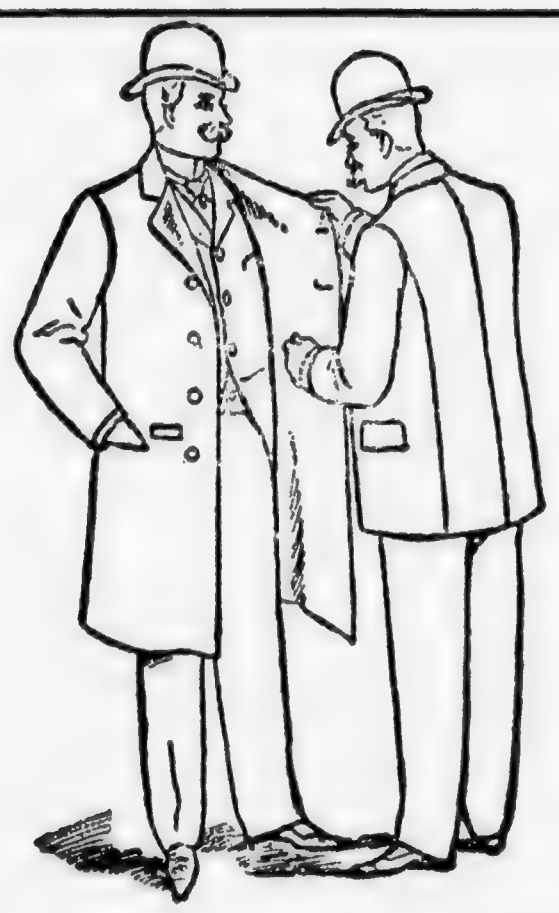
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WHAT IS A LIBERAL EDUCATION?

THE nineteenth century has been pre-eminently an era of inquiry and growth. In nothing is this fact more marked than in the marvellous development of education and the change which our theories upon that subject have undergone.

To-day, as never in the past, the demand upon education is for symmetrical men. We have learned that man is a threefold being. He is withal a unit, and to-day, unless his education is a drawing forth of the whole man, a harmonious development of all his powers, it is in no sense a liberal education. The liberally educated man is, from the very import of the expression, the free man; free to enter into the most abundant life, physical, mental, and spiritual, life of the highest usefulness, and of the highest happiness because the highest usefulness. He is, in short, the man who knows and lives life in its entirety.

Now, how is this conception to be realized? The provision for the physical development is provided with little difficulty, but the question that is agitating the educational world is this: What studies furnish the highest mental development, the freest intellectual vision; what most aid a man in becoming, in the words of Carlyle, "responsive and susceptible to truth and nobleness, with a sense to discern and a heart to love and reverence all beauty, order, goodness, wheresoever or in whatsoever forms and accompaniments they are to be seen."

Among such studies we do not hesitate to give language an important place, for language is the nucleus about which all other knowledge has its growth. The American student who has learned the perfect use of his mother tongue has acquired taste, judgment, and expression, and a powerful ally in mastering any other branch of learning to which he may turn.

Language, too, is the pass-word into the great realm of literature. If, as Matthew Arnold says, "the aim of culture is to know ourselves and the world," and if "we have, as a means to this culture, to know the best that has been thought and said in the world," then it is to English literature that we must turn. Here we find, in greatest abundance, the richest and most varied productions of human thought. Wide as are human interests, deep as are human passions and yearnings, all find expression in marvellous beauty and power, in the magnificent literature of the English language. At home in this domain, surely the student is well advanced in the culture that comes from knowing "the best that has been thought and said in the world."

It is, however, often said that until one has studied some other language he does not really know his own; and the aid in the mastering of the mother tongue, and the valuable mental training that the study of foreign languages gives are truly undeniable. Moreover, the end of this training, viz., the ability to appreciate the treasures of thought and knowledge among other peoples, removes prejudice and enlarges the sympathies, thus extending the mental horizon, and making a man truly liberal.

But while the study of French and German is coming to be recognized as indispensable in our modern life, there is a strong tendency to-day toward laying the ancient languages aside. It is true that the pedant, dwelling in the glories of the past, and oblivious to the great actual present, will never again be considered liberally educated, but let us consider well before we cast aside the refining, beautifying influence of the ancient classics. The grand and beautiful literature of Greece and Rome are not dead. They live in the words by which we utter our every thought; they live in every great literary production of modern time; they live in the wealth of allusion to their stories and land; they live in their sweet, ennobling influence upon the world to-day, and not until men cease to feel the need of beauty, can that influence be lost. Was he wholly wrong who said that he who seeks to be educated in the modern while he

despises the ancient as dead and gone, is saved from mortification only by his ignorance of that which he affects thus to despise?

He who truly studies "the best that has been thought and said in the world" will become familiar with history. He will learn to trace the "eternal purpose that through the ages runs;" will be instructed by the experiences of men of other lands and times, and will receive that unconscious culture with which the knowledge of history invariably marks a man.

These studies must also appeal, to a certain extent, to that supreme power of man, the imagination. But in nothing has this power received higher expression than in the works of Grecian art, and perhaps nothing so educates the æsthetic faculty as the remains of these, the most beautiful productions of the human mind. Planted in every man is the instinct of beauty. Alas, that in the United States, our practical, rushing United States, we have so neglected this instinct, this power "that creates the world, and to which the world belongs." Whatever educates the tastes and feelings, whatever ministers to our love of beauty, be it poetry, painting, sculpture or song, let that receive our attention at any cost; for "beauty," says Goethe, "is greater than the good," "because," adds Lowell, "it includes the good, is the good made perfect."

With these influences must, of course, be taken those which especially teach men how to meet the problem of modern life, which make them, to use a common expression, practical, clear thinking men of affairs. This education and, indeed, no other can come wholly from books, yet there are studies that help meet this need, and among these none is of greater value, according to many of our best educators, than Political Economy.

Among the advocates of this, the so-called practical school, no study has received more general acceptance than the physical sciences, and certainly nothing has had a more powerful influence upon our conception of a liberal education. The gate-way to the field of science is the study of Mathematics, but the amount of this study necessary for the ordinary student is a matter of much discussion.

Of all the benefits derived from the study of the sciences we will mention only one; that is the spirit and method they enforce. Comparatively few men can master even one branch of this vast subject, but he who has acquired the scientific habit has gained a power that is priceless in any walk of life. He has learned far

better than others the invaluable lesson of observing and of connecting his observations. Perhaps it was this that gave Professor Drummond the reason for saying that the scientist worships a greater God than the ordinary Christian. Certainly to the scientist is given a "familiar grasp of things divine," to him every part of the whole grand harmony of Nature is a beautiful expression of God, let him call the power by what name he will—drawing him nearer that which he was destined to become, nothing less than a partaker of the beauty and perfection of the divine nature thus revealed.

The scientific spirit is the spirit of progress, of desire for knowledge; an impulse toward truth at first hand, toward patient, careful, painstaking reasoning and investigation. And so, while every liberally educated man will doubtless have a clear understanding of the foundation principles of all science, yet it is in the spirit and method that this study gives that its greatest value lies.

Thus Science has helped solve the problem, how the great requirements made of a liberally educated man are to be met. New methods of instruction also help answer the question, as the time and effort hitherto expended without apparent result are more and more directed to secure definite achievement.

Again, we are learning that minds are not turned out by machinery in one unvarying pattern, but as Nature bestows upon each tiny grain of sand its own distinctive mark, so does she shape the mind of man, and that each should find the materials for its expansion in the same way and from exactly the same source, is contrary to its own highest law.

It is by adhering to the law of its own being that each nature must seek the development of its powers. And with what purpose? Is it that man may rest in the knowledge of his growth; simply that he may enjoy the freedom thus obtained? Oh, let us never dream that it is that. He who took our human nature and completed it, forever set that idea aside, when He exalted service, and nothing else, as the supreme object of His life and of ours. He who has lost sight of this end has missed the highest meaning of a liberal education, for the liberally educated man will seek to fulfill the divine bidding—"be ye perfect"—with the knowledge and purpose that every step toward that end in his own nature shall help on the perfecting of his fellow-men.

Only by entering into the fullest spiritual life can this end be reached. In the words of that noble illustration of the true liberal

education, Phillips Brooks, "It is the life that to its length and breadth adds depth; to its personal development and sympathy with man, adds the love and obedience of God; it is that life that completes itself into the cube of the eternal city and is the life complete.

And nothing less than the "life complete" is the meaning of a liberal education. —'9–.

LESSONS OF LIFE FROM THE FOOT-BALL FIELD.

IT is autumn, and students are returning to their various schools and colleges to prepare themselves for life's struggles. This preparation must include the whole man, hence men of brawn and courage spend many hours of valuable time in practice on the gridiron. Every day these students are called upon to lay aside books and get out into the foot-ball field for practice in running, tackling, falling, punting, passing the ball, lining up against a friendly opponent. The weeks go by in silence. Every player guards himself against the use of whatever hinders his best physical condition.

One bright afternoon in October Bates (to use a concrete illustration) meets an opponent on the gridiron. The air is crisp, crowds of eager spectators are settling themselves around the arena where twenty-two trained men are to face one another in defence of all that seems, for the moment, dearest to them. Presently the teams come on the field in a rush. Some of the spectators cheer wildly, some hiss. The ball is now in the center of the field, and the teams have faced each other. A tempting goal is fifty yards away in front of each team, to reach which means rest, means victory; but before either goal can be reached, eleven skilled, muscular men must be overcome in its defence.

At the sound of the referee's whistle, the game begins. Bates kicks, and the opponent has the ball. The men line up, shoulder to shoulder, knee to knee, foot to foot. Signals ring out! Opponent tries: Once! No gain. Twice! But Bates's line is solid. The third and last opportunity. Opponent punts, and Bates has the ball. Again the men line up. Signal! 1–2–10–! Bang! The ball advances five yards. Again, Smash! Offside! A fumble! Opponent's ball! With good interference the ball is taken around the end for ten yards. "Down!" "Some one hurt!" "Take out time!" And for a moment all are friendly. The injured man proves unable to continue, and after a less experienced substitute takes his

place, the game continues. Bates plays low and holds her opponents until they punt. Again, Bates on offensive! Bang! A hole in the opposing line and a Bates man gets through with a clear field and scores a touchdown. But the opponents do not quit. On the next kick-off they take the ball away from Bates, and advance five yards! Ten yards! Six yards! Three yards, and the goal is almost reached. The men pile up! Muscles snap and bones seem to crack. Two yards! "Time!" Alas! Too late! Time is up before the opponents can make the touchdown, and Bates is victorious!

The spectators, some cheering, some mourning, hurry from the field. The sun, glittering through the pine trees, sinks behind the western hills, and all is still. There is joy at Bates that night, and sorrow with the opponents.

As the struggle on the gridiron is, so is life—a fierce, friendly battle. Mankind naturally divide themselves into parties, teams, and cliques, though sometimes one man has to stand alone and fight by himself the unequal battle of life. It is perhaps a platitude to say that the trained man, with energy and determination, is the one who will succeed in life. Defensive or offensive must be the watchword of our life's struggle, and the great problem is, how best to conduct either.

Defensive.—First we are on the defensive. Here our line must hold; for our opportunity to gain ground, to score a touchdown, to win a victory will depend on our ability to hold and wait when some one else has the ball. The student, while preparing for his life-work, is on the defensive. How he would like to have the ball! He would like to get out in the world and work. He wishes to be doing good for his fellows, gaining five yards for his people who are being pushed to the wall. But his opportunity has not yet come. He must play low and hold hard the ground already gained. Happy is that man who, when in social or spiritual conflict, is able to make his opponent fall at his feet, with no gain. Hold the opposing line three times, and the ball is yours, to rush it, kick it, or do what you will with it; for if you are successful in holding the enemy for three successive assaults with no gain, he will leave you.

Offensive.—Offensive, in foot-ball language, means opportunity! You have the ball. See your friend on the sidelines, in the grand-stand, shouting, cheering! You have the ball! Your opportunity has come! Signal!—31–92–125—! Smash! A fumble! Too bad! But he fell on the ball! Give him one more trial! Bang! He gains.

Once more, smash! Five yards! He is all right. The first opportunity was improved; others will come thick and fast.

"*Down!*"—That is the sensible thing to do. When you cannot advance, and all the world seems to be "piling on to you," yell "down!" and then no one will trouble you; for if you are down and let people know it, they will "pile off," and in these days of Christian graces, many will help you to your feet again.

"*Some one hurt!*"—If you are hurt in a foot-ball game, none is more sympathetic and ready to help than he who was the cause of your discomfiture, and this is what happens at all times in life's struggles. Not many months ago there was a hot conflict for municipal honors in Greater New York between Henry George and Van Wyck. In this conflict Henry George fell dead. His very enemies, Seth Low and Judge Van Wyck, were warmest in their sympathies and tenderness to his family and friends in their great sorrow. Young George was put in to substitute his father; but he proved only too easy for the opposing candidate, and hence the city was lost to the people and won by Tammany. Men go to their duties each day, and, if crossed in their purpose, will tear one another to pieces, and yet, at the same time, cordial friendship exists between them. The friendly council in—"Join our party, get on our team, come into our denomination if you want our sympathy, if you don't want us to hurt you."

Interference.—Sometimes on the foot-ball field, a player, by dodging, twisting, and squirming can advance the ball alone. It is not unusual in life to find men who have trod life's rugged ways alone, self-made men who have advanced through a field of opposition with no one to protect them. But how naturally, easily, swiftly the man advances behind strong interference who will catch the enemy when he makes the dive to pull him down—parents or friends to catch the blow, make the sacrifice, while he who has the ball continues to gain ground.

The Goal.—But what means all this struggle? Ah! there is a goal ahead—four years, ten years, one year ahead. Every man fixes his own goal. This goal may be knowledge, wealth, power, social position, Heaven, and the whole world lines up against him who would win either. Behold Columbus making the goal of his ambition—a new world—when the wisest heads of Europe said there is no such thing! Behold Darwin, struggling to establish his "Origin of Species!" And the Nazarene, seeking a lost world!

When you have chosen a worthy goal, stick to it and fight it out on that line if it takes your whole life.

The Touchdown.—See your friends cheer! You have reached the goal. You have finished your education and settled in life with bright hopes. In one word, you have scored; but the game is not yet ended. Just a little while to look up and breathe; and then the enemy is after you again with renewed vigor. Smash! Bang! You are being pushed back. Can't you hold your position? Five yards! Ten yards! Hold! There is only a little while to play. Four yards! One yard! "Time!" Who called time? The ancients said they were the Three Fates who clipped the thread of life. Moderns say it is the Heavenly umpire calling us away from the field of labor. Time is called. The muscles relax, and life's struggles are ended.

—T. S. Bruce, '98.

A TRIP TO KATAHDIN.

ALL my life I have lived in sight of Mt. Katahdin, as it stands with its brow wrapt in clouds, a grand and exceedingly beautiful picture. It appears like a great mass of white stone, shining in the sunlight, and shaded by dark ravines which cut far into its side. Although the distance is great, yet on clear days it stands out sharply against the horizon, and it always gives me a thrill of pleasure to see it away there in the north, solitary in its grandeur.

The trip which I am about to describe was conceived by our guide, who had been up in the early summer; our party consisting of our guide and two other fellows, all three Harvard students, a U. of M. graduate, two young men from home, my friend and myself, eight of us, all used to the woods and to hard work.

We planned to start Monday on the 8 A.M. train, so the early part of the morning was spent in getting our things to the station. As we were all dressed in rough clothes, heavy woolen stockings drawn outside our pantaloons, which were torn and mended with yarn, our sleeves rolled up, shirt fronts open, and knives in our belts, we made no little stir at the station.

At last we were off, baggage, guns, fishing tackle, cameras and all. After a thirty-mile ride by train we came to North-Twin Dam, where our canoes and a small steamer awaited us. When we had loaded our effects and were comfortably settled on the deck, our little craft steamed swiftly up the West Branch of the Penobscot,

out into North-Twin Lake, through a narrow channel into Pemidumcook, across its foot and into Ambagejus. While on this lake we ate our dinner of dried beef, bread, and canned fruit.

We had been in sight of the mountain nearly all the time since leaving the dam and, as we proceeded, new beauties unfolded themselves. It no longer appeared white as it does from home, but green, verging into purple as the sun shone upon it. Not long after dinner, the warning whistle sounded, and we cast anchor at the head of Ambagejus Lake, not far from the mouth of the river, up which our course lay. To get the canoes afloat and loaded was the work of a few minutes, and when all was ready, we paddled up to the first falls, nearly a quarter of a mile from the steamer. There were four canoes in all, and as they danced lightly over the ripples it was a pretty sight.

We landed at the foot of the falls, pulled our canoe up on shore, preparatory to carrying it to the landing above. The stronger man of the two then took hold of the middle thwart, raised the canoe bodily over his head, placed the thwart upon his shoulders and, with his hands clasping the edges, balanced it so that the stern just cleared the ground. In this manner he went forward through the woods to the landing above. Our guide and myself were the only ones who attempted to carry our canoes alone, the others taking theirs together. After putting our canoes down we started immediately back to help bring up our packs, which we piled into our canoes as before, and pushed on again up stream.

By four o'clock we had made about seven miles and three carries, and, as our hands were blistered by paddling and our shoulders lame from carrying the canoes, we called a halt on the fourth carry, called Pockwokamus, where, after some discussion, we decided to camp for the night. A roaring fire was soon started, and while a part of us attended to the arrangements for supper the rest went to the river to fish. Our exertions had wearied us somewhat, so after a hearty supper we rolled up in our blankets, with the heavens for a roof, and slept soundly till morning, lulled by the dull roar of the river a few rods away as it rushed through its rocky channel, and by the cool night breeze whispering and sighing through the pines around us.

Next morning we were astir before light, and after a hasty breakfast were again on our way. As we advanced, the river grew more swift, and we had to resort to our poles more than on the

preceding day. The experience of poling a canoe is very exciting, and as our guide always went ahead, we could witness with pleasure his manful struggles with the current. Standing erect in the stern of his canoe, he would push with all his might, while his companion in the bow was pawing frantically to keep the head up stream. But sometimes, in spite of their utmost skill and exertion, the bow would turn and back they would come sidewise, the canoe dancing over the waves as if pleased to have played the boys such a trick.

In the middle of the forenoon, after a severe struggle with swift water, we rounded a point where our guide told us we were to camp, in full view of the glorious old mountain. Two brooks, Katahdin and Aboljomackamus, or Abol, as it is called, come down from the mountain and unite with the river not four rods apart. The waters of the former are filled with trout, while along its banks are some of the finest bits of brook scenery I ever saw.

The next few days we spent in fishing, exploring, reading, and sleeping. When Thursday came, however, and our guide announced that we were to start for the mountain, all was hurry and preparation. Immediately after dinner we crossed the river, hid our canoes, and took the trail which leads along Abol, a long six miles, nearly all the way up hill, so that it was nearly dark when we reached the old lumber camps where we were to spend the night. Tired and hungry, we entered the camp to find with intense satisfaction a party with an Indian guide, whose fire we were invited to share.

Four o'clock the following morning saw us astir, and six found us on the trail, each carrying a lunch and an alpenstock to aid in climbing. At the foot of the slide we paused for breath at the famous birch lean-to, from which, after resting a little and refreshing ourselves at the brook, we began the ascent. It proved to be a long, weary climb, over rough rocks, sometimes crawling on hands and knees, at others, scratching up over smooth ledges with hardly a crevice for finger or toe. After an hour and a half's persistent effort, we stood beneath the great natural gate-way, which is only a few rods from the top. The gate-way is formed by two enormous rocks, originally apart, that have been settled together at the top by some convulsion of the mountain. Ten minutes after leaving this gate-way, we stood beside the spring on the first plateau, where it was necessary to put on the extra sweaters we had brought. At the spring we kindled a fire, made some tea, and ate part of the lunch.

As the day was fairly clear, the view was magnificent. To the north-east, the smoke of Houlton could be seen, while far to the south, the mighty Atlantic could be distinguished beyond the line of the Camden hills. The valley of the Penobscot was plainly visible from above Chesuncook Lake, almost to Bangor. To see nearly all of our state thus spread out at our feet, was a sight not soon to be forgotten.

While the rest were still looking at various points of interest, I started on for the highest point, nearly a mile to the south-east. When I reached the top of the ridge I stopped, startled by the sight that met my eyes. Instead of the broad plateau I had expected to see, the whole land dropped off at my very feet to a depth of nearly a mile. The sides of the abyss are rough and rugged in the extreme, and the whole place made me shiver.

It is customary for every one who visits the mountain to leave some writing in stone monuments made for the purpose. These are very interesting to read. In one we read, "The abyss reminds us of Hell," and from the ideas I had formed from Dante's "Inferno," my thought was voiced by those words.

A little way farther, on the narrow ridge which is not more than ten feet wide, we set some rocks rolling down the precipice. Words are inadequate to describe the feelings that swept over us as the great stones dashed down, carrying dozens more with them. They would start slowly at first, then, as they gathered force, would seem to dash themselves downward with a noise like many united thunder-claps let loose from the very throne of Jove, leaping, whirling like a dance of drunken demons, sinking, to disappear behind some cliff, only to bound out again, until at last we could see them crashing through the trees at the bottom. As we watched them we became entirely ungoverned; leaping from rock to rock like wild men, we waved our arms and shouted in a perfect frenzy of excitement.

When we became weary of this sport, we crossed over to the highest peak, where we built a monument to Pomola, the spirit of the mountain, with appropriate dedication, and carving '97 on a stone at the base of the tower.

Reluctantly we left this place and returned to the spring. After eating the rest of our lunch, a half a biscuit and a dipper of tea, we started down the slide. The descent was easier, and we reached camp before dark. The next morning we set out for the river by the new trail, which is much more direct, leading down by Katahdin

brook. This trail was spotted by Joe Francis himself, chief of the Penobscots, about two years ago.

Tuesday we struck camp and turned our canoes homeward. As we took a last look at the old mountain, we each made a resolve to come again and repeat the pleasures, together with the hardships. The journey home was relieved by "running" the rapids, which is more enjoyable from the slight element of danger which is in it. However, we arrived at the head of Ambagejus about noon, where we ate our dinner, then paddled our canoes swiftly down the lake.

The impressions gained on our trip will be ever with us, for where one is brought face to face with the Creator by seeing his work just as he made it, grand, beautiful, and sublime, the conception of the Creator himself is surely made more beautiful, more real.

—James Hamilton Nason, 1901.

THE POPULAR SONG.

HAVE you heard it whistled on the street, drummed on all sorts and conditions of musical instruments, and sung by the amateur soloist; and do you yourself, though not musical, it may be, occasionally give snatches of it unconsciously? If not, you cannot appreciate the influence that the popular song exercises in a community. For a time its catchy music and interesting sentiment are everywhere heard (and in most cases it is fortunate that it is but for a time).

What causes the popularity of these oftentimes doubtfully musical compositions? The popular songs of years ago were the songs of the people at their work, of the mother hushing her child to sleep, and perhaps "Old Hundred" and the "Doxology," sung with a proper sense of the fitness of time and place. Our so-called popular airs are generally first sung on the stage in the presence of hundreds of people, so that soon the air and words are in every one's mouth, and ground out by hand-organs and merry-go-rounds all over the country.

There are different reasons for the hold these simple airs have on us. In some the music seems to appeal directly to our senses and starts the blood to flowing more swiftly, while others are of a soothing influence, and some are sad. There are those whose music makes such an inspiring accompaniment to a lively two-step, and again, some add to the charm of a dreamy waltz.

As to the words, they are good, bad or indifferent, as the case may be, and few would be considered as gems of poetry. But

there is something in them all that appeals to humanity, that arouses some emotion common to all people, whatever their station. Take the words of "Sweet Marie," for example; they are not classic in idea or expression, yet how they seem to represent the emotion of the love-lorn youth, and give utterance to sentiments not to be expressed in ordinary language.

Some of the best-known deal with the ordinary events of every-day life. There is an old one, telling us that "Down Went McGinty to the Bottom of the Sea," that is neither poetry or music, properly called, yet for a time it was as often heard as any of its more sentimental contemporaries.

Then there is that pretty story of a childish quarrel, "I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard," what a vivid picture of children's sports and consequent disagreements it gives us. How we wish we could "holler down a rain barrel," or "climb an apple tree," when we hear the childish words set to fascinating music. And there are the negro songs with their inimitable swing and individual style so characteristic of them, and dialect songs of all kinds.

But the most popular of all are the love songs. We enumerate the charms of some beautiful maiden, so long as she happened to be the style, but we soon forget her for the one who is "Not So Very Pretty, Nor Yet of High Degree." Now, "My Love's a High-Born Lady," and again "She's the Sunshine of Paradise Alley," but whoever she may be, she is the dearest maiden of the universe and her praises are sung in fashionable drawing-rooms, whistled by the newsboy on the street, and sounded forth by the full power of a brass band.

But this popularity is not of long duration. Another beautiful maiden appears on the scene, or another sad story must be told, and we entreat, "Daisy, Daisy, Give Me Your Answer True," or relate the misfortunes of the disappointed lover in "After the Ball." We hear no more of "Maggie Murphy's Home," and "The Poor Old Man in the Moon," who has been a sweetheart for so many a bashful maiden, not daring to own up about any one else. Their music is as sweet and their words express the same undying sentiment, but they are forgotten while we sound the praises of "Sweet Rosie O'Grady" and celebrate a "Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night."

So one popular air follows another, and as fast as one is worn out another takes its place, while the old favorites are forgotten in the praise of the new. Still a place that can be filled by no other music is occupied by these songs "of the people, for the people, and by the people."

—M. S. C., '99.

Bates Verse.

OPPOSITION.

I set my face against the bitter wind,
Caring naught for the cold gray sky;
The blinding sleet may sting and prick
Like needles as it dashes by.

The red blood glows in either cheek
From the active heart within;
And I cheerily laugh and sing and shout,
Seeking my way to win.

The freezing weather and angry hail
Rouse brain and nerve and limb.
Health triumphs over the elements bold,
In spite of their fury grim.

—'98.

THE SINGERS.

The choir sang the love of our Father,
With a wailing and solemn refrain,
Their voices were chiming together,
Their sorrow they could not restrain;
I thought as I passed from the service,
Ah, life is all anguish and pain.

Away from the church and the singers,
Far into the forest I went,
Where the birds sang the love of our Father,
With a cheerful and hearty consent.
"Ah, life is so sweet," I responded,
"Ah, life is all peace and content."

—W. T., '99.

THREE VALENTINES.

Oh! It was a gay little valentine,
This missive of lover bold,
And it seemed a vision of glory
To the maiden of ten years old.
Above were lace and cupids—
Below, a poem which said,
"I love you, little sweetheart,"
And she smiled as she read.

Oh! It was a sweet little valentine,
This missive of trembling lover,
And it opened a vista of happiness
To the maid of twenty summers.

It was just a little poem,
No hearts, nor cupids, nor lace,
But the tale of fervent love it told
Brought a blush to the maiden's face.

Oh! It was a queer little valentine,
But it seemed to the woman of thirty
A beautiful thing in spite
Of marks of hands that were dirty,
And scratches and blotches of ink,
For 'neath the page a poem lies,
"We love you, mamma dearest,"
And the tears rose in her eyes.

Which did she love the best?
The gay, the sweet, or the queer?
Who can tell save the mother's eyes
As she gazed on her children dear? —L. G., '9-.

MY FRIEND.

I have a friend, a friend as yet unknown;
Whose inner soul is kindred to my own,
A friend who can a sacred silence keep,
Who still will love me, when I fall asleep,
A dear rare friend, with whom I am alone.

A human friend, who knows that I am weak,
Who feels the thoughts whose depth I cannot speak.
Whose earnest heart, like golden sunbeams, cheers,
Who smiles at smiles, and weeps at sorrow's tears;
This is the friend my longing soul doth seek.

A friend who cannot here perfection gain,
Yet seeks a heavenly mansion to attain.
Oh, tender friend with power to sympathize,
Come to me, love-light beaming in thine eyes,
And let thy friendship all my soul enchain!

Where art thou, kindred spirit? oft alone
I feel thy living heart beat with my own;
I feel the thrill of friendship's keen delight,
And miss thee only by my earthly sight;
I'm sure thy presence in this world is known.

Come, friendship rare, and near my soul abide;
Come, know my weakness, feel my strength and pride;
I need thee in the darkness, in the light;
Come, bring thy presence to my longing sight,
And let me in thy strength and weakness hide.

I'll know thee, friend, I'm sure that I can trace
Thy friendly soul within thy beaming face.
A friendship true as thine, I'll give to thee,
A bond which strengthens through eternity,
For sacred friendship Heaven will not efface. —W. T., '99.

Around the Editors' Table.

THERE may have been a time when the college curriculum was too narrow and inflexible. But a great change has taken place in the college course of to-day.

A class of fifty students entering college differ in intellectual ability, in natural tastes, in equipment. The thought now is, not how to frame a curriculum that will mould the mass into one grand likeness, but how to preserve the individuality of each student.

We congratulate ourselves on this state of affairs and that the old cast-iron routine of study is fast becoming a thing of the past. At present a student can, to a great extent, elect those studies most congenial to his natural aptitude.

This elective system has taken rather a novel form at Bates. A student contemplating the Christian ministry, may take two studies of the regular work in college, and elect one study in Cobb Divinity School. This entitles him to the degree of A.B. from college, at the end of four years, and a degree from Cobb Divinity School two years later, thus completing a seven years' course in six.

Some thirteen students are now pursuing this line of work, and it may seem to many to be a great advantage to students who are in a hurry to get into "the work." We believe in the elective system, we believe in preserving individualism, but we do not believe in a system that cuts off a year from the wrong end of a young man's preparation for the Christian ministry. And above all, the verdict of experience is, no student can, with profit, be connected with two institutions, diverse in purpose and manner of thought, at one and the same time.

In a word, "No man can serve two masters, for he will either hate the one and love the other; or else he will hold to the one and despise the other." One thing at a time, is a faithful saying and should be accepted by all, whether contemplating the Christian ministry, law or any other profession.

IT is remarkable how much circumstance contributes to the career of the individual. Although he may have the same characteristics, the same aspirations at one time as another, yet external influence causes strange variety in his actions; and much of this influence

is directly exerted by his associates. Their tempers, their moods, their thoughts concealed or expressed, all act upon him, and the resultant of the two forces, the individual force of character and the influence of his associates, is necessarily affected by the varying intensity of the two. Then how important it is, if we wield such power over one another, that calm, deliberate thought should precede every action and that our intimate associates should be carefully selected. In college, where we are all united in the same interests, in the same pursuits, there is power granted to us, which, if we use rightly, will benefit not only ourselves but our companions. In the prayer-meeting, in the class-room, in the society, in one place and another, we are constantly meeting a smile, a word of greeting, a sympathetic grasp of the hand, a carefully prepared lesson, inexhaustible good nature, ready tact; all these exert their twofold influence. Nor is it simply for the present. In our youth, while we are forming our characters, we are building the solid structure that shall last to eternity. If the foundation is weak and improperly built, alas for the edifice, but if well and faithfully wrought, behold the most perfect work of God, a noble man!

HOW often have we heard thoughts, good thoughts, expressed in good English, which, nevertheless, have fallen far short of the effect which they merited, simply because they were uttered in a voice which repelled us. And at other times we have heard other thoughts, no better than the first, yet uttered with a voice which expressed their deepest meaning, and they touched our minds and hearts and had an influence on our lives. Many of us after leaving college, may occupy positions in which we shall be called upon to address people, especially you who will be ministers, lawyers, or teachers; while to none can it be a matter of indifference. Much of it we admit is a natural gift, yet much is acquired by training. Phillips Brooks overcame an impediment in his speech and proved, notwithstanding the advice of his teachers, that he could be a preacher and one with few equals.

Do we have enough of vocal culture at Bates? Are a few lessons each year sufficient? No. We ought to have it as regular work in every term of our college course, that while we are learning to think, we may learn to express our thoughts.

If this is needed, and none will deny it, then how shall we obtain it? A method has been proposed which seems worthy, at least, of

careful consideration. It is this. That each student be assessed one dollar per term, which with our present number would mean seven hundred and fifty dollars per year, and that the remainder be made up by the friends and alumni of the college, who, we believe, would be glad to do so. True, it would mean a sacrifice on our part. But is not the end worth sacrificing for—to have our voice under control as well as our minds and our muscles; to feel that if ever we speak before people it may be with effect?

If we obtain this it will require earnest effort on our part, and so we urge you, students and alumni, to think carefully of this, and if it seems a worthy end, to lend your aid and help to raise on this line the standard of Bates; and we believe that results will follow which the college will feel and over which it will have reason to rejoice.

WE, as students, need to realize the benefit of concentration in our work. We sometimes wonder how one student can have a share in many departments of college life, seeming to have time for everything, while another cannot successfully undertake more than one; though he is always busy, his work piles up before him alarmingly. "Why, of course," you say, "some people are quicker than others, and can learn a lesson in half the time." That may be true, and yet there is often a reason for it in the methods of study which are used by these students. English students are said to be able to accomplish more work in college than Americans, because they have learned to study harder, and apply themselves more closely to their work, while the time they save is given to outside work and to healthful exercise, which makes the mind clearer and more active. Americans, on the other hand, are said to carry their habits of nervous haste even into the class-room, and to allow their minds to travel so easily from one subject to another that they are never really studious. While perhaps we may not accept this idea as absolutely true, we must see the truth which it presents. No one wants his college life to be all study, for if he does no work outside the regular routine, he is likely to become narrow and one-sided, besides losing much pleasure. Then unless lessons are to be slighted, it is desirable to learn them quickly, and the best way to do this is to study with the mind intent upon this one thing. One who sits with an open book before him while his thoughts wander through the length and breadth of the earth, is not likely to fix any lesson in his mind. Study, then, not half-heartedly, but with a lively interest

in the subject, and see if the lesson is not more easily learned, and if you do not have, at least, a small fraction of leisure time.

ONE great disadvantage which seems to be peculiarly Bates's, when compared with other colleges, is in regard to a Reading-Room. In each institution which the writer has visited, there has been a reading-room furnished with many of the best magazines and newspapers. And these reading-rooms were not locked up to be opened only by those so fortunate as to own or borrow a key; but were maintained under the same management, open to the same persons, and used fully as frequently as were the libraries.

Again, a reading-room, composed as it is of newspapers and magazines, what is it for, if not to keep the student informed about the current topics of art, science, and literature, and of the political and social world of this and foreign countries? Surely, we do not get this information from bound volumes.

One may question, "what are the advantages of such a change?" The advantages would be many and important. For, since under the present conditions, with low fees and few members, it is possible to furnish the Reading-Room with many good papers and magazines, if it were maintained as is the Library, each student could be taxed a very small sum for its running expenses, and thus the cost would be reduced to a minimum, while the number of magazines and papers could be greatly increased. Furthermore, while at present there are comparatively few who have the opportunity of using the Reading-Room, if, on the other hand, it was carried on as suggested, with the door open to all as is the Library door, there would be a great number of students who would make use of the reading-room, especially when studying up on some current topic. And last, but not least, there would be this advantage, that it would be practically a new opportunity offered to the young ladies. At present, how many young ladies make use of the Reading-Room? Very few, I think. But Bates is a co-educational school, and in recitation, as well as in society work, the young ladies are expected to do the same work and deal with the same subjects as the young men; therefore, why should they not have the free use of the Reading-Room?

The gymnasium teams of Yale and Princeton will give a joint exhibition this winter.

Alumni Round-Table.

CLASS REVIEW.

Class of 1877.

Joseph Aubrey Chase, A.M. Graduate student at Harvard, Yale, and Meadville, Penn. Pastor of Unitarian Church, St. Joseph, Mo., 1883–84; Chelmsford, Mass., 1884–92; Northborough, Mass., 1892–96; Houlton, Me., 1896–. Present address, Houlton, Me.

Oliver Barrett Clason, A.M. Principal of Academy, Patten, Me., 1877–78. Principal of High School, Lisbon, Me., 1878–79; Hopkinton, Mass., 1879–80. Studied law in the office of Hon. Henry S. Webster, Gardiner, Me. Admitted to the bar, Kennebec County, 1881. Practiced law at Gardiner since 1881. Member of Common Council two years. Member of Board of Aldermen two years. President of both Boards. Member of School Board, 1880. Representative to the Legislature in 1888 and 1890, from Gardiner, Me. Trustee of the Normal Schools—appointed 1891. Member of Board of Overseers, Bates College, 1888. President of the same in 1891. Member of the Executive Council of Governor Cleaves in 1895–96. State Senator from Gardiner in 1897–98. Present address, Gardiner, Me.

Clarence Vaulney Emerson. Principal of High School, Bowdoinham, Me., 1877–79; Warren, Me., 1880–81. Read law with Hutchinson & Savage, Lewiston, Me., 1879–82. Admitted to the bar, Androscoggin County, 1882. Practiced law, associated with E. M. Briggs, Esq. (Bates, '79), Lewiston, 1883–88. Practiced law without a partner, 1888–. Executive officer of Board of Health four years. City Solicitor, 1889–90. Clerk of Municipal Court, 1890–. Much interested in Masonry, and has taken thirty-two degrees. Present address, Lewiston, Me.

Benjamin Tappan Hathaway, A.M. Principal of High School, Rock Island, Ill., 1878–80. Studied law with A. M. Spear, Esq. (Bates, '75), Hallowell, and Henry Harrington, Esq., Gardiner, 1880–81. Admitted to the bar, Kennebec County, 1881. Practiced law in Gardiner, 1881–83. Railroad surveyor in Dakota, 1883–84. Superintendent of Schools, Northfield, Minn., 1884–89. Practiced law in company with G. H. Wyman, Esq. (Bates, '77), Anoka, Minn., 1889–91. Present address, Great Falls, Mo.

Carrie Maria Morehouse. Taught in Mechanic Falls one term.

Taught in private school, Washington, Conn., 1879–82; Bristol, Conn., 1882–. Published "Legend of Psyche, and Other Verses," 1889. Her husband, Henry Sandford Morehouse, died November 27, 1879. Her present address, Bristol, Conn.

Leander Hathaway Moulton, A.M. Teacher in Durham, 1877–78. Principal of Academy, China, 1878–79. Principal Normal Academy, Lee, 1879–91. Principal High School, Lisbon Falls, 1891–. Address, Lisbon Falls, Me.

Newell Perkins Noble. Principal of High School, Phillips, 1877–78. Read law in the office of Elias Field, Esq., of same place, 1878–79. In mercantile business for about fifteen years, Phillips, since 1879–. Member of school committee and trustee of savings bank. Superintendent of Schools since 1893, Phillips. At present in law office of F. E. Timberlake, Phillips. Address, Phillips, Me.

Jennie Rich North, A.M. First assistant, High School, Rockland, 1877–81; ditto High School, Bristol, Conn., 1881–82; ditto Academy, South Berwick, 1882–83; ditto High School, Rockland, 1883–88. Teacher in private school, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1889–. Married E. Y. Turner. Address, 471 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERSONALS.

'69.—Mrs. Mary Wheelwright Birchall, A.M. (née Mitchell), of the Class of '69, is now teaching a private school at Laconia, N. H. Mrs. Birchall was the first lady to graduate at a New England college, a pioneer opening up a new era for the education of women.

'72.—E. J. Goodwin is superintending the construction of a new five-hundred-thousand-dollar High School building in New York City. Residence, 2,042 7th Avenue, New York City.

'74.—F. B. Stanford, founder and first editor of the BATES STUDENT, is now editor of a large daily newspaper in Brooklyn, N. Y.

'77.—J. W. Smith of St. Paul, Minn., made a short visit in Lewiston, recently.

'79.—C. M. Sargent is agent for the Appleton Publishing House.

'80.—J. F. Parsons is now settled on a large farm in Vermont.

'80.—The *Morning Star* is printing a series of articles from the pen of Rev. F. L. Hayes, who is now located at Cripple Creek, Colorado. Mr. Hayes regards his health as now re-established.

'81.—C. L. McCleery is editor and manager of a large newspaper in Lowell, Mass. Mr. McCleery's friends expect him to become the next license commissioner of the city.

'81.—C. A. Strout is agent for a subscription publishing house.

'81.—C. S. Haskell is principal of No. 2 High School, Brooklyn, one of the oldest schools of New York.

'82.—O. H. Tracy, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Boston, is about to take the field to solicit funds for the completion of the new Free Baptist Church of Boston.

'85.—Mrs. Emma L., wife of Prof. A. B. Morrill, died in Easthampton, Mass., Thursday, February 3d, after a long and distressing illness, aged 40 years. Mrs. Morrill was the daughter of Levi L. and Naomi Lucas of St. Albans, Me. She was graduated from Maine Central Institute in the Class of 1880; was appointed preceptress of that institution, where she remained till her marriage in 1886. Mrs. Morrill leaves, beside her husband, two children, Frank and Myra, both quite young. Her parents are living, also four brothers, two of whom live in Minnesota, one in New York City, and one with the parents at St. Albans, Me. Funeral services were held at her home at Easthampton, Saturday forenoon, and at St. Albans, Sunday, February 6th, where the remains were taken for interment.

'86.—H. C. Lowden, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, North Berwick, Me., has accepted a call to the Free Baptist Church, Auburn, R. I. Mr. Lowden will take charge of his new pastorate in March, 1898.

'87.—U. G. Wheeler of West Springfield, Mass., was recently elected vice-president of the Massachusetts Association of Town and District School Superintendents.

'87.—The fifth anniversary of the marriage of Rev. Israel Jordan and wife of Bethel was the occasion of a pleasant entertainment at Garland Memorial Chapel in Bethel, Monday evening. The ladies of the church prepared a musical programme and light refreshments of cake and coffee, and without regard to creed or position the citizens of the village extended a cordial greeting to the beloved pastor and his wife. Mrs. Marion Gehring and Miss Lillian True played piano duets, Mr. Snyder and Miss Alice E. Purington sang solos, and were both encored. Refreshments were served. The pastor was presented a generous purse by his people, and the happy company returned to their homes.

'92.—O. A. Tuttle is principal of High School, Nahant, Mass.

'93.—R. A. Sturgis will graduate from Columbia Law School in June, 1898.

'95.—Miss E. B. Cornish gave a lecture before her class at Emerson College of Oratory, recently.

'96.—Miss Edith Peacock is assistant teacher in Gardiner High School. Miss Peacock is a successful teacher.

'96.—Miss Alice Eleanor Bonney of Auburn will give an entertainment of readings in the People's Church at Augusta on February 22d.

RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D.D.

(Suggested by his farewell address before the A. B. C. F. M. at New Haven.)

By Albert Hayford Heath, '67.

Hail! noblest of Romans, whose bow still abides
In strength; and whose word like "the swing of the tides"
As in wave upon wave they in majesty pour,
Their white-crested beauty along the wide shore.

Thy compeers are gone; and in greatness alone,
On the battle's fore-front has thy flashing blade shone;
Where thought clashed with thought and the wild tempest flung
Its fury—thy matchless commanding voice rung.

Hail! brave of the brave; thou great leader of men,
Thy heart is the lion's—the eagle's thy ken:
Thy wisdom and grace, and the softness of love
By which thou hast conquered, are gifts from above.

Stay! sun in the west; as o'er Gibeon's height,
Beat back with thy splendor the curtains of night.
Let the evening be long, and the shadows be late,
That shall hide from our vision the good and the great.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., October, 20, 1897.

OBITUARY.

HANNAH ELIZABETH HALEY was born in Tuftonboro, N. H., on November 24, 1845, and died in Lowell, Mass., December 21, 1897, aged 52 years. She was the third daughter and youngest child of John S. and Mary Neal (Piper) Haley. Three brothers and one sister survive her; an elder sister had died in infancy.

Miss Haley's school privileges in early life were quite limited, but she studied much at home, under the tuition of her mother and an older sister. In due time, she pursued a course of study at Wolfeboro Academy, and became fitted for college. Meantime she taught several terms of district school, earning money in this manner to pay her way. She entered Bates College, pursued the regular curriculum, and graduated in the Class of 1873.

She then went to Stanfordville, N. Y., and pursued a four years' course of study in the "Christian Biblical Institute" located there. Her first sermon was delivered in Lowell, Mass., on Sunday, August 31, 1873, in the Free Chapel, then under the pastoral care of her brother-in-law, Rev. H. C. Duganne. During her connection with the Biblical School above mentioned, she preached much of the time, supplying one church regularly for many months.

She was ordained on May 10, 1877, in the chapel of the Biblical School at Stanfordville.

Thereafter, for twenty years, she labored faithfully and untiringly as an evangelist. Churches of various denominations—Congregational, Methodist, Free Baptist, Calvinistic Baptist, as well as those of her own faith and order, the Christian denomination, were built up and blessed by her labors. Revivals attended her preaching. Large numbers of persons professed conversion. In more than one instance, nearly or quite one-half of the present membership of a church is due to her faithful ministrations, under the Divine blessing. But she rests from her labors and her works do follow her. "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever."

The Gospel which Miss Haley so faithfully preached in life, was her support in death.

To many a heart, the memory of Rev. H. Lizzie Haley will be precious in time to come. —JOHN W. HALEY.

That the Bates College Commencement Dinner of 1898 will be spread at City Hall, is a piece of intelligence that will no doubt be welcome news to the alumni who have in past years been crowded out of the circumscribed quarters in the gymnasium. The committee appointed at the last Commencement to consider the matter have decided on City Hall, and will recommend the plan to the Trustees at the meeting in January. Each alumnus will hereafter be entitled to one ticket, and only one. Bates has long needed to make some move in the way of better accommodations for her annual dinner, for many graduates have come long distances to attend, and have then been obliged to stand hungrily without the doors.—*Lewiston Sun*.

The following statistics are issued by the *New York World*. Total accidents in sport since 1894: swimming, 1,350; boating, 986; hunting, 684; bicycling, 264; foot-ball, 11.

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

What madness seizes boys and girls,
Freshmen, Seniors, short and tall?
Echo answers—basket-ball.

Whence come those noises, laughter, screams,
Which on the ear appalling fall?
Echo answers—basket-ball.

Why do we see disfigured faces
Marked with bruises, one and all?
Echo answers—basket-ball.

Why is the floor of the ancient Gym
Strewn o'er with hair-pins, where they fall?
Echo answers—basket-ball.

President Chase returned last week from New York.

The "pro tem" pedagogues have nearly all returned.

Prof. G. Horne has been engaged to direct the Glee Club.

Mr. John Murphy, formerly of Bates, 1901, has entered Holy Cross College.

Miss L. B. Albee, '99, has accepted a position as teacher at North Livermore.

Miss Ava Chadbourne of Nichols Latin School, '95, has joined the Class of 1901.

"A social, a social, my kingdom for a social," such is the war-cry of each live student.

It is with pleasure that we announce the return of Miss Hicks to continue her studies with '99.

Ex-President Cheney is spending a few days at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Boothby.

Mr. D. M. Crosman, 1901, is recovering from a short illness and hopes to soon return to his class.

Time was called immediately after the first round in the contest between Miss Cox and Mr. Lary.

Professor Anthony gave a very interesting lecture at Clan Campbell Hall on Burns's anniversary.

Miss King of '99 is unable to return to her studies this term on account of the illness of her mother.

Mr. Call, 1900, has been chosen manager of the coming Athletic Exhibition, and Mr. Staples, 1900, as assistant.

"What do you think about the Colby-Bates debate?" is, and will be, a popular question until 11 P.M., March 4th.

The Class of 1900 passed a very pleasant evening, on February 16th, at the home of one of its members, Miss Sears.

An extra holiday was inserted in the College calendar February 1st. No recitations were held, owing to the severe storm.

Mr. J. E. Wilson, 1901, has been appointed as delegate to the Student Volunteer Convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, February 23–27.

Mr. G. E. Healey, 1900, having completed a successful term of school at Wayne, has accepted a position as teacher in the High School in that town.

The hard heart of Professor Geer prevented the History Class from enjoying the repast of corn-cakes and oranges about to be served by the Italian candy vender.

The question of "hard times" was being very enthusiastically discussed by the Political Economy Class, when the subject was brought home to them in a very practical manner by Professor Rand's walking in and distributing the term bills.

"The lost is found," not exactly, yet a long-felt want has been satisfied, namely, a co-educational walk across the campus. The Seniors have set the other classes an illustrious example in this benevolent work. Let the good work go on.

Captain Nathan Pulsifer reports the base-ball outlook, for the coming season, to be very good. There is an abundance of excellent material with which to make up a team. Contrary to the general impression he states that we are not going to be weak in pitching.

Several interesting and instructive courses of lectures have been opened by various pastors in Lewiston and Auburn this winter. These lectures are held at the different churches on Sunday evenings. The students have a grand opportunity for reaping the benefits from these results of extensive reading and study.

Sunday, February 13th, was the day appointed by the World's Student Christian Federation as a day of prayer for students all over the world. A special meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A.

room at half-past two for prayer and praise. Mr. Knapp conducted the service, and presented, in a very effective way, this world-wide movement among students.

The course of Friday afternoon lectures at Roger Williams Hall still continues. February 4th Rev. Henry R. Rose of Auburn lectured on "The Spiritual Teachings of Browning." February 11th Mrs. George D. Armstrong gave her lecture on "The Madonnas." Great interest was added to this talk by the exhibition of many pictures. February 18th, Rev. Martyn Summerbell gave a very interesting talk on "Some Aspects of the Labor Problem."

The exercise work in the gymnasium was begun January 31st; the work in the cage began February 14th. The following is a list of the men who, at this time, have begun the work: Bennett, Hinkley, Sprague, B. Pulsifer, Quinn, Captain Pulsifer, Purinton, Lowe, Johnson, Goddard, Pottle, Hussey, Putnam, Smith, Dennett, Davis, Maerz. We look for strong additions to this list before long.

The Sophomores, having obtained a job lot, were recently planning on a bargain sale of second-hand hats, but the Freshmen, who happened at that time to be sorely in need of head-coverings, hearing of the approaching sale and the excellent assortment of hats, and fearing lest some one would get ahead of them in securing the bargains, broke into the temporary store house in which the Sophomores had placed their goods and carried on a forced sale.

The first inter-scholastic debate for the prize offered by the College Club occurred at City Hall, January 29th. In this contest the Edward Little High School of Auburn defeated the Lewiston High School. The successful team was composed of Messrs. Coan, Webber, Wardwell, and Garcelon. The second contest in this series is to occur February 25th at City Hall. In this event the Latin School is to meet the representatives from Hebron Academy.

Amid all the sudden changes of the thermometer the members of the Glee Club are keeping their voices in tune. They are planning for the following engagements, to occur some time the last of this month: A concert at Greene, also at Lisbon Falls. During March Manager Lary states that the club is to give a concert at the chapel. The concert is to be the same as they will give on the trip, which is to occur the first week of next term. It is to be also a benefit concert, and on the success of this will depend somewhat the extent of their trip. For, provided their finances are in good condition, they desire

to extend their trip to the northern part of the state. This would surely be an excellent way of bringing the name of the college before the people of that locality. Therefore, ye students, when the date of this concert arrives, be sure to go and take your sister, or your brother.

The inauguration of the STUDENT Board was celebrated at Frisbee Hall, Saturday evening, January 22d, when Miss Albee hospitably received the editors and managers, inviting a few privileged persons to witness the ceremony. The programme was in every way appropriate to the occasion, though not entirely literary. One of its features was some very good music kindly furnished by Miss Carrie Miller and Mr. Chase. The evening was a most enjoyable one, and Miss Albee was voted a very successful hostess.

The girls of the college are indebted to Mrs. Hartshorn for a delightful evening spent at her home, Thursday, February 3d. Under the guidance of Mrs. Stackpole they were transported to the sunny land of Italy, and introduced to the life and customs to be seen there. Pictures of beautiful Italian scenes, of historic buildings, and especially of famous paintings seemed to bring Florence near to our own land. Italian refreshments were served, after which the company returned to America—and their homes.

No recitations were held on Thursday, January 27th, that day being observed as the Day of Prayer for Colleges. A students' prayer-meeting, led by Mr. Landman, '98, was held in the Y. M. C. A. room immediately after chapel. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Lewis Malvern of Portland. He spoke in an earnest and pleasing manner from the text, "God is love." The evening prayer-meeting was led by Professor Geer, being very well attended and of much interest.

Since the close of the fall term many outside people have questioned why the societies did not have a public meeting and whether they are going to have one later in the year. Now this shows that the people are quite a little interested in the work of our societies, and surely a very creditable showing for the college is made at these meetings. Therefore would it not be well to consider a Union Public Meeting, composed of all three societies, to occur some time this spring? By so doing the expenses would be very much lessened and a better meeting be assured. And such an occurrence would do much to keep out society lines.

That our library is constantly growing is shown by the number of new books which are added from time to time. Among the latest additions are the following:

Dawson—Story of the Earth and Man; Macy—Our Government; Reed and Kellogg—Higher Lessons in English; Robinson—Chemical Note-Book of Metals; Shepard—Elements of Chemistry; Wentworth—Grammar School Arithmetic; Williams—Laboratory of General Chemistry; Trollope—The Commentaries of Cæsar. (These eight volumes were given by Professor Hartshorn.) Ball—The Cause of an Ice Age; Beadle—Life in Utah; George—The Condition of Labor; Rolfe—Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar; (presented by the alumni.) Ball—Short History of Mathematics; (nine copies given by the College Club.) Presented by Miss E. E. Wyllie: Crawford—Corleone (2 vols). Presented by R. C. Winthrop, Jr.: Memoir of Robert C. Winthrop. Presented by Miss Mary Morison: Memoir of John Hopkins Morison.

The black-haired Sophomore from M. C. I. recently displayed how very seldom he had had occasion to consult a lexicon in his previous work, by the following course of action. Strange as it may seem he had invested in a French dictionary, and with this by his side, he sat down to "plug" out his morrow's lesson. Finding a strange-looking word, he began to thumb his dictionary. He thumbed and he thumbed till his brow was moist, yet the word he could not find, for that kind of a book was new to his untrained mind. At last, as he was about to despair, a bright idea came to him. Taking his mysterious book, he ascended the stairs and knocked at the door of a studious classmate. After satirizing upon his humbug book and pointing out the place where the word should be, he awaited his friend's reply. "Why," said Mr. P——, "this, your book, is a French-English and English-French dictionary, and you are hunting in the English-French section." A grab for the book, a pair of heels, a roar of laughter, and this embarrassed youth disappeared from sight. Problem.—How could this youth possibly have got his former lessons in Latin, Greek, etc., without a dictionary?

Daily newspapers are now published by ten colleges and universities in the United States: Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Brown, Stanford, Tulane, University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin, and University of Michigan.

College Exchanges.

The *Brown Magazine* opens with an article on the "Sources of Pessimism in Modern Life." In the words of the writer—"Pessimism is no peculiar product of modern civilization, but is found wherever man has lived and struggled." The discussion is treated under three heads: temperamental tendencies, painful experiences of the individual life, and reflections upon the nature of the world and life as a whole. The following clipping from the same contains a cheering thought:

Another significant fact is that in the last half-century the masses of the people both in Europe and America have come to a new consciousness of the possibilities of life. The rapid extension of education, the wide diffusion of information through the press, and the freer movement of travel, have all broadened the outlook of the average man and suggested to him a life richer, both in material and intellectual content, than he knew before. He has felt a thousand new wants; and these wants have increased more rapidly than the means for supplying them.

In the *Wellesley Magazine*, "Episodes of the Holidays" is vivid and entertaining; but "Miss Tilury," the sketch of a modest little spinster, deserves especial praise. Yet there is a question if her tragic end does not detract from the general realism.

The *Smith College Monthly* maintains its usual high standard. "The American College" is an essay not to be lightly passed over. In the same magazine "A Glimpse of New Mexico" is of picturesque and graceful style.

"The Valley of Childish Things," in the *Mount Holyoke*, shows both pathos and beauty. In this number there is also an interesting story, "Deb and I."

The *Tennessee University Magazine* contains a short article entitled, "Recollections on the Mother of Tom Hughes," which is noticeable for a certain indefinable quaintness.

"The Gentleman from New Hampshire," in *The University Beacon*, relates several episodes in a charming way.

The *Vanderbilt Observer* takes the lead in love stories. This edition numbers four.

BEAUTY AND MUSIC.

There are lily-white pearls in the sea,
  There are sunsets that golden the skies,
There are flowers that bloom o'er the lea;
  But how sweet are thy laughing blue eyes!

There's the violin's mellow refrains,
  There's the nightingale's silvery songs,
There's the soul-melting harp's liquid strains;
  To thy voice, Sweet, my spirit belongs.

—*Vanderbilt Observer.*

TOLERANCE.

O man, why strive with fellow-man
About some creed which from thine own
Is but a step,
While there remains that mighty depth
Of sin and shame to span?

Think not to you God has revealed
The whole of his great, wondrous truth
That none can read;
For men have died to serve their creed
Who never knew thy Lord. —*The Brown Magazine.*

O ye fair women that die and forsake us;
  Has the earth any gain from the treasure ye lavished?
Is there some sweet return for your loss she will make us;
  For the red and the white and the gold she has ravished?

Is it gone, is it waste, all the light of your tresses;
  The soft speech, the laughter, the sound of your singing;
The touch of your hands like the light wind's caresses,
  The whisper your gowns used to make in their swinging?

O ye dead women, has all of you perished,
  Or somewhere deep down in the earth's hiding-places
Are ye hidden and kept, are ye treasured and cherished,
  To be rendered again in new forms and new faces?

Is it you, is it you, the faint scent of the summer?
  Is it you, the low whisper of winds in their going!
The song of the swallow, the swift spring-time comer.
  The gold of the grain ready-ripe for the mowing.

Is it your steps that the wanton brook follows?
  Your touch, the cool brush of the leaves as we pass them,
Going down the dim aisles into shadowy hollows?
  Earth! what of these treasures—that thou didst amass them?

O Earth, render back all the treasure they lavished;
  The soft speech, the laughter, the sound of their singing;
The red and the white and the gold thou hast ravished;
  The whisper their gowns used to make in their swinging.

—*The University Cynic.*

"MEMORY."

A Picture by Vedder.

The sea rolls in to the land;
The sun sinks low to the sea;
Both the sweep of the sea and the course of the sun
  Limits command.

A brooding light that fades,
Breaks through the upheaved clouds,
To the uttermost bounds of the running sea,
Haunting the shades.

Oh life, that is wave on wave,
Oh life, that is life of love,
O'er the flood of thy thought, at the end prevails
The light love gave. —*The Wellesley Magazine.*

A Bachelor Dreamer.

He sits alone within his room,
And gazes at the dying fire,
Whose fitful flames bear through the gloom
The burden of his heart's desire.
Sometimes he starts, as if is heard
A woman's footstep on the stair—
'Twas but the creaking board that stirred;
Unless a spirit linger'd there.
But often as the smoke wreaths rise,
Sad fancy comes with all her brood:
He sees a face whose dreamy eyes
Rebuke him for his solitude.
A woman's garment rustles low,
His name is murmur'd by wan lips;
Soft fingers touch his wearied brow
And in his own a small hand slips.
Thus sits he lost in wistful dreams
Of what the past can never be,
And all his lonely musing seems
Lit up by fairy phantasy. —*Georgetown College Journal.*

A Summer Evening.

The sun, a flaming ball of molten fire,
Has dipped below the distant mountain's rim,
And orange clouds, with brilliant crimson streaked,
Flood all the western sky, and seethe in coppery,
Fiery waves up to the very zenith.
The tiny water-pools among the rocks
Glitter and flash with many streaks of gold.
The waiting cows, before the pasture bars,
The sweet-fern bushes trample under-foot,
And spicy fragrance steals upon the air.
The katydids, in shrill and piping notes,
Assert again their plea monotonous;
While from some cool and darkening forest glade
Is borne the whip-poor-will's long, plaintive cry.
From tiny hill-side cottages, that hide
'Neath broad ancestral maples towering high,
Bright lights flash out and twinkle in the gloom.
The firefly's spark is seen, and seen, is gone,
The twilight deepening to dusk, and dusk
To night, brings peace, and dreamy, sweet repose.
—*The Smith College Monthly.*

Our Book-Shelf.

Curiously enough our first two books this month belong to the early days of America's history and contain allusions to Washington as subordinate and as commander-in-chief. As subordinate, he is kept in the background, but as commander-in-chief, he is shown to us in such guise that we know him, not only as the leader of men, but as a man himself, and while he is made to disclose traits of character by no means angelic, yet we cannot say that the author has belittled America's chieftain. The essential nature of the great man stands forth noble and generous still, and his errors need not so fearfully startle us.

Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker,[1] by Dr. Mitchell, is a story of Revolutionary and ante-Revolutionary times. The scene is laid in Philadelphia, and we get a glimpse of Quaker non-resistance. The story opens with the growing murmurs of Americans' discontent of English rule, and presently we find ourselves in the midst of the War for Independence and meet the leading generals of the patriot army,—Washington, Greene, Lafayette and many others. The story witnesses Arnold's treachery and Andre's sad fate. Hugh Wynne, the hero of the tale, is a Quaker lad of Philadelphia, son of a rigid old merchant, whose marked characteristics are a laboriously learned conformity to the views of the Friends, and a rigid intolerance of youth, pleasure, armed resistance to authority, and innovations of all sorts. In a moment of forgetfulness, as it would seem, this grim disciple of Penn had married a sweet, merry French woman. The blending of these two natures may be plainly traced in their son. Hugh Wynne is a young man, strong, ardent, tenacious of purpose, but deeply sensitive and tender withal,—such a man as we admire and applaud in youth and revere in old age. We see him obedient to his father, tenderly affectionate to his mother, appreciative of grotesque Aunt Gainor and loyal Jack Warder, patient with willful and capricious Darthea. Then he is the daring hero, the patriotic soldier, the sympathetic comrade. The story reads like a real record, and each character becomes to us a living person. Dr. Mitchell's style is refreshingly simple. Just as we are prepared for some fine flourish of rhetoric, he surprises us with some simple, every-day expression that brings the truth home with startling force. If this is not the great American novel, it is certainly a very satisfactory substitute for it.

The Seats of the Mighty[2] is the poetic title of Gilbert Parker's romance of old Quebec. The story is of the time of the French and Indian War and recites the news of the defeats and successes of the opposing armies as heard at Quebec, and closes with Wolfe's splendid victory. The hero of the story is a young Englishman, brave and alert, who has been brought from Fort Necessity to Quebec as a hostage. Treacherously detained beyond the terms of the agreement, he makes bold to send to "Mr. Washington" drawings of Fort DuQuesne and the fortifications of Quebec. Knowledge of this daring act comes to the ears of Doltaire, a personal enemy, and he is confined in the citadel and tried as a spy. His life is spared, but the imprisonment continues until he is worn and wasted with suffering. He finally escapes and takes part in Wolfe's great undertaking. We read that he was near the great general and heard him repeat, "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power," etc. But while the hero is an interesting character, the heroine is no less notable. She exhibits in her character all the beauty and grace, all the silent determination, courage, wit, and faithfulness of a northern-bred French girl. For days, weeks, and months she saves her lover's life by playing upon the credulity of Doltaire, the wiliest scoundrel in the land. Whether

standing demurely by her mother's side in the home drawing-room, or parrying the insinuating advances of the unwelcome lover, or disguised in wig and cap seeking the lonely prison cell, or dancing for hours before the drunken courtiers to avert the fatal blow, she is always a rare and dazzling figure. The spirit of the story seems heavy with dread and apprehension, imperfectly relieved by the few gleams of sunlight. Perhaps it is in accord with the spirit of the times.

Two of Miss Agnes Repplier's essays in the collection named *Varia*[3] are well worth reading. There is a healthy ring to the "Little Pharisees in Fiction." In this she shows herself a worthy iconoclast. The dear little Pharisees never lived, and Miss Repplier would shatter the tombstones erected to their memory. In "The Eternal Feminine" we read that women are probably no more foolish to-day than they were a century or two ago, and that the present "new woman" stands a fair chance of being held up as a model by the generation of her granddaughters. The remaining essays of the collection seem to fall below the author's standard in spirit of thought and expression.

The American Book Co. sends us a *School History of the United States*,[4] by McMaster, in which we discover some strong points of excellence. There is a bit of philosophy interwoven with the recital of events. The colonial period is treated as the fourth of the United States, and in this way is shown to bear the same relation to our later career that the youth of a great man should bear to his maturer years. In accordance with this principle the story is restricted to the recital of such events as are really necessary to a correct understanding of our nation's life and progress since 1776. The chapter on "Politics since 1880," will enable the teachers in the lower grade schools to give the pupils a little knowledge of our monetary system. The work is copiously supplied with maps and engravings. The topical outlines and summaries will greatly aid those teachers and students who wish to find the trenchant points of a subject and not spend time "shooting in the woods."

[1] Hugh Wynne. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. 2 vols. The Century Company. $2.50.

[2] The Seats of the Mighty. By Gilbert Parker. Little, Brown & Co. $1.75.

[3] Varia. By Miss Agnes Repplier. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

[4] A History of the United States. By McMaster. The American Book Company. $1.25.

Columbia will open her new gymnasium next February.

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At New York University the Juniors have adopted the custom of wearing mortar-board caps on the campus. Groups of them can be seen at almost any time during the day engaged in the vain endeavor of keeping them symmetrically balanced on their heads.

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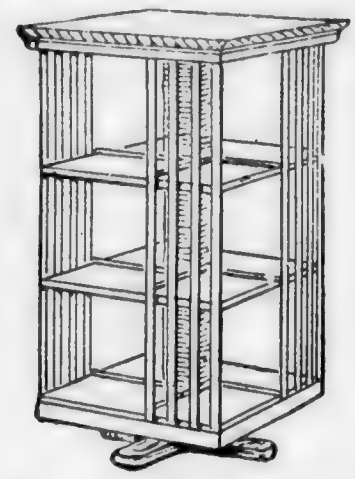
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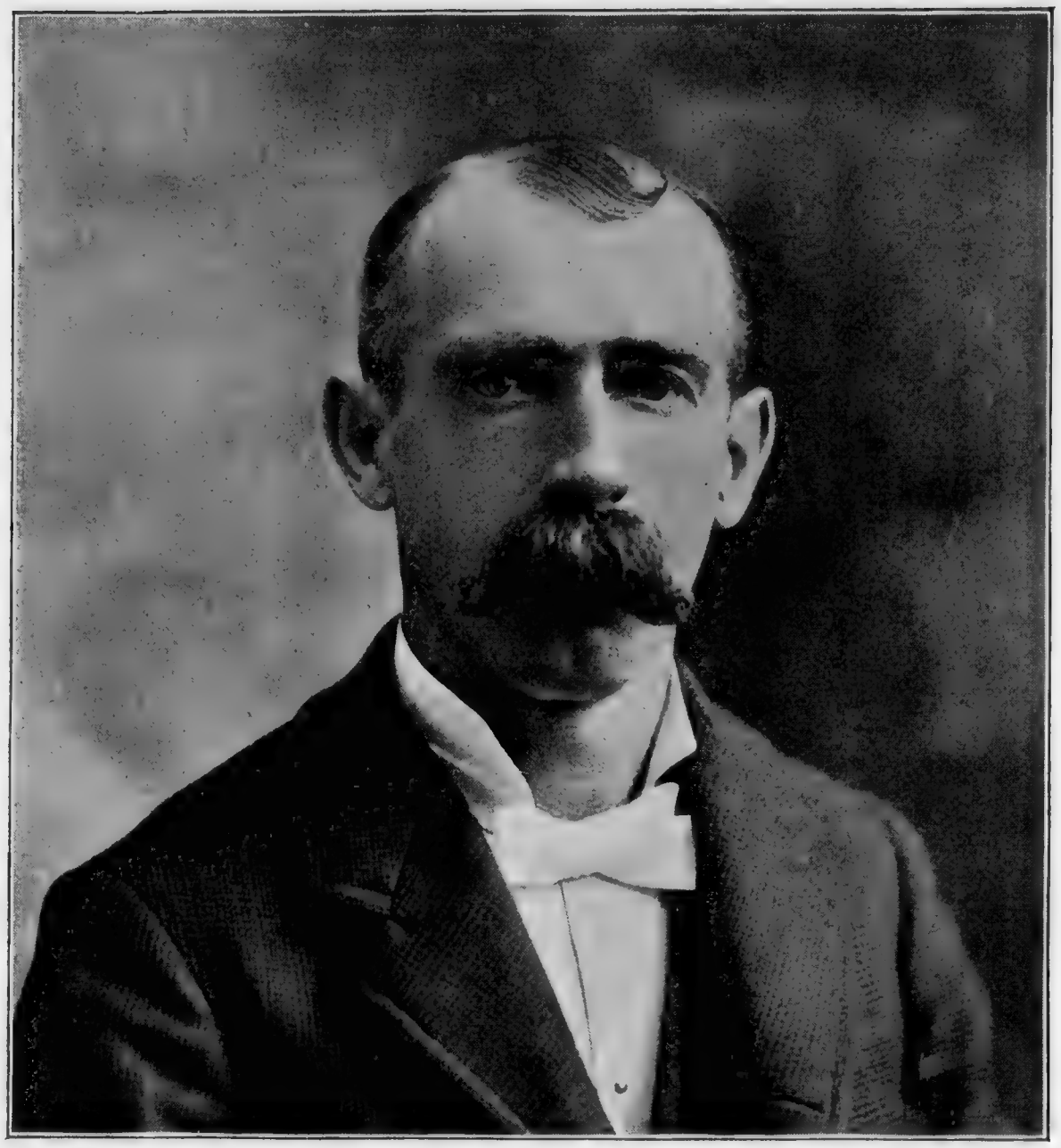
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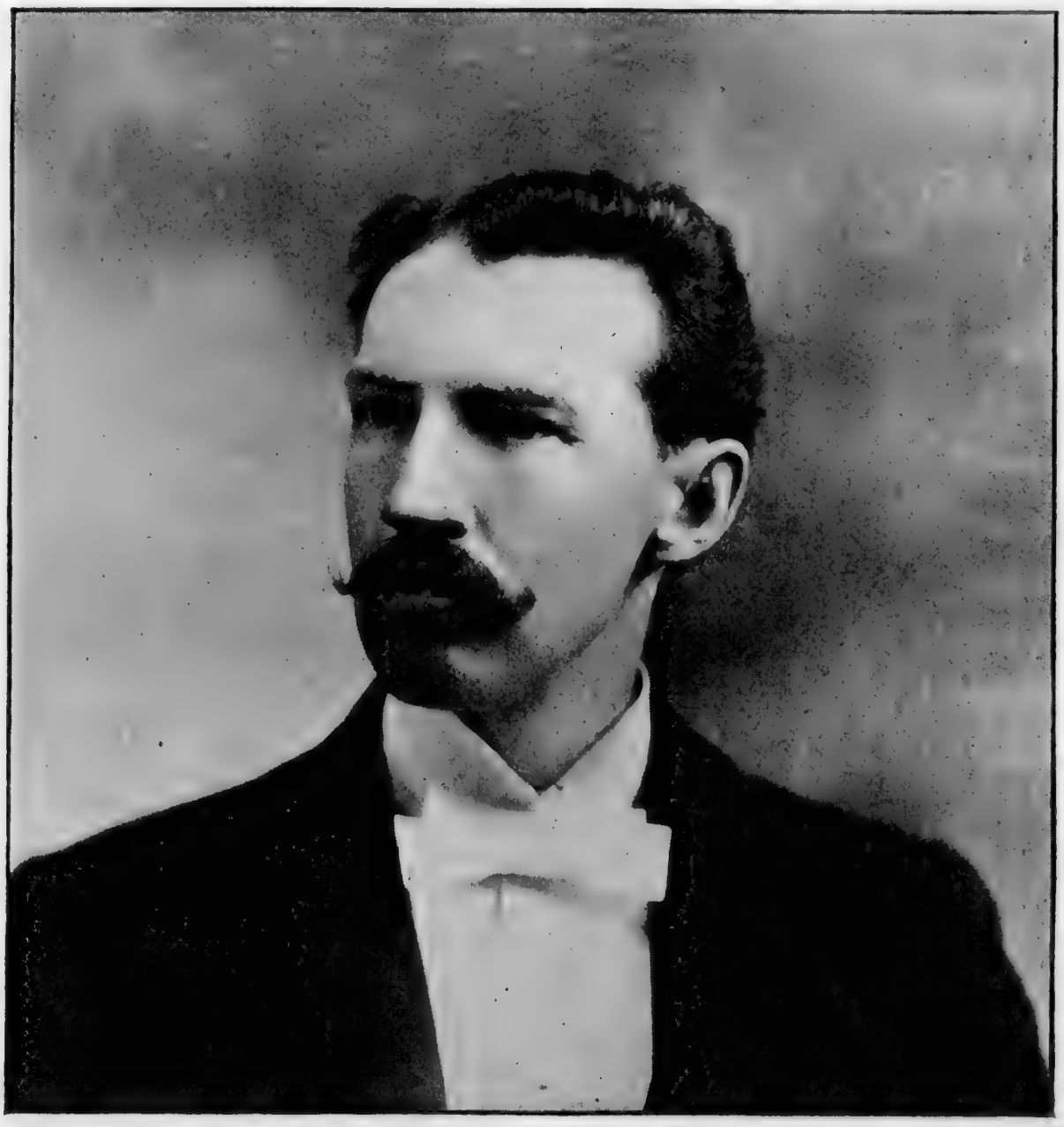
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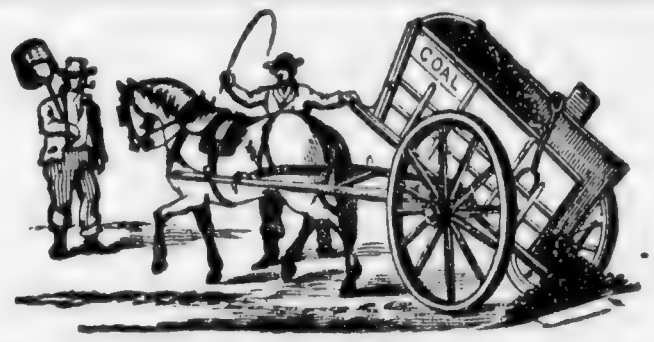
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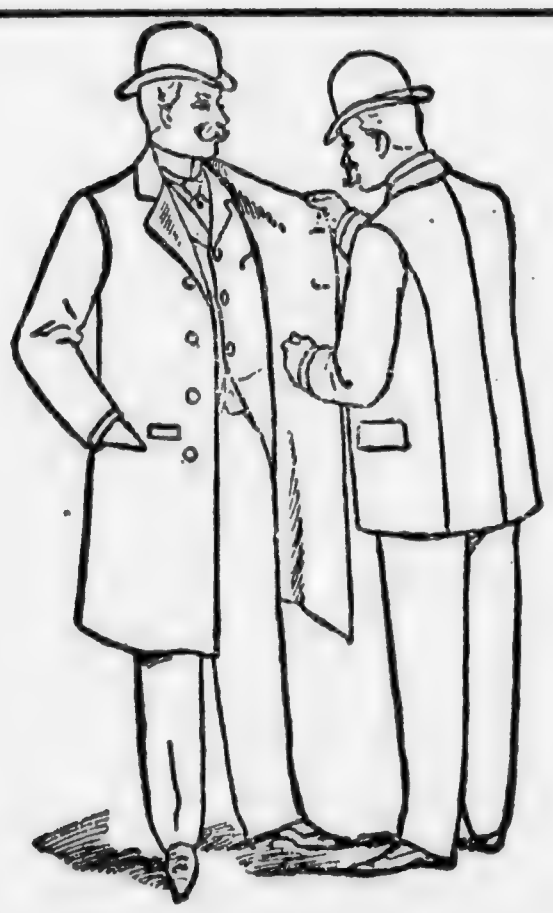
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WAS THE PROTECTORATE OF CROMWELL BENEFICIAL TO ENGLAND?

TO establish the fact that it was beneficial we shall consider the condition of England when the Protectorate came into existence; England while under this government; and modern England as affected by its principles and acts. We purpose to show that, first, in the deliverance that it gave from serious dangers; then by the direct improvements and prosperity that it caused; and, finally, by its permanent influence upon the institutions of England, this government was a benefit to that country.

There never was a more critical hour for England than that immediately preceding the Protectorate. The social and political worlds presented at that time a scene of almost hopeless confusion. Even the friends of liberty were no longer united, and the nation, still in the throes of a mighty revolution, was rent by the strife of innumerable factions. Leaders, willing in their blindness to sacrifice the great principles of religious freedom; leaders aiming to deprive one-half England of representation; fanatics, striving to overthrow all law;—parties of every absurdity and extravagance were all madly struggling for supremacy. And more than that,—as one by one they failed in their own schemes, they were uniting with the Royalists to seat upon the throne of England that synonym of injustice and grossest immorality, Charles II.

Hourly coming nearer were the horrors of another civil war, and war was, of all evils, that which the nation could least hope to survive. It was a fearful situation and, if it continued, the hour was not distant when England must meet her inevitable doom; must restore the Stuarts and thus relinquish all she had gained at such terrible cost, or, as the alternative, must perish in the gulf of anarchy upon whose brink she was already tottering.

Was not the pressing need of the hour in this, as in other such crises, the guiding hand of a wise, efficient man? There was, indeed, but one man by whom all these wild and dangerous elements could be controlled, and at the supreme hour of her peril that man saved England.

Our object is not to consider whether the acceptance by Cromwell of supreme power was right or wrong, but whether it was the source of good to the nation; and the fact cannot be overlooked that when this power fell into the hands of the one man able to hold it, England was rescued from incalculable danger. Even those historians most hostile to the Protectorate, do not and cannot deny this fact.

We are now ready to consider what merits this government had in itself, and how it was especially adapted to its time. England was, we have seen, utterly exhausted with rebellion and war; she was bordering upon social dissolution. No one will deny that in any nation, in such condition, the demand for peace and order is imperative. The Protectorate met this demand.

We admit that to secure this object there were some measures arbitrary and stern, but the circumstances and the necessity they presented must be borne in mind. It was in America, and only thirty-two years ago, that a President was driven to some of the same measures for which this seventeenth century government is condemned. Considering this and the magnanimity that was certainly shown, must we not admit that the Protectorate secured, by the most moderate means possible, those objects that were of such vital importance to the nation, law and order? When these were obtained, then progress was made possible.

That government is best which, with order secured, continually seeks the highest development of the social condition and institutions of its people. This was the constant aim of the Protectorate, and here notice one of its principles, the full value of which has not even yet been estimated.

It was in 1756 that Frederick the Great issued the proclamation that all religions should be tolerated in his domain; and Europe was electrified. But back nearly one hundred years before, in an age steeped in superstition, Oliver Cromwell had proclaimed, "Liberty of conscience is a fundamental, and all men shall be protected in this right." This, to a people whose parliament had, a few months before, declared, "Any man denying the doctrine of the Trinity or the resurrection of the body, shall suffer death."

Religious Liberty—do we comprehend the enlightenment and progress these words convey? Of course they could not, at that time, be practiced perfectly, but even then they sent horror to the hearts of bigots; they ended the curse of ignorance that ecclesiastical tyranny had produced; they shine, a ray of divine light, in the darkness of an intolerant age, and they placed England forward in the scale of progress fully a century.

The same spirit of justice that appears in this policy was shown in other ways.

The realm of law was utterly corrupt, and former governments had been very careful to ignore this fact. What did the Protectorate do? It cleansed those hot-beds of corruption, the courts of justice; it placed upon the bench the best lawyers to be procured. Again and again did Cromwell plead with his parliaments for a reform in the cruel and unjust laws of the land; and, to a certain extent, his wish was carried out. Had his ideas been followed during the next reign, the infamous name of Jeffries would not have blackened the pages of history, and English justice would not have become an object of ridicule to the world.

These measures give us a glimpse of the character of the man who brought them about. It is a truism that no man can exert a real influence for good beyond his own true worth, and so, as the personality of a ruler pervades his whole government, it is of tremendous importance to the national morals what that personality may be.

Not one can fail to notice that, as time advances, the tide of opinion grows overwhelmingly favorable to the character of Cromwell, and, notwithstanding the calumnies of his enemies, we are supported by numerous facts when we say that on the world's long list of heroes it will be difficult to find the name of a nobler soul than the Lord Protector of England. He represented the loftiest and the only progressive religious body of his time. His home was an example to the people of an ideal home; his court was a rebuke to

those of kings; his civil officers were honorable men. Reason and all history show that the importance of personal virtue, in a ruler, cannot be estimated. Surely, during the Protectorate, if ever, the saying, "Rewarded is that people that seeks righteousness," was proved true.

Cromwell realized, as have few other rulers, the importance of public virtue. He realized, also, the power and duty of the church to promote that virtue, and through his board of triers he cleansed that whole corrupt body. We notice that it was a great bishop, most bitterly opposed to this board, who afterwards said, "They did abundance of good unto the church."

Historians, hostile to the Protectorate, admit that a reform was made in those two great elements of society, the church and law, but they often lead us to suppose that the improvements of this government ended where they had begun. Was not the social condition of the people uplifted, did not trade revive and flourish, were not new industries developed, was not wealth more abundant and more evenly distributed, were not the channels of commerce opened up as never before, did not prisons, police orders, hospitals, roads, postal communications, banks, colonies, diplomacy, treasury,—all, feel the touch of a beneficent hand? On these points they are silent, for they cannot deny these things, nor the fact that into the decayed and vitiated life of every department a new and vitalizing energy was infused.

Further, moral and material interests were not advanced at the expense of learning and culture. New schools were founded and old ones materially helped. That genius was encouraged, the advance in philosophy and the numerous inventions prove. Men of learning were summoned to court and merit promoted wherever found. Indeed the great men whom this government called to its service were almost a guarantee of its success.

Now we ask you to turn from the scene of internal prosperity to foreign relations, and you find what? You find England raised, as by magic, from utter insignificance to the highest position among the nations; you find new colonies planted and strongholds, upon which she relies to-day, secured; you find the foremost states of Europe, for the first time, courting the favor of England and obedient to her every wish; wind and wave allied to carry to every isle and shore the English fleet, the power of the English name! And above all the glory that this gives to England, the indirect influence upon the

individual citizen is not to be overlooked. There suddenly dawned upon the Englishman the fact that his beloved country was no longer despised ; that wherever wandering, he might now point, with pride, to the English flag and feel safe beneath its folds. And with this thought there came a new pride in his citizenship, a new confidence and self-respect, and, while always patriotic, he became a better and more thorough Englishman. See this honorable pride turned to bitter humiliation, when Charles II. shamelessly sells himself and England to the very nation that was now lying in humble submission at her feet.

And how was this power used? It was used in such a manner as to teach England that this was her noble mission, to champion the cause of religious liberty and to aid the oppressed wherever found. Had the foreign policy of Cromwell been followed, history would have been changed. No system of injustice would have alienated thirteen loyal colonies from England; Europe might have been spared years of cruel persecution and war; the agonized cry of Armenia would not have risen in vain, and England might have been spared a lasting shame.

Other governments of that time were seeking only their own glory, other governments saw nothing beyond their own time; but this government saw ever in the distance a future England. Was it, then, productive of permanent good? Most certainly it was, and it is in the fact that it laid the foundations of much of the present greatness of England that it calls forth the highest praise.

In what does the power and glory of England consist to-day? In her military marine, in peace or war the "first line of English defense." Let it not be forgotten that it was during the Protectorate that the maritime glory of England was first largely developed and maintained. What is the one source of her food supply to-day? Her commerce; but her commerce was secured when, by peace with the states of Europe, Cromwell opened up new channels for English trade. Almost every reform of modern England can be traced directly back to the Protectorate. For nearly two hundred years Englishmen have been slowly learning to practice religious liberty, and one by one acts of tolerance have been passed. But it was by Cromwell that religious liberty was first proclaimed.

Englishmen must ever reverence the name of Romilly, but the work of that great reformer had received its first impulse from the Protectorate.

The red-letter year of modern England is 1832, but the great reform act does not, in its essential features, differ from that which the first parliament of Cromwell carried out. His parliament bears the distinction of being the first to agitate representative reform. These are only a few of many examples that might be adduced.

In conclusion, we maintain that the Protectorate was beneficial because its most bitter opponents have utterly failed to show any other way by which the nation could have been saved, and we believe it was better for this government to be preserved, at almost any cost, than for the state to sink in utter wreck. It is a principle of government that only those who know men can govern well. Cromwell knew men, and he sought to use this knowledge for the good of men. His government, brief as it was, made England prosperous at home; it suffered no indignity to the English name and protected its citizens in every land. While other governments were still lighting the fires of persecution, this government was maintaining religious liberty as far as possible at that time; it fostered those interests upon which the prosperity of England now depends; it sowed the seeds of numerous blessings she now enjoys.

"There shall be an handful of corn planted in the earth upon the top of the mountain, but the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon." In the darkness of the seventeenth century many of the reforms desired by Cromwell were impossible, but the handful of corn was planted. Englishmen are reaping the fruits thereof to-day, and now, in this glorious Victorian age, they are looking back with grateful pride to the Protectorate, and are yielding the honor where honor is due. —'99.

THE BOOKS OF EDNA LYALL.

MANY have been the writers who have sought to portray the different phases of human nature, but few have had the true success of Edna Lyall. The six books of her composition which are most widely read are "Donovan," "We Two," "A Hardy Norseman," "Won by Waiting," "Knight-Errant," and "In the Golden Days," and the chief charm of the individual books are that no two characters resemble each other, and that no suggestion of another story gives us a clue to the finale.

The book most popular is "Donovan," and in this story the reader loses himself in admiration of the grand and noble character that arises, like the phœnix, from the ashes,—from the ashes of a

misanthropic early life, where the hero with unseeing eyes gropes about in utter darkness, with no guide save his atheistic beliefs.

Baffled in every turn of life, an outcast from home, and a stranger to society, he goes through the hardest struggles with no friend but a little stray dog that follows at his heels.

In the gambling den, in the great mass-meetings where the mighty advocates of atheism wrought havoc with his peace of mind, in the long hours when he struggled with his Socinian beliefs, he had no companion but the little "Waif," who was friendless like himself. But at length the Donovan of the past, the Donovan of the atheistic tendencies, changed into the trusting, loving, brave-hearted man who stood ready to do battle with the world, strong in his new-found belief.

In continuation of "Donovan" in the widely read "We Two," we leave the object and take the advocate of the belief opposed to theism, in his home life, his public life, and in the last fearful struggles with the world and its bitterness.

A rugged Scotchman, witty, but blind to the one great truth of life, gives his whole being to his purpose, only to die at the hands of his opponents, while his followers, without their leader, sank into oblivion.

The one hope of Luke Raeburn's life was centered in his daughter Erica, who showed, at an early age, that she had inherited the talent of her father, who was, in reality, a deep thinker, and a most powerful speaker. But in this hope he was doomed to disappointment. He formed an acquaintance with a man of Christian belief, and this acquaintance fast ripened into friendship, though the two friends were so widely opposed as to their beliefs. Yet by the influence which the advocate of theism threw over the daughter of the atheist, the world was changed to the little Erica, and she became a firm believer in Christianity. This revelation nearly broke the rugged Scotchman's heart, yet he loved his daughter too dearly to let this separate them, so the theist and the atheist lived in harmony together, though the beliefs held by father and daughter were radically different.

Burdened with debts, yet generous almost to a fault, and ever ready to help a suffering neighbor, Luke Raeburn was the existing proof of the fact that a man may be an atheist and may even advocate the hated belief, yet in his heart be as true a Christian as though he preached the cause.

We all read of the beauties and of the life free from cares which exist in sunny Italy, yet Edna Lyall makes the land of artists and poets the scene of a tragedy of human life so pathetic and real as to make one doubt for an instant that life can be free from care. The Carlo, the knight-errant of one of her most charming stories, is a representative type of the passionate Italian youth, who sacrificed his love and his hopes of happiness to the cause of an erring sister. One can hardly believe such a sacrifice possible until he reads this tale of devotion and suffering. Then it seems that Carlo Donati was as much a hero as one of the medaled generals of great armies. His was not a sacrifice of life for country, or for honor, but a far nobler sacrifice was his. Few could understand him, yet there were none who did not admire his courage. The happiness which came to him in later years was only his just earnings, and if in this world of ours there were more Carlo Donatis, there would be no need of revivalists and less need of the law, for it is such characters that beautify the whole world.

Then there is "The Hardy Norseman," a tale of life in Norway, and of the adventures of a few of its people in the fogs of London. From that book I gained more knowledge of the true Norse character than hours of study would have given me.

"Won by Waiting" gives us the adventures of a French girl in the family of an English curate where her nature was cramped and her better qualities deadened by constant abuse, until she was utterly changed from the light-hearted daughter of France into a reserved and quiet woman of the world.

From "In the Golden Days" we get a little idea of prison life as it used to be before the much-needed Reformation.

From all of Edna Lyall's works we may obtain valuable information if we read them with a purpose in view. Her heroes are all that we could ask; strong in their upholding of the principles they deem right, though sensitive and ever ready to perceive an insult. Her heroines are good and noble, worthy of the respect and admiration and even of the imitation of the readers.

To Edna Lyall we must attribute the laurels for the true standards of human characters. I would like to meet a Donovan, a Carlo Donati, or an Esperance; I would do them greatest honor and hold them in deepest reverence. If every community could have one of them in its midst it would be more than blessed. The man who can go through the scenes of vice and crime and have no faith

in God, and come to the surface unscathed as did Donovan; the man who can give up a life of happiness for a sister's well-being; the woman who can live a life of sacrifice, of devotion to a father who is an advocate of an unjust cause; such are the men and women whom the world wants and calls for, such are the influences that elevate the world.

The more women that there are of Edna Lyall's abilities, and the more books that there are in our libraries teaching the preachings and setting the examples of her works, so many more hours of profitable reading will induce men and women to lead better lives and to remember though the man you meet be shabby, and bent with care, though he be ill-looking and even repulsive, even then, remember that "a man's a man for a' that."

—Blanche Burdin Sears, 1900.

January 11, 1897.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

THE early part of the seventeenth century, that age, crowded with events of such mighty import to all Europe, is especially interesting as ushering in that terrible struggle, known to history as the Thirty Years War. This period marks a crisis in the history of the Protestant religion. The bigoted emperor of Germany, aided by his powerful Spanish ally, and by his following of selfish and narrow-minded princes, bishops, and priests, had succeeded in utterly crushing religious liberty in his own kingdom, and was bent upon accomplishing the same end in the entire empire, heedless of all the suffering and horror his plan involved.

The Protestant princes and people resisted the powerful monarch well, but so unequal was the contest, that not only did the Protestant religion seem doomed to extinction in the very land of its birth, but the peace and liberties of all Europe were threatened as well.

The House of Austria must be checked. But by whom? In France, the liberal Henry IV. had fallen beneath the assassin's sword. As to England, the fact that her king was a Stuart, explains her feeble influence in continental affairs. Italy was too weak to be considered. The Dutch, although sympathizing with their German brothers, were suffering under too great oppression themselves to render aid. Denmark had already tried her powers against the Austrian emperor, and had failed.

When it was seen that these countries could furnish no deliverer;

when the tyranny of the Hapsburg dynasty was at its height; when the cause of civil and religious liberty seemed all but lost, then it was that the banished princes and down-trodden people turned in their misfortune to the young king of Sweden, and implored his aid.

Feeling the deepest sympathy for his suffering co-religionists and realizing the danger to Sweden from the Austrian encroachments on the Baltic, Gustavus Adolphus had for twelve years been watching the storm that was gathering, and had been doing his utmost to render Sweden secure, should it be necessary for him to enter upon the German war.

The hour had come. He was to go forth and defend, not only his religion and his country, but the liberties of a continent. And he had shown himself worthy of the call.

Trained from childhood in the science of war and of state, at the age of seventeen he had ascended the Swedish throne to meet difficulties whose successful treatment demanded the highest qualities of mind. He encountered an empty treasury, an impoverished people, an alienated nobility, a disputed succession, and three important wars.

In seventeen years he had gathered about him a circle of nobles devotedly attached to his service and fully competent to conduct the affairs of state in his absence. He had introduced the manufacture of paper, arms, wool, silk, muskets, and numerous other industries; he had encouraged agriculture, mining, and commerce; had established a system of education for Sweden, improved the administration, and raised the condition of his people in every way. When we consider that he had accomplished all this while bringing to a successful issue three important wars, we can better appreciate the qualities that gave him the reputation of being the greatest statesman of his age.

In personal appearance, the King of Sweden showed himself a true descendant of Odin; his splendid proportions, blue eyes, and yellow hair, all representing the typical hero of the North. In addition to this, his ardent patriotism, dauntless courage, and rare personal magnetism, made him the idol of his people, who showed their love and confidence by bearing patiently the most burdensome taxes, and willingly making any sacrifice to aid him in his wars.

As a commander, Gustavus Adolphus had at that time no equal. The same qualities that won the attachment of his people, inspired enthusiasm in his soldiers, and they never hesitated to follow their

brave general, whatever the perils and hardships in the way. His improvements in the arts of war, his perfect discipline, his wonderful ability to make the most of his resources, his prudence and foresight, place him among the greatest generals of the world, while in purity of motive he towers far above them, by the fact that all his wars were undertaken for the defense of his country, or with other purpose as noble, and never for personal gain.

This, then, was the man in whom the hopes of Protestant Europe were placed at the outburst of that struggle that shook the continent for thirty years; a remarkable administrator, a consummate general, a great monarch in the highest sense,—the elements so mixed in him that nature might rise up and say to all the world—"This was a man."

In the gloom and horror of that awful struggle, the character of the "Snow King" is the one relieving touch, and when he was slain on the fatal field of Lutzen, while gallantly leading his soldiers to the charge, he left in the hearts of men a memory as pure and bright as the starry flakes whose name had been bestowed upon him by his southern foes.

Although called to lay down his work while in the prime of manhood, he had won his cause, and had set in motion influences that would act for years to come. He left a circle of followers, inspired with his own lofty enthusiasm, and so well trained in his service that they were able to bring the war to a successful end. Baffling the Austrian schemes for supremacy on the Baltic, he had made his own country mistress of that sea, and had raised her from obscurity to a commanding position among the nations of Europe.

His ennobling influence over his people was to endure. He dignifies their history; he is an inspiration to their statesmen and soldiers; they still rear monuments in his honor; he is still the hero of story and song, and their youths are still taught to regard him as the pattern of nobility and truest manhood.

> "One upon whose hand and heart and brain
> Once the weight and fate of Europe hung.
> Such was he; his work is done,
> But while the races of mankind endure,
> Let his great example stand,
> Colossal, seen of every land,
> And keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure,
> Till in all lands, and thro' all human story
> The path of duty be the way to glory."

—'99.

AN OLD SHOE.

I HAVE studied an old shoe carefully. I find it a wonderful article, bearing many points of resemblance to humanity. When a shoe first makes its appearance it is a squealy article and likely to give its owner some discomfort. It must be tended with care, must not be filled too full, and must learn to easily go on feet.

The power which made the shoe knew it would be incomplete without a mate; then, together, side by side, traveled the two shoes, pursuing their rounds of life with difficulty. Sometimes their tongues got out of place and caused trouble; sometimes the way seemed rough, yet they did not complain, but kept trudging along, often trod upon, treading upon others at times.

At last one of them was run over, completely worn out, and in so bad a condition it could not be heeled (healed), and very soon its soul parted from its frame, and its mate, no longer needed, was laid helpless and useless in the closet where I found it. Unless a shoe treads carefully it is apt to lose its sole, which is of great importance. Sometimes its sole has to be remedied for further usage, but, like the soul of man, if once injured, it can never be restored to its former condition.

The stouter the material of which a shoe is composed the longer the existence of the shoe, but the finer material is considered the nicer. There are many kinds of shoes; perhaps as common as any are the black-colored ones. These are the hardest and can endure the roughest use. There are also red, yellow, and brown shoes. The white shoe is the most dainty of any; it is often seen in places of amusement of aristocratic society.

Shoes, like men, if filled too full will become tight, but this is very injurious to their existence.

Some shoes are laced!

Consider, now, which you would choose,
To be a man or be his shoes.

—W. T., '99.

Foreign students are this year, for the first time, allowed to receive professional degrees in the French universities.

The Faculty of Yale has decided not to allow any Freshman-Sophomore base-ball game this spring. The reason given is the misbehavior of the Freshmen at the Prom. Concert.

Bates Verse.

COME WITH ME.

Airy music in the grove!
Come with me, my gentle love.
Rosy is the early dawn,
Never was a fairer morn.
Silver mist-veils float along
Swift as echo of a song.
Come with me, my bonny one,
Where the fairy cobweb spun,
Softly shimmers in the light,
Glistens with a dew-drop bright. —'99.

THE MINISTER COMING TO DINNER.

Nothing in the house to eat,
Neither fruit, nor pie, nor meat,
Nor a cake ;
Nothing ; sure as I'm a sinner,
Something, something, before dinner,
I must bake.
Susan, go and find the broom,
Tidy up the sitting-room,
Dust each chair,
Clean the stove, brush every shelf,
Then begin to clean yourself,
Comb your hair,
Try to decently appear.
Susan, Susan, do you hear
A word of mine ?
Stop that everlasting humming,
For the minister is coming
Here to dine.
Joseph, Joseph, do be good!
Go and get some kindling wood,
Hurry up!
Johnny, take yourself away;
Go out door awhile to play
With the pup.
Oh, whatever shall I do!
I shall crazy go if you
Don't keep still.
Put away the water-dipper!
I shall have to use my slipper,
And I will.
Close the door outside the hall.
There ! the babe begins to squall,
He's upstairs.

Susan, go, he needs your tending.
Will there ever be an ending
Of my cares?
O, I wonder where the broom is!
Everything within the room is
Disarray.
There's a hole in every curtain;
But the minister will certain
Come to-day.

. . . . . .

There, I've made a cake and pie, too;
Though the children seem to try to
Act like sin.
Some one rings! I hope he's not here!
Pastor, I am glad you've got here,
Walk right in. —W. T., '99.

REVERBERATIM.

I read in an old-time poem
That at night, when the shadows fall,
A big bell is rung by the angels
Whose tone may be heard by all

Who shut from the heart all sorrow,
All bitterness, pain, and strife,
And open the heart's inner chamber
To the gracious Giver of Life.

The words came to me with deep meaning,
And I asked that the wondrous peal
Might sound in my heart its sweet music,
The sadness and longing to heal.

But the work of the day was vexing,—
I wrought not with patient hand,
And no bell to me in the twilight
Rang out from the better land.

Then I told myself, sadly, the music
That comes from the peaceful shore
Can be only for those whose pathway
Is scattered with roses o'er;

Whose lives know no hardship or sorrow
To deaden the heart and the brain,
And who, feeling naught of life's losses,
Are ever content with its gains.

But the spirit, whose gentle whisper
Brings hope to the burdened heart,
Drew near, and with tenderest loving
Bade sweetly to do my part,—

To take my place in life's conflict
With faith in the Master's love,

And my soul should list to the music
Of the angels' bell above.

Next morning a mist had gathered
O'er streamlet, and valley, and hill,
And my task that before had been heavy
To-day was heavier still;

But the day set in radiant beauty,
Sweet thoughts in my heart seemed to sing,
And echoing back from heaven
I heard the big bell ring. —L. B. A., '99.

THE ECHO.

A tiny bit of hill and sky,
A grove of pines, one rising high,
In the far-off west
With a breezeless rest,
Is softly shadowed by violet isles,
And a golden bar in the pale blue sea,
And light film shadows of tinted mist,
As they sadly glimmer their glow to me.
Caressed by day with her dying smiles,
They gleam to pale with the chill night kissed.

Oh, song of the heart,
'Tis thy echo again!
Thy sunset of joy hath gleamed and hath paled.
The woods are not fair
When the darkness is there.
Oh, sad is the heart
With the shadows of pain! —IZARRA.

THE MOTHER-LOVE.

Oh, the mother-love, the mother-love!
You may search from sea to sea,
But you'll find no love like the mother-love,
So precious and boundless and free.

Others may frown at your failures,
Others may smile at your grief,
But the mother-love will enfold you
In a sure and unfailing relief.

Oh, the mother-love, the mother-love!
How it soothes the aching heart;
How it trusts, endures, sacrifices,
Bearing always the heavier part.

Oh, the mother-love, the mother-love!
You may search from sea to sea,
But you'll find no love like the mother-love,
So precious and boundless and free. —S. M. B., '98.

Around the Editors' Table.

IN debating as well as in athletic contests, there are "ups" and there are "downs;" one cannot expect to win all of the time; and so we submit with the best of grace to the loss of our recent intercollegiate debate with Colby. The contest was held in Waterville, on Friday evening, March 4th, over that much discussed question of municipal ownership and operation of water, light, and street railways. The debate was warmly contested, and of the greatest interest to the fifty Bates boys who went up to hear it. We freely admit that Colby's speakers had, on the whole, superior delivery and oratory, and an easier appearance on the stage; but we cannot agree with them when they claim superiority in argument; they gained the decision rather on their delivery.

Bates has no excuses to offer, and would not for a moment question the decision of the judges. Colby won, and we heartily congratulate them on their victory. And though we feel that we have the right to censure them for using seventy minutes when placed on their honor not to overrun the stipulated time of forty-eight minutes, yet we would not be understood as presenting this as a reason for granting the decision, not in the least, but only in this respect, that it practically amounts to having four speakers for Colby, and three for Bates.

We wish to thank the Colby men for their courtesy, both before and after the debate. When a college has won a victory after a trial of three years, they may well be justified in being demonstrative in their expressions of joy. Yet Colby was magnanimous enough to wait until after our departure, at least, and more than this, a large delegation of the students accompanied us to the train, and gave us a hearty "send-off" as we rode away. We trust that these relations may always be maintained, and that next year we may meet our Colby opponents again in the friendly rivalry of another debate.

AN article in one of the papers brings to notice the fact that college women are not prominent in literature. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Sarah Orne Jewett, graduated from no college.

Naturally we seek the reasons for this. In regard to the writers above mentioned, that they graduated from no college is by no means strange, for college facilities were not offered them; but this excuse will not hold to-day, as the college portals throughout the country are thrown open to women.

Can it be that a college education is non-conducive to a literary career? No, assuredly not, for Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, bear testimony to the contrary; but, you say, these are men, we are speaking of women. True, yet it is not reasonable to suppose that the mechanism of woman's brain is such that, whereas, culture and learning assist man on the path to literary fame, they with inverse ratio retard her progress in the same direction. This hypothesis is too false to be entertained for a moment. Although a diamond may be valuable in its primitive state, as such it will never grace the coronet of a queen. The literary ability of a woman, without culture and untrained, may neither bring the world pleasure nor its owner renown. So we see that a college education does not hinder a woman in her literary career, but is of great assistance to her.

Now the question arises, why do not the college graduates among women to-day win literary fame? Close beside it may be put, why do not the college graduates among men to-day win literary fame? The answer to both is plain; the present age is not a literary one. Did we to-day find hosts of gifted authors outside the college walls, we might well ask why; but we do not find them. We can only say, wait till a new era of literature dawns, and then we feel confident that the noted writers among women will be college graduates.

AMONG the varied phases of college life which bring improvement and profit to the student, there can be no doubt that the public declamation holds a most important place.

A few such exercises are the only opportunities presented to the average student for training in public speaking, and the benefit to be derived from them is dependent only on the effort which each student is willing to make. But as we listen each term to these exercises, an old question presents itself with new force. It is whether the offering of prizes to be competed for in this way, is a wise course. Does the intelligent, conscientious student need such artificial means to spur him on to his best efforts? The primary object, of course, is to arouse greater interest among the participants, so that each

shall do his very best work. Now is this end accomplished? It may be in some degree, but it does not affect any large number of those who take part. It would be an unusual class indeed, in which all were so nearly equal in ability, as to stand the same chance for the prize. It is generally the case that only a few are in a position to think of receiving the prize, while the majority of the class work from entirely different motives. The question is, do they do actually better work than if no prize were offered. Under present conditions, there can be no doubt as to the answer. A great many of the class, finding that they cannot successfully compete with their associates, become discouraged and give up trying, going through the exercise as a hard necessity, from which they would gladly escape.

The ideal method would be to change the grounds upon which the decision is made, so that the prize should belong to the student who made the greatest improvement over natural conditions. Every one would then be on an equal footing, and results in individual cases would be much more satisfactory. The difficulty of reaching a decision under these circumstances would be no more serious than in some instances under the present system.

"EXPERIENCE is a good teacher." Therefore one should profit, not only from his successes, but also from his failures. In the past, Bates has learned that in order for a base-ball team to have a successful career, it must have an efficient head. Again, during our foot-ball history, we have learned that among other things, it is not only best but also necessary, to insure justice to all concerned, that those things which we might call business points, such as final arrangements for officers, etc., should be settled in a business manner, and previous to the day of the game. Furthermore, as we look back upon our lives, especially lives of action, we note that our most useful lessons have been learned from dear experience.

Now we, as a college, have recently had our annual experience in debating. We have seen wherein we failed. We have seen wherein our opponents succeeded. We note, perhaps, undue advantages of one side or the other.

These things as others, in base-ball, in foot-ball, and in the affairs of life, we have simply learned from experience; now the thing for us to do is to profit by these lessons from past experiences.

THERE has been a movement started within a short time by Bowdoin College, to obtain complete control over the fitting-school athletics of the state. It is the intention to have all the meets held at Brunswick, all the trophies given out by Bowdoin, and the name of the association changed from the Maine Inter-scholastic Athletic Association to the Bowdoin Inter-scholastic Athletic Association; in fact to deprive the other three colleges of any share whatever in preparatory school athletics. This would be a good thing for Bowdoin, no doubt. But is Bowdoin the only college that has any concern in this matter? Have U. of M., Bates, and Colby no fitting schools, and no interest in these athletic contests? The time has come when Bowdoin has no longer sufficient athletic superiority to justify such an assumption, or to account for it except from a purely selfish motive. With an athletic field now at Orono, Waterville, and Brunswick, and one in the near future at Lewiston, it is clearly apparent that the present arrangement of holding the contests in succession is the best for all concerned.

The preparatory schools of the state are fully able to care for their own athletes and to have charge of their own meets. The responsibility which would thus lie on each school would be far better for it than to be under the apron-string rule of any one of the four colleges. As far as mere expense is concerned, the proposed plan may be better for the schools in the south-western part of the state. But what of the schools in the eastern part? The method of rotation equalizes the expenses far better and familiarizes the students with the tracks which they must use after entering college. But, more than this, no loyal preparatory school would wish to give up the full control of its athletic interests to any college other than its own. There certainly is a feeling of this sort, and it would be but just if the fitting schools of these three colleges should unitedly refuse to sanction this assumption by Bowdoin, of rights belonging, not to herself exclusively, but to the other three colleges as well.

If this attempt is realized there is danger, too, of the secession from the association of those schools which are loyal and of those which are situated at a considerable distance from Brunswick. So, looking at it from all sides, the present system seems better and fairer.

Alumni Round-Table.

PERSONALS.

'69.—L. C. Graves is pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Gilmanton, N. H.

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge has been doing expert work on an important patent case during the last two years. Present address, 99 Nassau Street, New York.

'72.—E. J. Goodwin is superintendent of schools of Greater New York.

'73.—L. C. Jewell, M.D., of Cape Elizabeth, has recently lost his wife.

'74.—J. H. Hoffman has resigned his position as pastor of the Christian Church, Littleton, N. H.

'78.—F. H. Bartlett was recently married. Mr. Bartlett has a very successful law practice in New York City.

'81.—C. S. Haskell is principal of a very large High School, Brooklyn.

'85.—A. B. Morrill, principal of High School, East Hampton, Mass., lost his wife recently.

'87.—Rev. Israel Jordan has resigned his position as pastor of the Congregational Church, Bethel, Me.

'90.—A. N. Peaslee is rector of Episcopal Church, Haverhill, Mass.

'92.—D. G. Donnocker has a successful law practice, Tremont Temple, Boston.

'93.—G. M. Chase has charge of a portion of Professor Stanton's work during the Professor's illness.

'94.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Rochester, N. H., the Rev. Arba J. Marsh of Elmira Heights, N. Y., and Miss Maude Amanda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Hill, were united in marriage, February 23d. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. W. Harris, pastor of the Free Baptist Church of Somersworth. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh left on the 2.25 train for Elmira Heights, N. Y., their future home, where the Rev. Mr. Marsh is pastor of the Free Baptist Church. The interesting feature of the occasion was that Mr. Marsh, the groom, Miss Hill, the bride, and Mr. Harris, the officiating clergyman, were all classmates of Bates College, Class of '94.

'96.—L. S. Mason is attending the Pennsylvania Medical School.

'95.—Lester Pease will graduate from Cobb Divinity School in May, 1898.

'96.—Augustus P. Norton was a candidate for the School Board in the recent municipal election in Lewiston.

'96.—L. P. Gerrish is doing successful work as principal of High School, South Paris, Me.

'97.—Miss Maud A. Vickery is teaching at Machias, Me.

'97.—A. W. Foss has just been elected as Professor of Latin of the State Normal School, California, Penn. Mr. Foss will also have charge of the Athletic Department. The school has some eight hundred students.

Alumni Editor:

Dear Sir—Since receiving your communication, asking for a contribution to the Alumni Column, I have reviewed the last four volumes of the STUDENT, finding among them two letters from alumni touching upon what seems to me one of Bates's most vital interests. In No. 7, Vol. xxiii., an alumnus makes a plea for specialization on the part of those who choose teaching as a profession, claiming that no other vocation demands more thorough preparation than does that of the teacher. No one can dispute the position taken in this able article. Read it, you who are interested. In No. 6, Vol. xxiv., a '68 man even goes so far as to suggest "establishing a pedagogic chair at the fountain head," and urges that "more and more of the brightest minds enter, not as a makeshift, not as a stepping-stone to some other calling, but for life, and with heart and soul, into this, one of the noblest and greatest professions."

Notwithstanding that the post-graduate course is the ideal policy to pursue, yet, as formerly, many Bates men will continue to teach without this extra preparation, and, however desirable it might be, there is little prospect of the establishment of a "pedagogic chair at the fountain head." As in the past, so in the future, Bates will continue to turn loose upon the public the green, untrained pedagogue.

The young graduate, upon leaving college, enters, without special preparation, the profession of teaching for life. (Far too many, merely as a makeshift for a few years.) Few can realize, at the time, the tremendous responsibilities that are thus undertaken. They are few, as well, who do not, during the first years of the work, experience periods of discouragement such as are beyond the powers of

the inexperienced to imagine. It takes but a short time to discover the actual unfitness for the work, and sad is the day when the graduate, so late a Senior of much dignity, awakens to the appalling fact that he is really incompetent, and that the beginning has been but a repetition of blunders. The value of special training becomes apparent to the individual, but the waste up to this point has been beyond calculation, and a remedy immediate and sure is demanded.

Times are changing. The expert is demanded, not only by the authorities at the head of the universities and best secondary schools, but the salvation of the common school, as well, depends upon the same saving power.

It is ventured now to call teaching a profession, but if it ever become such, in the truest sense of the term, if it ever be raised above the mere occupation of the wage earner, those who enter therein as a "makeshift or stepping-stone to some other calling" must be put under ban. This quack element must be driven out. Those who have the real good of the cause at heart must, by a decided stand, manifest, by a most zealous spirit, an earnest professional loyalty to one of the noblest and greatest professions.

Ever since its existence, Bates has pursued a unique course in respect to furnishing transient teachers from among its under-graduates, for Maine schools. Bates was founded for boys and girls of self-dependence. The long winter vacation was allowed as opportunity to teach a "winter term." The work done by Bates undergraduates in this field has been grand. The enthusiastic student has been an inspiration to many a youth in the back town. But I believe, with present tendencies, there is more yet demanded of this class of workers than they have ever attempted to accomplish. The work that should be done by the student here, demands of him a preparation that will serve him in the permanent position after leaving college. He who is really in earnest, he who enters "for life, and with heart and soul" this work, can, I believe, find opportunity for a better preparation than students in general have heretofore been accustomed to make.

By organized effort the under-graduate teachers of Bates should unite upon this subject, claiming the rights that belong to them as members of a profession. A teachers' organization, composed of those who have made their life choice, would be of inestimable value to its membership. Time could be found for professional study, discussion upon live educational questions carried on, and a thorough acquaintance with Maine schools made a general knowledge.

A careful grading, according to ability and experience, should be made and recommendations given upon a regular basis. This would mean that when a member of the organization was assigned a school, the best selection could be made. He would be prepared to more than "keep" the term of school. He would be an influence professionally in the community in which he was located, possessing the spirit that would be elevating to the system. He would possess a knowledge that would be of service outside the school-room. He would be an authority upon questions most vital to the reconstructive work now going on in Maine schools.

Have you decided upon teaching as your life work? Begin now your professional preparation. Become acquainted with the great lives that have stood for higher ideals in education. Gain the acquaintance of the reformers of our own time. Study the growth of the public school. Contemplate upon the needs of the present. Become acquainted with the best modern school systems. Attend educational meetings, and there get inspiration from the living, active forces that are shaping the affairs in education to-day.

Sincerely,

S. I. GRAVES.

Augusta, Me., February 26, 1898.

STREET SCENES IN NAPLES.

TO the American traveller the street scenes of Naples present a continuous succession of novel sights and unfamiliar sounds. He sees Nature at its loveliest, and humanity at its worst. The Italian sky is blue above him, the waters of the bay sparkle and glisten before him. In the distance are purple mountains and shadowy islands. A continuous cloud of silver smoke rises like incense from old Vesuvius, and all about him are the odor of flowers and the songs of birds. Yet here, amid all the lavishness of Nature, he sees abject poverty and wretched, hopeless human life.

The streets are thronged with men, women, and children, clothed in rags and dirt. Up and down the alleys they swarm, while over their heads flutter and flap long lines of tattered clothing hung out from windows and balconies to dry. Low, dark rooms opening directly from the sidewalk are crowded with people talking and gesticulating in the peculiar Italian fashion. Slimy water trickles along the dirty street, and groups of slovenly women sit on the pavement, holding in their arms ragged, dirty children.

Dark-eyed girls and boys thrust into our open carriage great baskets of English violets, and beggars in every stage of decrepitude swarm about us, beseeching money. One old man, his gray locks fluttering in the wind, is led along by a little boy. Pointing to his sightless eyes, he implores us, in a loud voice, for "soldis" until his cries are lost in the distance. Another cripple follows us, crawling on his knees in the dust of the street. Fifteen or twenty children pursue us for a half mile, turning all sorts of somersaults, and standing on their little heads until they are dizzy and blind, in the hope of getting a few coins. Now we come upon a band of musicians with their guitars and mandolins. As they see our carriage approaching, with its attendant beggars and performing children, they join the procession, singing "Margherita" to a tinkling accompaniment on the guitar. A mischievous urchin shouts the same air on the other side of the carriage, and keeps it up until one of the musicians darts around and gives him a sharp blow on the head. Farther on a one-legged man joins the chorus, whistling beautifully to a guitar accompaniment.

Diminutive donkeys constantly pass us, bearing immense basket paniers loaded with vegetables. Hidden under their burdens, the patient animals stumble along with a pathetic little switch. Other donkeys draw two-wheeled carts of the most primitive make, crowded with gypsy-like women in gaily-colored turbans and brilliant kerchiefs. Flocks of goats, fifteen or twenty in number, are being driven about the streets, crowding people off the sidewalks and stopping to be milked wherever their owner can find a purchaser.

Black-robed priests and brown-robed friars, with their bare feet and shaven heads, mingle with the throng of wretched people. A white-robed band of the Misericordia, or Brothers of Mercy, move about on errands of mercy, watching with the sick, burying the dead, and concealing their identity by long white robes and masks. Occasionally a squad of gaily-uniformed soldiers, their swords flashing in the sunlight, come galloping down the street, scattering the people before them and leaving a trailing cloud of dust behind.

To these strange sights add the braying of donkeys, the songs of street musicians, the long, wailing cries of the venders of fruit and flowers, the plaintive "signorina un soldi, signorina," of the little begging children, and a scene is presented the traveller bewildering in its confusion, charming in its picturesqueness, and saddening in its misery.

—Nellie B. Jordan, '88.

Local Department.

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS AT CLEVELAND.

THE third international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, February 23d–27th, was the largest student convention in the history of America, having a delegation of 2,214, representing 61 Theological Seminaries, 47 Medical Schools, 19 Missionary Training Schools, and 331 Colleges and Universities of United States and Canada.

The convention opened Wednesday afternoon, with a devotional meeting led by Rev. F. B. Meyer of London, who strongly impressed the need of separation from evil of all kinds for those who would bear the vessels of the Lord. In the evening, Bishop Leonard of Ohio gave an address of welcome, to which Professor Stevenson of McCormick Theological School responded in a very able manner. He was followed by Dr. D. J. Burrell of New York City, with an address on the "Great Religions of the World." Thursday morning, after the reading of the report of the Executive Committee, two addresses were given on the "Equipment of the Volunteer, Intellectual and Practical," by Dr. J. C. Ewing, President of Forman College, Lahore, India, and "Spiritual," by Dr. M. E. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron. The afternoon was taken up with sectional meeting, representing the different missionary fields. In the evening the problem of the field was shown by Mr. D. M. Thornton, delegate from Great Britain, Rev. H. P. Beach, and Mr. Robert Wilder. Friday morning the financial problem was discussed by Bishop Nindee, Dr. F. A. Schauffler, and D. H. C. Mabie. Sectional conferences on evangelistic, educational, and medical work occupied the afternoon, and in the evening Mr. Robert Speer gave a thrilling address on the "True Meaning of the Movement," followed by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, on "Missions, the True Basis of the Life of the Church." Saturday morning session opened with an address on the "Negro Problem," by Prof. I. W. E. Bowen of Gammon Theological Seminary, the remainder of the morning being devoted to a discussion on the "Responsibility of the Pastor," by Dr. R. F. Machay of Toronto; "Of the Layman," by ex-Governor Beaver of Philadelphia; "Of the College," by Dr. Hall,

President of Union Theological Seminary, and "Of the Young People," by Dr. Francis Clarke. In the afternoon, denominational rallies were held in the various churches of the city, and in the evening Mr. Robert E. Speer explained the "Watchword of the Movement." Sunday morning the delegates gathered to listen to an inspiring sermon by Dr. Hall; and the farewell meeting of the evening was one long to be remembered by all present.

Space forbids to give more than this bare statement of the programme, which may give some idea of the scope of the movement and of the convention, but can give no idea of the spirit which dominated the convention. It can no longer be denied that the movement has demonstrated its right to be considered one of the most important agencies in the Christian world, not simply for the purpose of bearing salvation into the foreign nations, but for the deepening of true spiritual life at home.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Wan-ta-buy my corn-cake?

How many birds have you seen?

The Glee Club had a very successful trip to Bowdoinham.

Mr. Fuller, '99, who has been ill at the hospital, is able to be with his class again.

Professor Geer's new plan of giving exams. is very popular among the students.

A man of Charles Sumner's standing ought to know better than to color his moustache.

The members of 1901 enjoyed a class party at the home of Mr. Harry Stevens, Saturday evening, March 19th.

Judging from their actions at chapel, we think that Mr. P—, '98, and Miss B—, '99, are strong advocates of early rising.

Professor and Mrs. Angell, assisted by Miss Angell, very hospitably entertained the Class of '99 on the evening of Wednesday, March 16th.

The members of '98 recently enjoyed a brief vacation from lessons, during which time they spent their days in writing Senior parts, and their nights and mornings in coasting.

Professor Hartshorn served as one of the judges at the debate between Coburn Classical Institute and Hebron Academy, which took place on March 11th. The decision was in favor of Coburn.

Miss Perkins, '98, recently visited a friend at Colby, and while there, was employed in coaching the young ladies' basket-ball team of the Class of 1901. In the game of the following day this team was victorious.

The Y. W. C. A., at its annual election, chose the following officers for the coming year: President, Miss Roberts, '99; Vice-President, Miss Marr, 1900; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Cole, 1900; Recording Secretary, Miss Dennison, 1901; Treasurer, Miss Landman, 1901.

The Ladies' Glee Club has elected officers as follows: President, Miss Butterfield, '99; Vice-President, Miss True, 1900; Secretary, Miss Purington, 1901; Treasurer, Miss Summerbell, 1900; Executive Committee, Mrs. Hartshorn, Miss Ricker, '99, Miss Proctor, 1900; Business Manager, Miss Roberts, '99.

The Gymnasium presented a lively scene on the occasion of the exhibition games of basket-ball, between class teams of the girls. The Sophomores and Seniors were the winning teams, and received enthusiastic applause from the audience. About twenty dollars were taken, which went for the benefit of the Ladies' Glee Club.

The lectures at the Divinity School during the past month, included an address on "The Liberal Man," by Rev. C. S. Patton of Auburn, and a paper on "The Tower of London," by Mrs. A. W. Anthony, which was illustrated by numerous photographs of London and famous English places. March 11th, Mr. Everett Lesher gave his lecture, "The Influence of the Bible on Literature and Art."

The exhibition games of basket-ball have not been confined to the young ladies this year. Class teams have sprung up among the young gentlemen, and the Gym has been the scene of two very warmly contested games. The first took place between the classes 1900 and 1901. In this contest 1900 came out victorious. On March 10th occurred the second in this series of class games. This was between the classes of '98 and '99. In this game '99 defeated '98 by a score of 18 to 9.

On Friday afternoon, March 4th, a special train was chartered by the students to take them to Waterville, for the purpose of attending the Colby-Bates Debate. Besides the debaters Bates sent about fifty men to this event. As is natural, all went down with the hope of coming home a victor, and were therefore somewhat disappointed in the result; disappointed, but not disheartened. For we have every reason to be proud of the showing made by our

speakers; and also we have every reason to be proud of the gentlemanly conduct of the student body which accompanied them. Colby is justly proud of her three representatives, for she realizes that they won for her a hard-fought victory. We would extend our congratulations to Colby in her success.

The Eurosophian Society enjoyed a variation in its usual programme the evening of February 24th, when the members accepted the invitation of Rev. J. Stanley Durkee to meet at his home in Auburn. After the guests had been welcomed, a musical programme was carried out by members of the society and Mrs. Durkee, and a few words from the society's ex-president were received with much applause. Refreshments were served and a social followed, which was made pleasant for every one by the genial host and hostess.

On Friday evening, February 25, 1898, occurred the second in the series of debates for the prize offered by the College Club. This debate was between the representatives from Hebron Academy and Latin School, Lewiston. The debate was won by the Latin School. Mr. Atchley, the third speaker for Hebron, showed himself a strong debater, both in argument and in manner of presentation. Mr. Hunnewell of the Latin School also deserves special mention for the argumentation of his part. The team work of the Latin School was far superior to that of Hebron. The championship, and therefore the prize of the College Club, now lies between the Edward Little High School of Auburn, and the Latin School, Lewiston.

Bates's Annual Athletic Exhibition was given at City Hall, Lewiston, on the evening of March 17th. From the reports of the managers and the praises of the audience, we have no hesitancy in saying that the exhibition was a success in every sense of the word. The music for the evening was furnished by the college orchestra. The programme was as follows: Club Swinging, Class of 1901; Horizontal Bar, eight picked men; Dumb-bell Drill, Class of 1900; Parallel Bars, eight picked men; Foil Drill, by twelve picked young ladies; Combat Work, consisting of contests with foils, broad-swords, single sticks, boxing gloves; Wand Drill, Freshman young ladies; Tumbling and Swedish Horse, by fourteen picked men; Broad-sword Drill, Class of '99. Next came the principal event of the evening, a game of Basket-Ball. This being a new and very exciting game, the audience greatly enjoyed it. The prize for best class drill was won by Class of 1901.

On Saturday, February 26th, the annual meeting of the Maine Inter-

Collegiate Athletic Association was held at Bates. Each of the four colleges were represented by two men. The meeting was called to order by President Tukey, Bates '98, and the following business was carried out: The meet is to be held at Whittier field, Brunswick, Wednesday, June 8, 1898. The officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, L. H. Maling of Colby; Vice-President, H. H. Oswald, U. of M.; Treasurer, R. S. Cleaves, Bowdoin; Secretary, O. C. Merrill, Bates. It was voted to have the medals which are awarded in the different events in readiness at the time of the meet. The following men were chosen to officiate at the meet. For Track Events: Referee—W. F. Garcelon, Boston; Judges—Prof. C. B. Stetson, Colby; Prof. G. T. Files, Bowdoin; Mr. Howard, U. of M.; Timers—W. W. Bolster, Bates; R. Andrews, U. of M.; Dr. F. N. Whittier, Bowdoin; Starter—Prof. E. H. Carleton, Hanover, N. H.; Clerk of Course—T. E. Pierce, Bowdoin; Scorer—F. R. Griffin, Bates; Marshal—G. C. Williamson, Bowdoin. For Fixed Events: Measurers—Walker, U. of M.; Soule, Maine Medical School; Judges—Professor Knapp, Bates; Professor Bates, Colby; Scorers—Smith, Bowdoin; Warren, Colby.

Among this month's additions to the Library, are: Baker—Manual of American Water Works, 1897; Foote and Everett—The Law of Incorporated Companies Operating under Municipal Franchises; Matthews—The City Government of Boston; Stickney—State Control of Trade and Commerce; Lang—Homer and the Epic; Phillips—Speeches and Orations, second series. The following books have been presented by Professor Hartshorn: Colburn—Intellectual Arithmetic; Greenleaf—New Elementary Algebra; Greenleaf—New Practical Arithmetic; Wells—Elements of Geometry; Wells—Academic Algebra; Wentworth—Shorter Course in Algebra; Wentworth—Primary Arithmetic; Shakespeare—Merchant of Venice, edited by Kellogg; Shakespeare—Julius Cæsar, edited by Kellogg. Bates—A Ballad Book, and Buckley—Homer's Iliad, literally translated, presented by the Alumni. Ball—Short History of Mathematics (9 copies), presented by the College Club. Pleasonton—Influence of the Blue Ray of Sunlight, presented by J. G. Elder; Rogers—Our System of Government, from the author, Professor Rogers of University of Maine. Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca, N. Y., for the years 1890, 1893, 1894, 1895, Mackenzie; History of the Nineteenth Century, presented by C. A. Woodman. Catalogue of the Auburn Public Library, presented by Miss Annie Prescott.

College Exchanges.

AN undefined thought and the immediate necessity of expression cause a peculiar feeling of unrest in the brain; notwithstanding which the weary editor must write. But to come to the point at once, the exchanges of the month, on an average, are good—with the exception that there is a pronounced lack of valuable articles, unless the numerous stories may be considered as such. Sentimental youths and beautiful maidens pose in all the stages of love, from the melancholy to the ridiculous. To the reader, the ridiculous stage proves the most entertaining.

The *Dartmouth Literary* furnishes an example of this in "Johnnie's Serenade;" a youth, assisted by a quartette of affectionate friends, serenades his beloved under her window—as he supposes. An exciting contest between "Johnnie" and the young lady's father ensues. In the same magazine, "A Taint in Recent Fiction" is a simple and straightforward presentation of the truth. The writer mentions three causes for the tendency of modern fiction; a false standard of art, the desire of shallow natures to appear unfathomable, and a morbid demand for morbidness. He says, "The remedy of the evil is even less tangible than the cause, though simpler. It rests entirely with popular sentiment and individual action."

"The Element of Retribution in Shakespeare's Tragedies," in the *Smith College Monthly*, manifests a considerable knowledge of Shakespeare. Here, also, "The Literary History of Elizabeth"—by the way, not Queen Elizabeth—is a refreshing sketch.

In the *Wellesley Magazine*, "Before the Shaw Monument," shows pathos and realistic skill. "The Fortunes of Betty" holds the reader's attention to the close and, unlike most stories, in its conclusion affords no chance for criticism.

"Charley's Aunt up to Date," in the *Brunonian*, is an amusing story; an informal tea and dance are to be given in honor of a young lady from Boston. At the last moment sickness prevents her coming. In order to avert the disappointment that naturally would arise, a young man is persuaded to impersonate the aforesaid young lady.

"Out of Meeting," in the *Mount Holyoke*, is a story of unusual merit.

There is a melodious sketch in the *Buff and Blue*, entitled "Echoes."

"An Officious Act," in the *University Cynic*, is unique in thought.

THINKING.

I think to-night of happy days in happy times gone by,
When you and I together were beneath a Southern sky—
A Southern sky so blue above, with never a cloud in view,
Where, light of heart, I laughed in joy to be, dear heart, with you.

Southern skies and brownest eyes, as clear as heaven's blue;
Oh, my heart is lonely, dear, lonely here for you!
My heart is full of you, dear heart, my eyes are brimming, too,
Thinking of the days gone by when hearts and love were true.

When Kanawha's hills were silver in the rarest nights of June;
When the river sang a whispered song beneath the crescent moon;
The whip-poor-will, o'er vale and hill, his plaintive anthem cried—
Ah, then we heard the love-lorn bird a-sitting side by side!

But now the world has turned, dear heart, and we are far apart;
I wonder if the world can know that still you have my heart?
I wonder if the world can know that love can bridge the past,
And memory bring you to me to be my own at last?

Southern skies and brownest eyes, as clear as heaven's blue;
Oh, my heart is lonely, dear, lonely here for you!
My heart is full of you, dear heart, my eyes are brimming, too,
Thinking of the days gone by when hearts and love were true.

—*The Mountaineer.*

THE HILLS IN AUTUMN.

Dear one, let us go forth together
  Over the hills, where the purple haze
  Breathes mystery and a witch-spell lays
On idle folk in the autumn weather.

Peace sleeps on the hills; shall we go to find her?
  The sky is warm and the maples spread
  A myriad links of gold and red
Adown the slope for a chain to bind her.

Lo, into our inmost hearts the river,
  The far-away thread with the silver gleam,
  Shall wind its way like a shining dream,
With wonderful fancies alight, aquiver.

Dear heart, let us climb together the golden,
  Glorious hills; who knows, we may
  Win to the top of silence to-day,
Where even the tongues of the winds are holden.

—*The Smith College Monthly.*

Lullaby Loo.

O Lullaby Loo goes wandering by
When the dusky shadows of evening fall,
And the stars have lighted their lamps in the sky,
And the owls and night birds begin to call—
"Te-witt, tee-woo-tee-witt, tee-whoo-oo!
Oh Lullaby Loo, Oh Lullaby Loo!"

When Lullaby Loo goes wandering by
The leaves all fall asleep on the trees!
And home to their nests all the little birds fly,
Then softly whispers the evening breeze:
"Soo hoo, soo hoo, Oh Lullaby Loo!
Oh Lullaby Loo, soo hoo, soo hoo!"

Oh Lullaby Loo, as he wanders by,
A strange little sleepy song he sings!
That soothes frightened children when they cry,
For it tells of the loveliest, cosiest things!
And he'll sing it to me, and he'll sing it to you!
And he'll sing to us all, this Lullaby Loo!

Oh Lullaby Loo, when you wander by
Stop at the nursery window to-night!
And sing to us while in our beds we lie,
All cuddled up so warm and tight!
Oh Lullaby Loo, Oh Lullaby Loo,
Sing to us, sing to us, Lullaby Loo!

—*The Smith College Monthly.*

A Winter Song.

Sing a song of winter for the joys it has in store,
Of the blissful yuletide pleasures of the golden days of yore.
I hear the ring of melodies of ages long since flown,
That sing to me of happy times the misty past has known.
But present joys are sweet to me; I would not trade them *now*
For all the past or future joys that time can know, I trow.
Sing a song of winter, sing it with a will,
Till the merry, fairy music sets the very woods athrill—
Till the rhyming, chiming echo comes aclimbing o'er the hill.

Sing a song of winter, when the ground is white below,
When the redbird gleams among the pines and flames across the snow,
When the woods are pure as samite with their drifting coat of white,
When the air is full of music in the moonlit, starry night,
When the ringing bells are singing as the cutter flies along,
Till the silent woods stand listening to the music of their song.
Sing a song of winter, sing it with a will,
Till the merry, fairy music sets the very woods athrill—
Till the rhyming, chiming echo comes aclimbing o'er the hill.

—*The Mountaineer.*

Our Book-Shelf.

"My soul to-day is far away,
Sailing the Vesuvian bay."

For *Vesuvian* read *Venetian*, and we have an expression for the thought that arises on reading John Hopkinson Smith's *Gondola Days*.[1] We have here the story of Venice, not as a political organization, but as the beautiful, dreamy place where the skies are blue, the air sweet, and men and nature are at peace. The story will not rouse us to activity, but it is a delight to follow the author in his goings and comings; to meet the graceful, dark-eyed men and maidens; to see "the good Giorgio, in whose heart a score or more of sunshiny summers are packed away and not a cloud in one of them;" to look with good-humored toleration upon "the handsome tramp, Luigi, beloved of all the women and envied by the men;" then there is the regatta, on that cool, clear October day, "a day of dazzling sun, of brilliant distances, of clear-cut outlines, black shadows, and flashing lights," the day of the regatta, when the tender-hearted gondolier takes his unsuccessful comrade in his arms and *kisses* him. We see it all and are at one with the author when he complains of "the infernal Anglo-Saxon custom of always wearing a mask of reserve, even if the heart breaks." The book is well adapted to summer afternoon reading. The illustrations from the author's own brush are especially pleasing.

The literary style of Mary Cate Smith's Geographical Reader, *Life in Asia*,[2] is of a high order. As a narrative, the story goes on from one fascinating chapter to another, conducting the reader from sunny Ceylon to northern Siberia; then on from China and Japan to Persia, "the Land of the Lion and the Sun," and finally to Palestine, the Holy Land, where Rome ruled and Christ governed. The variety of people who have their homes in Asia, their varied mental and moral life, their customs so different from our own, their marvelous numbers, their magnificent architecture,—all these must claim the attention of all readers. The historical element is a marked feature of this little book. The author has constantly in mind the close relation between geography and history. Illustrations are given in great profusion, and of subjects most judiciously selected. They are nearly one hundred in number, most of them being full-page. The half-tones are beautifully reproduced from photographs, and are well printed. Aside from its literary merits, "Life in Asia" is a most convenient picture gallery of the largest and most populous continent. This story is the sixth in "The World and its People" series, and is equal to the best in this popular collection of School Readers.

Eva M. C. Kellogg is the author of *Australia, and the Islands of the Sea*,[3] book eighth of "The World and its People" series of Geographical Readers. Our acquaintance with the world and its people would be altogether incomplete without some knowledge of the numerous islands of the globe, including the large island-continent of Australia, which, by virtue of its unprecedented growth during the present century, has come to take good rank with its sister continents. The combined descriptions of these islands form a many-sided picture of tropic land and Polar seas; of savagery in its lowest state, and civilization in its highest forms, ancient and modern; of "all sorts and conditions of men," with habits and customs that vary more widely than the color of their skin or the contour of

their form and features. This multiplex subject has been treated with great skill in the way of collecting, arranging, and condensing her material into a concise and attractive narrative. Human interest is fully emphasized, since some of the most notable events in the world's history are associated with its islands. There is little Crete, where Paul introduced the " strange doctrine " of the Christian religion; Patmos, the island of St. John's banishment; San Salvador, the first haven of Columbus; Corsica, Elba, and St. Helena, the places of Napoleon's birth, imprisonment, and exile; De Foe's Juan Fernandez; and Tennyson's own Isle of Wight. The book should not be limited to the school-room, but should be read by the general reader.

[1] Gondola Days. By J. Hopkinton Smith. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

[2] Life in Asia. By Mary Cate Smith. Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.00.

[3] Australia and the Islands of the Sea. By Eva M. C. Kellogg. Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.15.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Teaching of Morality. Sophie May. Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Romans and Corinthians. Clark. American Baptist Publishing Society. $2.00.

Simple Grammar of English. Earle. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

With Pipe and Book. Harrison. Preston & Rounds Co.

Errors of English. Compton. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $0.75.

In the Midst of Life. Pierce. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

There are sixty candidates training for the Freshman base-ball team at Yale.

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association has a membership of fourteen colleges.

At the Boston College open games, Harvard secured five firsts, three seconds, and two thirds.

More than $3,000,000 has been pledged to the University of California, to be expended on buildings.

Yale will play Princeton next year at foot-ball the week before she plays Harvard, contrary to the usual custom.

The Yale base-ball team candidates have been cut down to twenty-five men, exclusive of battery candidates.

The fifth annual debate between Cornell and Pennsylvania was held last week at Ithaca, and was won by Cornell.

An invitation has been received by the Yale Navy from the Allgemeiner Allster Club of Hamburg, Germany, to witness the international regatta to be held there next July.

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Lewiston's Largest Clothing House.

Young Men's Nobby Clothing a Specialty. We Carry the Largest Stock.
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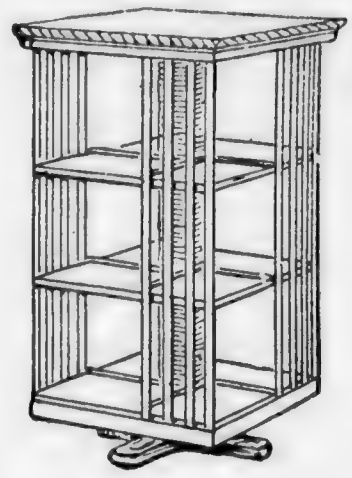
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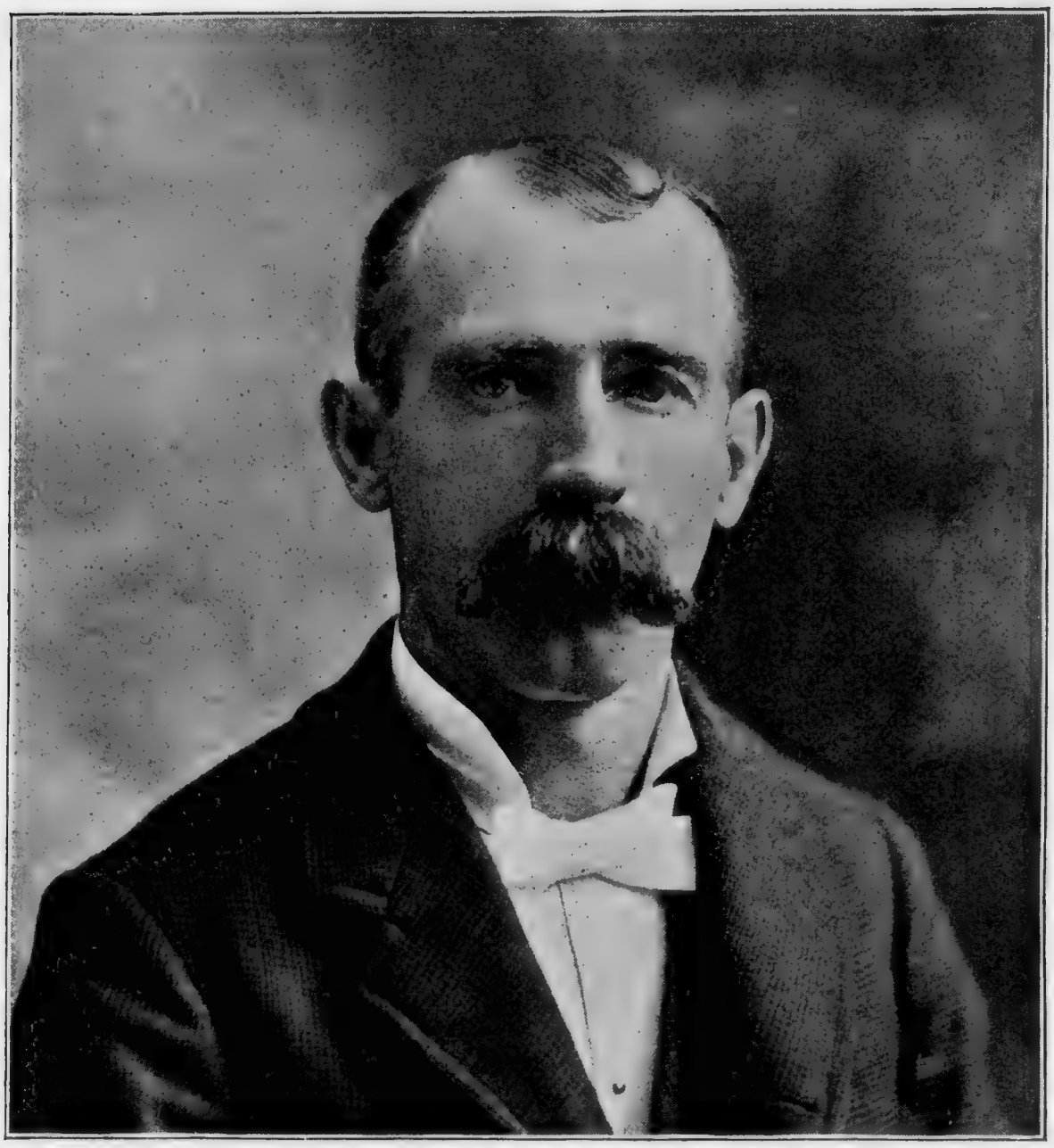
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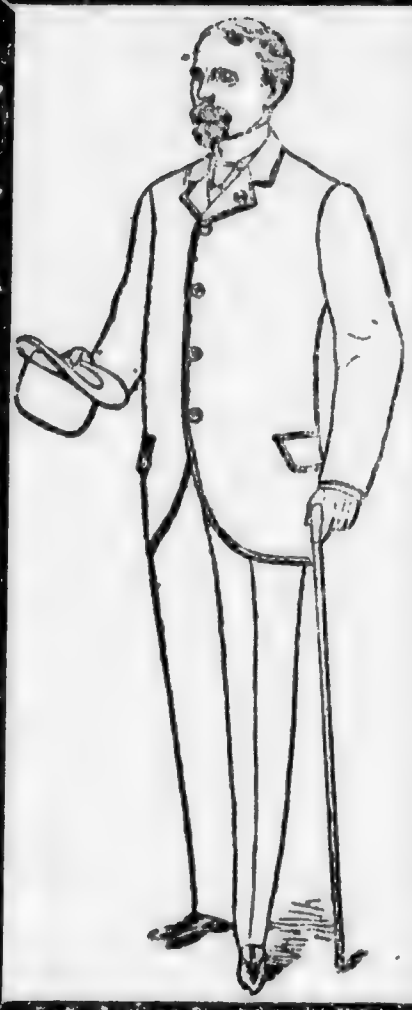
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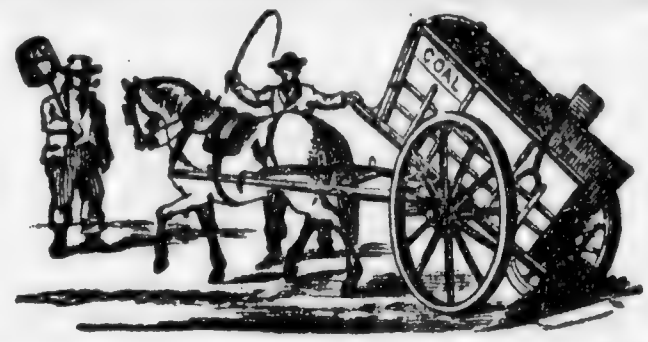
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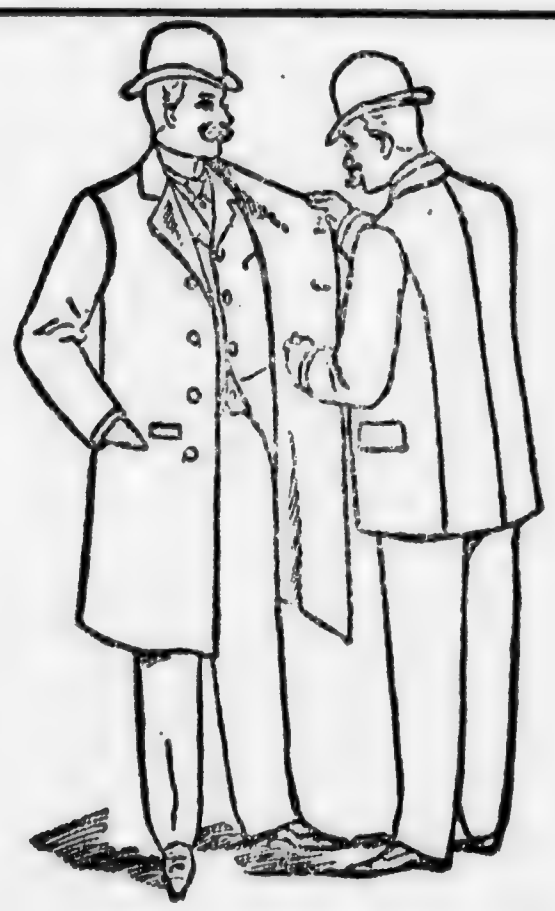
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GREEK ARCHITECTURE, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

VOLTAIRE once boasted that if God wanted an idea to make the circuit of the world, he put it into the heart of a Frenchman. We claim this marvellously communicative power for the ancient Greeks. There was in the character of the Greeks a subtle, penetrating influence that has diffused itself over the whole world. They were able to make themselves felt and remembered. They possessed elements of character that enabled Greece to triumph over her conquerors. Rome, by a superior force of arms, subjugated Greece; Greece, by a superior force of soul, made Rome her captive and pupil. In literature and art the Greeks stand unexcelled. Their language is not a dead language. Their literature is a well-spring of classic learning. Their works of art are living expressions of vigorous thought. We study them with ever-increasing delight. We are pleased especially to know much of Greek architecture, for we seem by that means to come into direct communication with the life and thought of the Greeks. It is doubtless true that they took their first knowledge of architecture from the Egyptians. In fact, they probably learned from the Egyptians the most that they knew about anything; but the Greeks had too keen an eye for beauty and constructive truth to make a thing simply because the Egyptians or any one else had made it.

The few relics of Greek architecture that remain to us are the ruins of the temples. Nothing remains of the dwelling-houses.

The Greek temple was designed for the worship of the gods. It was the shrine of a statue of marvellous size and beauty, in ivory and gold. The temple was lighted from above. The interior dimensions were small. To increase them would be to dwarf by comparison the size of the statue. A small apartment was reserved for a treasury. A portico was built, the exterior extension of the temple. It enhanced the beauty of the temple by making a break in the monotony of the dead wall surface. The portico had its use. It was the waiting-room for those for whom there was no room within the temple. Thus no one felt that he was excluded. The columns that supported the roof of the temple were often of the purest marble and beautifully chiselled. Their appearance is most satisfying to the eye. The lines rise in constantly varying curves. The seemingly perpendicular lines are never perpendicular, and always out of parallel. The columns and capitals were purposely made of different sizes, and the spacings between the columns are delicately irregular. These nice variations in size and distance in apparently corresponding parts, the curving horizontals, the leaning perpendiculars, the complete absence of parallels, all these make the Greek temple as pleasing to the eye as it is difficult to copy.

We may trace in the delicate outlines and wave-like surfaces a delineation of the Greek character. The Greek model is free, spontaneous, and true. The modern copy is stiff, rigid, "correct." The Greeks sought for expression, the modern copyist for "style." In very ancient times, the Greeks had no temples. They worshiped in groves and upon high mountains, with the ocean clearly in view. We may not doubt that their conception of purity and freshness in building was drawn from the simple grandeur of the wide-spreading forest, the lofty mountain, and the unbounded sea. Nature is free, but never wanton; lavish, but never wasteful. So it is in the Greek temple. There is no limit of inflexible law or dwarfing stint, but there is in no part an inch of superfluous material. The structure is complete, and that is enough.

The Greek temples were, in the first instances, of the most simple form and without decorations. As the Greeks increased in power and wealth, their buildings took on great splendor and magnificence. The finest temples were built during the fifty years following the battle of Salamis, 480 B.C. The gods had favored the Greeks in battle, therefore the gods must have shrines commensurate with the increased power of the country. National pride was at its height.

The old temples were pulled down and their places filled with new ones which were "the pride of Greece and the shame of the rest of the world." Some of these temples were so massively built that they remain after a period of over two thousand years. The Pantheon and the Temple of Theseus still stand upon the Acropolis at Athens, the Temple of Theseus being the oldest edifice in the world. In the island of Delos, also, are remains of temples to Apollo and Diana, all in a wonderful state of preservation. These remains are most valuable, as they are sufficiently complete to enable us to study the plan and character of the original structure. A temple was frequently dedicated to two or more gods, and was always built after the manner considered most acceptable to the particular divinities to whom they were consecrated. Almost every god had a form of building peculiar to himself, which was deemed more pleasing to him than any other. The Doric style of architecture was sacred to Zeus, Ares, and Heracles, as the massiveness of this order seemed fitting for gods of most ponderous character. The most famous temple of this order was the Parthenon, dedicated to Athena as goddess of war. It is considered the most beautiful building of its class in the world. The graceful Ionic order was sacred to Apollo, Artemis (or Diana), and Dionysus. This style belonged primarily to the Greek cities of Ionia and Asia Minor. The most celebrated example of this order was the temple of Diana at Ephesus. This temple was 425 feet long by 220 feet wide. The Corinthian order was used in temples dedicated to Venus, Flora, and the nymphs of the fountain, because the flowers and foliage with which this order was adorned seemed to express most aptly the delicacy and elegance of those deities.

As Greece declined in wealth and political influence, Greek literature and art declined accordingly. Rome came to the front, and the products of Greek genius were neglected and nearly annihilated. The Greek spirit was not dead. Its influence was being felt in Rome in every branch of activity. It was inspiring in the Romans an admiration for Greek literature and art. When the Romans saw what the Greeks had done in those lines, they were eager to imitate them. They accordingly wrote books somewhat similar in style to those of the Greeks, but more stately, and lacking in simplicity and spirit. They constructed edifices which were considered by some more beautiful than those of the Greeks, but which we now know were vastly inferior. There is about them something unstructural

and profuse which produces an unsatisfying effect. In our own country, the Catholic cathedral and Girard Bank, in Philadelphia; the City Hall, Chicago, and the Equitable Life Insurance Building in New York City, are fashioned after the Roman-Greek style. This style was revived by the Italians during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a period known as the Renaissance. One remarkable characteristic of the Roman-Greek architecture is that the columns do not stand out free, but are partly incorporated into the sides of the building. The style of the Renaissance is inferior to that of the Roman-Greek period. This is probably due to the fact that the Italians were farther removed in point of time from the Greeks than were the Romans, and therefore partook less of the Greek spirit.

In 1775 came the revival of Greek learning. It lasted until 1825 in Europe, perhaps as late as 1840 in the New World. It developed an unbounded enthusiasm and took curious shapes. It led a member of the French convention to propose to burn all the Dutch pictures in the Louvre collection because they were not classical in subject. It led the friends of Voltaire to follow his body to the grave dressed in the garments of Grecian antiquity. It furnished subjects for the statues of Thorwaldsen and the melodies of Beethoven. It inspired the dress of the Directory and of Martha Washington. The passion for Greek architecture passed over the world, and we have the Church of the Madeleine in Paris; the British Museum, the Royal Exchange, and the Church of St. Pancras in London; the Bank of Ireland in Dublin; the Berlin Museum; the Ruhmeshalle in Munich; Girard College and the National Bank in Philadelphia. These and hundreds of lesser buildings imitate more or less the style of Greek architecture. Churches, colleges, government buildings, railway stations, and dwelling-houses, all bore the mark of this overwhelming passion for Greek style. After a time we remembered that we were not Greeks but Americans. Then Hoper and Pennethorne, careful students of Greek art, completed our disillusion. They taught us that we had never imitated a Greek temple at all; that a Greek temple had no side windows, and was painted in blue, green, and red. They also showed us that the lines which we had copied so assiduously as perpendicular were not perpendicular. Our illusion had been complete, but the disillusion did its work. The desire for Greek architecture in modern countries quickly died out. After 1825, no building was fashioned in Greek style except for local causes. An interesting proof of this statement is furnished by the

city of New York. That city having grown constantly between the North and East Rivers, offers many points for the chronology of style in American architecture. Nearly all the churches in Greek temple style are below Fourteenth Street. Scarcely one can be found above it. That street may be considered the point where the people paused and reflected "what manner of men they were."

We did well to lay aside the base imitation. It was a certain admiration that led us to attempt a copy of Greek architecture. It was a truer admiration that caused us to abandon it. The ancient Greek is gone. The temples and porticos are relics of a past glory. We may not imitate them, but we may with profit learn to appreciate their quiet elegance and satisfying beauty. —L. B. ALBEE, '99.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

(ORATION DELIVERED AT SENIOR EXHIBITION.)

"Though love repine and reason chafe,
There comes a voice without reply:
'Tis man's perdition to be safe
When for the truth he ought to die."

AMERICA has been likened to a great laboratory in which are being tested the combining possibilities of all the races. The experiments are to show whether races of widely different characteristics can be amalgamated into a single civilization. The most recent results give credibility to the conclusion that the white races will always be jealous masters of the world; the yellow races can be elevated to actual equality in hereditary rights; while the red man will die out in the fierce struggle to survive, and the black man must forever remain in isolated servitude. A difference of opinion as to the ultimate and desirable destiny of the black man especially, gives us America's vastest problem. Can a great country like ours afford to deny, *absolutely deny*, to more than one-tenth of its citizens an equal opportunity to grow, while it is encouraging and protecting the other nine-tenths in its growth?

The cause of this sad dilemma in which the country stands is simple and natural. It cannot be that the color of the negro's skin is the cause of all his woes, for there are black people all over the world, and they are relatively free and happy in every country save in free America. But the cause of this puzzling, growing, threatening race problem is simply the two and a half centuries of custom which has grown and riveted itself into the very fibers of American manhood.

By the long-established relationship of slave and master, the negro in the United States became a synonym for everything dark and undesirable. After emancipation, men were asked to change in a day the habit which had become permanently fixed in the lives and hearts of nine generations. And for the last thirty years, the open question has been, "What shall we do with the freedman?" Philanthropists and statesmen for all these years have been puzzling over this vital question; and the black man has waited patiently, breathlessly, foolishly waited for a satisfactory reply.

At the present time, there is almost no incentive for the advancement of the negro in this New World. And there seems to be a virus in his blood which innoculates all with whom he comes in social or industrial contact. He becomes a porter on the trains, and is the exclusive employee; he travels the crowded thoroughfares, but has plenty of room, often a whole car to himself; he enters the hotels to get a meal, and the guests all leave. So complete is this strange gift to monopolize that the black man fears to touch his dearest idols lest they change into a mass of useless gold. Isolation is the mother of crime; hence the cold figures of the statistician have marked the degrading tendency.

But America has not been idle in trying to solve this problem. Indeed, when the problem was new, suffrage for the freedman was thought to be visible sign of actual freedom. Suffrage was given, and a million black men rushed to the polls and voted. A million ballots were suppressed.

Next, education was considered a sure solvent. In this happy solution the negro and his white friends rejoiced that at last the true way was discovered by which the freedman could be made a worthy citizen,—a mountain path of escape from Egypt into Canaan. Up the dizzy heights the negro van-guard toiled, slowly, heavily, with misty minds and dull understandings. Some of the strongest, the fleetest, have slipped and fallen by the way. Yet doggedly they still climb to reach the elevation which overlooks life itself. Often they pause, reflect, and analyze the burden which will not leave their backs. Gladly would they think of something grander, something nobler, something worthier than themselves. But alas! The causes of a South Carolina horror, and unjust discriminations almost everywhere, will not leave the mind. And even from the cold heights of learning, the black people see their freedom but dimly and far away.

The swarthy ghost of Banquo still sits at the national feast, and the nation cries in vain:

> "Take any form but that,
> And my firm nerves shall never tremble."

Briefly, then, the race problem, as it now appears in the United States, is entirely due to the custom—habit, if you please—fixed by more than two centuries of practice. In this fact appears the true and unfailing solution. Time and restless vigilance alone will destroy a bad habit and obliterate an odious custom.

Prejudice against color is not natural, not innate, and not inevitable. Already there are thousands of the best people in the land, especially of the new generation, who, verily, see no more horror in the color of the skin than in the color of the eyes. The number of such citizens increases on every hand, year by year, generation by generation, in the North and in the South. After fifty or a hundred years more of time and continued progress, picture if you will the final results.

But the cry of the alarmist rings in our ears, and he would have us believe that civil rights means social equality. None but Americans teeming with narrowness and prejudice can be frightened by such a bugbear. Civil rights and social equality are not synonymous terms, never were and never will be. Social equality is purely a matter of choice, and can be regulated neither by legislation nor by public opinion. On the other hand there are races and classes of people everywhere who have civil rights, but have not social equality; nor are they clamorous for it.

The negro believes firmly, but perhaps foolishly, that he has a message for this world. Already he comes not empty-handed; he is full of resources, but is yet in the infancy of his power. And if "color" were congenial to American soil, he would fain keep even "the shadowed livery of the burnished sun." In a word, the black people demand of America only this: an equal opportunity to use their only heritage—hard labor in whatever industry to which their choice and training call them. This granted, and the chorus, "Peace, good-will to man," will "make one music as before, but vaster."

—THOMAS S. BRUCE, '98.

Whirl—"Wheeler just got off a bright thing." Sprocket—"What was that?" Whirl—"His nickel-plated bike."—*Ex.*

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

"Great bishop, greater preacher, greatest man!
Thy manhood far out-towered all church, all creed,
And made thee servant of all human need
Beyond one thought of blessing or of ban,
Save of thy Master, whose great lesson ran:
"The great are they who serve." So now, indeed,
All churches are one church in loving heed
Of thy great life wrought on thy Master's plan.
As we stand in the shadow of thy death
How petty all the poor distinctions seem
That would fence off the human and divine!
Large was the utterance of thy living breath,
Large as God's love this human hope and dream,
And now humanity's hushed love is thine."

SUCH is the loving tribute which the eminent Unitarian divine, Minot J. Savage, offers to the memory of the greatest preacher that America has ever produced, Phillips Brooks.

In the incessant activity of our American life we are too apt to be heedless of the illustrious qualities of a man, until he has passed from our midst into the great unknown. Perhaps this fact is not as characteristic in the case of Phillips Brooks as of many other distinguished men, for the entire civilized world recognized his greatness. His was one of those master minds before which men instinctively bowed in homage and adoration; even those who were his enemies in that they differed from him in certain theological beliefs, admired and loved the man. And when he was cut down in the prime of his glorious manhood, rich and poor, young and old, cultured and ignorant, saint and sinner, dropped together their tears upon the massive form of him whom they had loved so well, then still and cold in death.

It was not strange that sterling qualities of honor and integrity predominated in the character of Phillips Brooks, for he was lineally descended from stern old Puritan stock. Born in the historic old town of Andover, Mass., his early life was passed uneventfully amid the scenes that surround the average American youth. Even when he had graduated from Harvard College in his nineteenth year, he had displayed no marked ability that would have warranted his friends in predicting the great career that lay before him, although he was a good scholar and especially excelled in literature. While in college he was the popular classmate and friend, sought and loved by every one for his geniality and largeness of spirit. There was nothing in his speech or manner to foretell the eloquent preacher. Perhaps he was a man that would have been least expected to enter the ministry; but he felt the conscious throb of inspiration, recognized the call of duty, and joyfully obeyed. In order to prepare himself for his work

he entered the old Episcopal seminary at Alexandria, Va. It was a decided change for him to step from the brilliant life and atmosphere of Harvard into the sober and quiet serenity of the theological school, but he soon adapted himself to the change and became conspicuous for the fervor and zeal with which he threw himself into his religious work. His life here was characterized by the same noble devotion and piety which he manifested so strongly in after years.

The first thirteen years of his ministry were spent in Philadelphia. It was while he was here that the great civil war broke out in all its fury. The sin of slavery and the duty of patriotism he preached with all his strength and power. He was utterly opposed to slavery and oppression; on the other hand charity, philanthropy, and freedom received his most hearty support. His work here was powerful, and his renown as a preacher rapidly increased. But he felt the instinctive desire to return to his native New England, and especially to Boston, the home of his boyhood.

Boston, when he was first seeking a parish, did not seem at all particular to give the young preacher a welcome; but his growing fame as a pulpit orator caused even Boston to experience some interest in her distinguished son, and when, in 1869, she extended to him a call to become rector of Trinity Church, he accepted.

In this immense church, for over twenty years, Phillips Brooks preached his wonderful sermons to one of the largest and most intelligent audiences of cultured Boston. Who can estimate the degree of influence which he exerted during that time over his people? What an inestimable privilege to have been able to sit, Sunday after Sunday, in Trinity Church, and gaze upon that massive surpliced form and listen to those inspired words of love and truth which flowed forth like a torrent from his lips. Base, indeed, must have been the soul that could listen to those sublime truths, so forcibly presented, and not have felt an inspiration to better and nobler living.

It is not, however, as the great preacher only that we love to think of Phillips Brooks, but rather as the simple, kindly, tender, and sympathetic man—the man who, in the midst of the care and turmoil of his busy life, could always find time to talk with the poor, the afflicted, and the discouraged, and console them with his tender sympathy and loving counsel. It was this spirit of charity and sympathy for humanity that made him so universally beloved. In his great heart of hearts he found room for the whole world, and he had the sublime faculty of imparting strength and consolation to all

whom he met. His spotless character, his wonderful personality, his kindly heart, and his saintly life, all combine to enthrone him deep in our hearts, and make it impossible for us to forget the glorious example of his life.

Phillips Brooks was the living personification of the Christ-life. In his boundless love for humanity he resembled the great Master whom he so humbly followed. His love for mankind was limited by no barrier of creed or sect. He saw in every man, no matter how degraded he had become, the great possibilities of usefulness with which he was endowed. He believed that the heights to which the human capacities might attain were well-nigh infinite, but that in order to reach those heights man must have faith in himself and in his own abilities. In his own words, "It is only to man daring to think of himself nobly and divinely, ay, as the son of God, that there comes the possibility of putting his human powers to their perfect use."

In every respect Phillips Brooks was a noble representative of the most highly developed type of true American manhood. He was the incarnation of righteousness and truth. Joseph Cook says, "Quantity of being, amplitude of natural endowment, richness of emotional, intellectual, and spiritual power, were what impressed men most in Phillips Brooks." In his ideas he was thoroughly democratic and American, and his love for his country was second only to his love for the church. It was because of this great love for the church, in order to widen her sphere of usefulness, that he consented to accept the episcopate, and in his consecration as Bishop of Massachusetts Phillips Brooks received the crowning honor of his life.

A conspicuous feature of truly great men was a marked characteristic of Phillips Brooks, in that no man could have had a more modest conception of his great powers than he himself had. In steadfast faith, in true humility, in consecrated piety, in love for his fellows, in untiring labor for the good of humanity, Phillips Brooks stands as a peer among men. As long as goodness, purity, and truth are regarded as distinguishing traits in humanity, as long as men admire and reverence what is noble and elevating in human character, so long will Phillips Brooks stand supreme and pre-eminent for those characteristics in the hearts of men.

It is true that the noble earthly life has passed away, but we have the blessed hope of immortality, and we know that his soul still lives in the heavenly mansions of the universe. His benign influence still hovers over us and inspires us to deeds of love and kindness.

—Bertram E. Packard, 1900.

Bates Verse.

ONE SHEAF.

The Dredge.

Prose were too dull to tell the happy story;
In verses fit for song the tale should run,
With movement of the tidal river's glory
At flood, beneath a summer morning sun;
For we who tell our pleasures one by one
As if we counted hoarded treasures over,
Love sheaves of memories fair to look upon,
To better mind, in snow, our days of clover,
And live, in prisoned hours, again a rover.
A week of rural and thoughtful quiet
(A first time, never to be again),
A gypsy camp of care-free pleasure
In the idle places of toiling men.
By day, with the "Picayune" riding ready
The trackless bay to our will was free;
By night our sleep was softly cradled,
Lightly borne on the restless sea.

Boundless days of sunny weather
Dawn on the island's misty trees;
Sunset paths for our boat to follow
On waters moved by the evening breeze.

Wildest frolics when tide was ebbing,
Leaving us prisoned far from shore,
With sagging cables and tilted dory,
Waiting it, creeping in once more.

Unwrit knowledge of strange sea treasures,
Searching for pearls in the mussel shells;
Hermit crabs, and armored creatures,
Stranded in hollowing sandy wells.

Tall white sails between the islands,
Still coves mirroring morning shores,
A fish-hawk circling, poising, falling,
Caught between strokes of the tireless oars.

Now in the tangled island clearing
Where the reddest, ripest raspberries grow,
White-caps' gleam and sweet-fern odors,
And a distant cow-bell's jangling low.

Starry nights on the wide, dark water,
Far-heard song, and the oars' soft plash,
And the laden row-boat's pulsing motion,
And lingering trails that nestle and flash.

Never a book to wile the moments
Timed by the tides in hurrying flow.
From the comradeship of winds and waters,
And the fruitful thoughts that in silence grow,

Interwoven with sounds and pictures
Brightening commonplace days to come,
With thoughts of a sunlit, summer island,
The sheltered cove, and our anchored home. —D., 1900.

SUNBEAMS ON THE GRASS.

Shadow and shine, sun-woven o'er the grass—
Fantastic pattern, where through thick-branched trees
The mellow rays in changeful glintings pass,
A-tremble ever to the wavering breeze.

Sunbeam and shadow, gold and purple-gray
In flickering mazes ; but across the sky
A little cloud comes, and it frights away
The fairy picture till it passes by.

Shadow and gleam—what if the cares and joys
That weave life's pattern, only feign and seem,
And we ourselves, strange fancy-governed toys,
Move amid shadows of a spirit's dream ?

Yet reck me not of mocking beam and shade.
Our sun shines on, whatever else be dim;
For He abides, beyond His worlds that fade—
We are not shadows, if we live in Him. —G. M. C., '93.

PHYLLIS.

As the shadows slowly gather,
And the stars peep out so bright,
My footsteps often wander far away
To a little cottage, where
I find my sweetheart at the door,
Each evening at the closing of the day.

As I see her on the door-step
With a welcome smile for me,
I feel as light and happy as a king;
College cares are left behind me,
Forgotten are "Exams,"
When I hear her strum the mandolin and sing.

Ne'er was heard such melodie
By mortals here below,
As, by the starlight Phyllis plays to me.
In some sunny southern clime
I'll be happy for all time
With her my wife, if only she'll agree. —J. C., 1900.

THE SUN MUST SHINE.

Be still, crushed heart;
The pangs of pain and slighted love
Will shortly cease; the clouds above,
Now blackened by the cruel storm,
Will, driven by the sun in scorn,
In haste depart.

Why dost thou fear,
What makes thy pulses wildly beat?
Thy voice so oft the words repeat
Which sped the dart to pierce thy soul,
A dart thou never couldst control
With sigh or tear.

The cruel fate
May hurl the waves around life's bark:
The path of life be sad and dark;
All, all may seem a mystery,
Where brooding care alone is free.
Be still and wait.

. . . . . .

Thou canst not fall
E'en though the very powers of hell
Shall do their work, and do it well.
Eternal glories rest in thee
While Jesus reigns, and surely, He
Is over all.

Is He not near?
His hallowed and melodious voice
Will speak, if such shall be thy choice,
The words which set the captive free,
Or stilled the waves of Galilee.
Be still and hear.

Forget thy tears,
Inspired by splendor of the skies;
Adorned with smiles those tearful eyes;
Thy heart, then free from sigh and groan,
Refilled with pleasure from God's throne,
May smile at fears.

As summer flowers
By nature robed in fragrant forms,
Shut from the mind all thought of storms,
The sweetness culled from heavenly rest
Shall drive the sorrow from thy breast
With soothing showers.

Again to thee
Will come the joy, whate'er the cost,
A recompense for what was lost;
For God is good, sublimely true,
He holds a watch-care over you;
Be still and see.

—1901.

Around the Editors' Table.

IT has been with an interest deep and earnest that we as students have watched the development of the Cuban question, and as incident has followed incident at Havana, Madrid, and Washington—the Maine disaster, our ultimatum to Spain, the commencement of hostilities,—our interest has intensified, and as loyal citizens of our loved republic we have watched anxiously the lowering war cloud which has broken above us, perhaps to sweep away many of our best and bravest in the terrible tempest of modern warfare.

Yes, the crisis has come and will be met, we trust, in the true American spirit so well voiced by Massachusetts' senior senator: "I like to think of the Genius of America in her august and serene beauty, inspired by a sentiment, even towards her enemies, not of hate, but of love, perhaps a little pale in the cheek and a dangerous light in the eye, but with a smile on her lips; as sure, determined, unerring, invincible as was the archangel Michael when he struck down and trampled on the demon of darkness." We have entered upon the conflict, not for personal gain or private vengeance, but to strike a blow in behalf of common humanity; to champion the cause of a sister dismantled, dishonored, her fair face wasted with famine and scarred with the blows of her betrayer, and after all peaceful means have failed, to draw in her defense the sword of a righteous cause which, please God, shall never be sheathed until justice and liberty have been secured.

War, with its fearful carnage and suffering, we sincerely deprecate. Aught but the last resort it should never be. Yet conditions sometimes arise in which inaction seems worse than open war. Such a condition now confronts us, and it is the duty of every loyal citizen to support, in heart and in act, the position which his country has taken. Especially is this true of the college student who claims to represent the highest type of America's young manhood, and who, if he would make good his claim, must take the lead also in the defense of all that makes American manhood what it is, and in the spirit of his forefathers whose memory he celebrates on the fourth of each July and the thirtieth of each May, let him not shrink at duty's call, but pledge his young strength in support of a course which shall confer upon another his dearest inheritance, justice and freedom.

ALTHOUGH the average student in preparing for college finds plenty to occupy his time, yet it does seem as if enough time might be found, without injury to other lines of work, to take up the study of Botany. This is really an elementary study, and entirely comprehensible, even to young students. Great pleasure as well as profit may be derived from a thoughtfully conducted course in the observation of plants and flowers. Yet, although the study of Botany is adapted to the academy student in the same degree as to the college student, no one of the Maine colleges requires a knowledge of it for admission. This is certainly a mistake, as the college student should be able to deal with deeper and more complex subjects than the academy student.

As a result we see a whole term spent in pursuit of a study which properly belongs to the curriculum of the preparatory school. But though Botany is not required, many students have gained some knowledge of this in their preparatory course. For example, in the present Sophomore Class of Bates there are several who have gained so much from this study already, that it is a question whether it is best for them to pursue it further. Others know less, and some practically nothing about it. Yet the fact that so many have previously studied Botany, indicates that were the colleges to require the study the fitting schools might easily provide for it.

ONE of the greatest objections which has been put forward when the question has been raised as to whether or not it would be desirable to have the Greek-letter societies introduced at Bates, is that such an act would of necessity be followed by the establishing of cliques or factions among the students. A very good and serious objection, too; for what the ring and the boss are to the political world, the set, the faction, or the clique and its leaders are to the social world. Therefore, it should be the duty of every right-minded student to free his environment from this virulent parasite.

But let us remember that, while "secret societies" may be the main entrance by which this grievance gains admission, there are many side doors through which it may creep. For example, even in our literary societies there is a tendency for some members to confine their attentions and give most of their time to a few of their more intimate friends. Now, while it is contrary to human nature, and in fact undesirable, that one should have an equally friendly feeling toward all alike, yet one should guard well that he or she does not seem to slight any one.

Again, in the classes this same germ can be observed by a careful inspection. Here it is that the results are made manifest by a class loosely hanging together. These little side—or simply clique-parties—outside of class, play greater mischief than their promoters can realize. This evil, like all others, will increase not by the arithmetical but by the geometrical progression. Once it gains a strong foothold and there is no phase of college life which it will not enter. So consider whether you are nursing or restraining it.

HOW often we hear the question proposed and discussed—"Is a college education practical?" That question has been answered satisfactorily to most of us by the successful careers of the many college-educated men who acknowledge their debt to their college training, and effectively illustrate the benefit which may be derived therefrom. So the college student may look forward to the time when he shall be able, in a sphere of widened influence, to perform the duties of a useful citizen. But at the same time we must admit that there is a tendency during college life to lose touch with the great world about us. It does not seem to be an immediate necessity to the student to know what is going on on the other side of the globe, when there are so many imperative demands upon his time and thought, and the result is generally that he thinks little of political and social questions. This may seem to be unavoidable in the busy life which the daily round of recitations, and all the interests of college life, presents. But does not this fact tend to limit his outlook, and make the horizon of his observation narrower than it should be? The college world may be in one way separated from the practical world of affairs, but we cannot afford to let the separation become so great that college graduates shall find themselves at a disadvantage when they enter the larger world.

Each student must in a great measure decide this matter for himself, as the regular studies of the college curriculum give little opportunity for turning the thought in such directions, the study of economics being the only one which deals to any extent with the practical matters of life. The study of the sciences, and of languages ancient and modern, gives a development which certainly makes the student better fitted for association with his fellows, and happily there is little danger, at the present time, of college students becoming pedants and losing sight of everything else in the strife for scholarship. But for the average student the time which he

spends in reading could profitably be devoted to the study of events which are now making history, and the choice of subjects for discussion in the literary societies might be turned from abstract topics merely useful as developing skill in debate, to those which are, in addition, interesting from a practical point of view.

Alumni Round-Table.

CLASS REVIEW.

Class of '77—*Concluded.*

Henry Walter Oakes, A.M. Taught in Edward Little High School, 1877–78. Has always resided in Auburn. Read law with Frye, Cotton & White, Lewiston. Admitted to the bar, Androscoggin County, in May, 1880. Practiced law in Auburn for several years in company with N. W. Harris, Esq. (Bates, '73), then alone for a short time, and since the spring of 1884 has been in partnership with Hon. A. R. Savage, Esq. Has been member of Common Council and of School Board. Member of Board of Overseers, Bates College, 1884–. Address, Auburn, Me.

Franklin Folsom Phillips, A.M. Principal Houghton School, Bolton, Mass., 1877–78. Principal of High School, Lisbon Falls, 1878; ditto Rockland, 1878–83. Chemist and agent for Harrison Bros. & Co. of Philadelphia and New York, 1883. Has resided at Somerville, Mass., since 1883. Was state assayer of Maine, 1880–83. Is member of Somerville City Council. Elected for 1897 member of General Court, and re-elected for 1898. Biographical sketch, portrait, and two pages of his verse in "Poets of America," published by American Publishing Association, Chicago, Ill. Has conducted a Bible class of about forty adults for several years, and at present has charge of a Sunday evening teachers' class. Address, 211 Holland Street, Somerville, Mass.

Augustus William Potter, A.M., M.D. Graduate student at Maine Medical School, Brunswick. Has resided in Lisbon since 1880. Physician at Lisbon since 1884. Supervisor of schools six years, Lisbon, Me.

James Watson Smith, A.M. Principal of High School, Toledo, O., one year. Principal of Grammar School, Newark, N. J., one year. General agent of Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1880–88; ditto St. Paul, Minn., 1888–. Address, St. Paul, Minn.

Giles Alfred Stuart, A.M. Principal of Academy, North Anson, 1877–86. Principal High School, Gardiner, 1886–89. Superintendent of Schools, Lewiston, 1890–99. Member of Executive Committee, Bates College, 1885–88. He is now Superintendent of Schools, New Britain, Conn.

John Kinzer Tomlinson. Has resided in Harrisburg, Pa., since graduation. Assistant Principal, Boys' High School, nine years. Address, Harrisburg, Pa.

George Henry Wyman. Studied law in Bangor and Dover. Lawyer in Anoka, Minn., since 1883. Court Commissioner and City Attorney of Anoka, two terms, and Attorney of Anoka County, two terms. Address, Anoka, Minn.

Class of 1878.

Frank Hewitt Bartlett, M.D. Principal, Brewer, Me., 1878–79. Sub-master Edward Little High School, Auburn, Me., 1879–81. Principal High School, Torrington, Conn., 1881–84. Has resided in New York City since 1884. Graduate student at College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. Physical director of Y. M. C. A., and assistant Physician, Demill Dispensary. Address, 52 East 23d Street.

Delbert Matthias Benner. Teacher three years; pastor five years; farmer several years. At present a grocer. Has resided in Illinois one year, in Iowa four years, and in Nebraska seven years. Address, 508 North 14th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Frank Herbert Briggs. Has always lived in Auburn. Member of the firm, Packard, Briggs & Co., shoe manufacturers, 1879–82. In August, 1882, became a member of the firm, F. H. & D. Briggs & Co., shirt manufacturers. Was elected as member of Board of Overseers of Bates College, 1897. At present a joint proprietor of Maple Grove Farm, distinguished for its fine horses. Has published articles on horse breeding. Address, Auburn, Me.

Clarence Elwood Brockway. Principal of Wilton Collegiate Institute, Wilton, Ia., 1878–79. Ordained and installed pastor of Free Baptist Church, Norwich, N. Y., December 14, 1879, where he remained until 1882. Pastor of Free Baptist Church, Fairport, N. Y., 1882–84. Pastor at Pike, N. Y., 1884–85. Pastor at Fulton, also at Yan, N. Y., 1887–89. Professor of Latin and Greek, Keuka College, Keuka, N. Y., 1890–. Trustee twelve years, recording secretary five years, and treasurer one year, of the Free Baptist Central Associa-

tion of New York. Superintendent of Schools, Dartmouth and Westport, Mass.

Millard Fillmore Daggett, A.M. Principal Free High School, Brownfield, 1878–79. Principal High School, Chatham, Mass., 1879.

Alden Marshall Flagg. Carpenter and builder, Auburn, since graduation. Address, Auburn, Me.

Amaziah Gatchell, A.M., M.D. Principal Graded Schools, Anamosa and Reading, Iowa, 1878–82. Partner of Dr. C. C. Jaques in drug store, Monmouth, Me., 1882–84. Member of firm of M. L. Gatchell & Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, Monmouth, 1884–87. Graduate student at University, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1887–88. Graduate student at College of Medicine, Detroit, 1888–89. Physician in Bay City, 1889–. Member of Board of Health. Address, Bay City, Mich.

Frank David George, A.M. Graduate of Bates Theological Seminary, 1881. Pastor Free Baptist Church, Laconia, N. H., 1881–83. Pastor at Georgiaville, R. I., 1883–84. Missionary, Midnapore, India, 1884–88. Pastor at New Hampton, N. H., 1888–90. Pastor at Worcester, Mass., 1890–. Address, Gardiner, Me.

Benjamin Sumner Hurd, A.M. Sub-master Edward Little High School, Auburn, Me., 1878–79. Principal High School, Hillsboro, N. H., 1879–82. Principal Academy, Francestown, N. H., 1882–85. Principal High School, Beverly, Mass., 1885–.

Charles Edwin Hussey, A.M. Principal High School, Milton Mills, N. H., 1878–79. Principal Rochester, N. H., 1879–84. Principal Grammar School, Newton Upper Falls, Mass., 1884. Present address, Wakefield, Mass.

John Wesley Hutchins, A.M. Studied chemistry at Harvard University, and geology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Principal Lebanon Academy, West Lebanon, Me., 1878–80. Principal Barnstable High School, Hyannis, Mass., 1880-84. Principal High School, East Bridgewater, Mass., 1884–88. Sub-Master High School, Malden, Mass., 1888–97. Principal of High School, 1897–. Address, 678 Main Street, Malden, Mass.

Francis Oliver Mower. Assistant Principal Oak Mound School, Napa, California. Deputy County Superintendent of Schools, 1879–83. At present member of Napa County Board of Education.

John Herbert Randall. Admitted to the bar, 1878. Attorney in Minneapolis since 1878. Has been Secretary St. Paul City Railroad Co.; President Minneapolis Foundry Co.; Vice-President Min-

neapolis, Lyndale, and Minnetonka Railway Co. Address, 540 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

Henry Albert Rundlett, A.M., M.D. Graduate at Harvard University, 1880–82. Resided in Dover, N. H., two years; in Boston, Mass., two years; in Pelham, N. H., one year; in Lowell, Mass., one year; in New York City, four years; in London, England, 1889–. Address, 32 Snow Hill, London, England.

Ernest Varian Scribner, M.D. Studied medicine with M. C. Wedgwood, M.D., Lewiston, and at Maine Medical School, Brunswick, 1878–81. Assistant physician in the Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., 1881–82. Physician, Bismarck, North Dakota, 1882–84. Residence at Worcester; assistant physician of Insane Asylum and superintendent of the same, 1884–97. Physician and superintendent of Insane Asylum, 1897–. Address, Worcester, Mass.

Ezra Bonney Vining. Principal of High School, Conway, Mass., 1878–82. Principal of Westville School, New Haven, Conn., 1882–86. Prjncipal High School, Baldwinville, Mass., 1886–89. Teacher in Lowell, Mass., 1889–. Residence, 258 Merrimac Street.

PERSONALS.

'67.—F. E. Sleeper, M.D., of Sabatis, was elected to a fellowship to the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, at a meeting held in Portland, March 15th.

'68.—G. C. Emery, whose health is impaired by long service as teacher in the Boston Latin School, is now spending his time on a small fruit ranch in Escondido, Cal.

'69.—Mrs. Mary W. Birchall died at Dover, Me., Thursday evening, of cancerous affection, from which she had long been a sufferer, aged 51 years. Mrs. Birchall came to this city five or six years ago, and was employed as a teacher in the public schools here for a short time; after this she conducted a private school here and met with pleasing success, making scores of friends who will greatly mourn her loss. She leaves a daughter, Miss Dolly, aged about 14. Mrs. Birchall was the first woman in the United States to graduate from any Eastern college.—*Laconia Democrat.*

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge is employed at 120 Broad Street, New York City, as counsellor for the Westinghouse Electrical Appliance Company.

'73.—J. H. Baker, President of Colorado College, has recently issued invitations to various college presidents to attend the dedication of four new buildings constructed for the university at Boulder, Col.

'74.—H. H. Acterian was recently in Lewiston in the interest of the University Extension Association.

'76.—Rev. T. H. Stacy of Saco has recently been in Lewiston working up a plan to have Mr. Archibald of Montreal pass a few weeks in the interest of the Sunday-schools of all the churches in Lewiston. Mr. Stacy is a member of the executive board of the State Sunday-school Association, and also editor of the Maine Sunday-school department of the *Evangel.*

'77.—B. T. Hathaway, who is superintendent of schools at Great Falls, Montana, contemplates returning to the East.

'80.—O. C. Tarbox, M.D., of Princeton, Minn., has been appointed a member of the state medical board.

'81.—J. H. Parsons, who has been principal of the High School, Framingham, Mass., finds his health restored after a few weeks' vacation in Canada.

'81.—R. Robinson of Camden, a journalist of that place, has resumed his law practice.

'83.—H. H. Tucker is principal of High School, Laconia, N. H.

'87.—S. S. Wright is principal of High School, Jay, Me., also superintendent of schools of that place.

'87.—Rev. Israel Jordan, of the Congregational Church of Bethel, has resigned, his resignation to take effect June 1st, next. Many regrets are expressed by the people at large regardless of church affiliations. He is a man much loved and respected by all.

'89.—J. I. Hutchinson, instructor in Cornell University, is the author of a pamphlet which has been published by the University of Chicago. The subject of this pamphlet is, "The Reduction of Hyperelliptic Functions (p=2)."

'90.—W. H. Woodman is erecting a fine house at Melrose, Mass.

'91.—C. R. Smith, M.D., combines with his professional work the superintending of schools, Livermore Falls, Me.

'92.—N. W. Howard has a delightful home at West Roxbury, Mass.

'92.—Scott Wilson, Esq., of Portland, will deliver the Memorial Day address at East Windham.

'93.—G. L. Mildram is principal of High School, Plainfield, Mass.

'93.—E. L. Pennell will resign his position as principal of Greeley Institute, Cumberland, Me., at the close of the current year in order to study medicine.

'94.—Mr. C. C. Brackett and Mr. Frank C. Thompson are members of the Nealey Rifles, Company D, Second Regiment Infantry, N. G. S. M. They are both excellent soldiers, and have had great

success in teaching military drill in their respective schools. Both have declared themselves ready to respond to the Nation's call.

'94.—F. C. Thompson is elected principal of High School, Boothbay, Me.

'95.—Miss G. E. Foster has been obliged to resign her position as teacher in High School, Bar Harbor, Me., on account of ill health. Miss Foster contemplates a visit to California.

'95.—G. A. Hutchins is teacher of Physics in High School, Amesbury, Mass.

'96.—It is with regret that we learn that Miss M. E. Dolley, who was recently elected as lady principal of Madison High School, South Dakota, with a salary of $1,200 a year, is about to return to her home, East Waterboro, Me., on account of ill health. It is feared that Miss Dolley has contracted consumption.

'96.—O. E. Hanscom is attending the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me.

'96.—L. G. Purington is attending the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me.

'97.—P. W. Brackett sustained a painful though not serious wound in the recent railroad disaster near Oldtown, Me.

'97.—A. W. Bailey is in Bath, Me.

'97.—E. F. Cunningham and H. L. Palmer have been visiting at the college for the past few days. Mr. Cunningham is principal of the High School at Lunenburg, Mass., and Mr. Palmer is principal of the High School at Machias, Me.

'97.—A. C. Hanscom was recently in Lewiston.

'97.—Carl Milliken is in Lewiston.

'97.—C. O. Wright, a former member of D Company, was appointed Quartermaster of the Second Regiment Infantry, N. G. S. M., June 3, 1897. Though the youngest officer of that regiment, he will have the most important department, for he will be called upon to furnish transportation, subsistence, camp and garrison equipage, forage, fuel, and light for the Second Regiment, the present strength of which is twelve companies of sixty-nine men each, seventy-two officers, seven members of the non-commissioned staff, and a band of twenty-five men.

B. L. Pettigrew, '95, O. C. Boothby, '96, and G. W. Thomas, '96, of Harvard Law School; R. L. Thompson, '96, Harvard Medical, and H. R. Eaton, '96, who is taking French and German in the Harvard Graduate Course, were in Lewiston during their recess last week.

Local Department.

REPORT OF THE Y. M. C. A. WORK—1897-8.

IN the President's report of last year we read: "The Association finds no occasion to apologize for its existence." The Association is better known and better appreciated to-day than ever before, and what was true a year ago is doubly true to-day. Let us briefly review the different phases of the work.

Never before, I think, has the work for new students been so systematically, or so promptly, done.

A thorough and effective fall campaign was conducted by this department. Students were met at the trains on arrival, and the bureau of information was well prepared to help the new students in regard to rooms, board, etc. There was not, to my knowledge, any new student seeking information that did not get it at the hands of the committee on work for new students.

The membership of the Association shows quite an increase over the preceding year. Last year 58 per cent. of the students were members of the Association. This year we have 142 men in college, 93 of whom are members of the Association,—or 65.5 per cent. of the whole number of college men—a gain of 15 in actual numbers, and 7.5 per cent. over last year. There are at present 63 active, and 30 associate, members. Many of the associate members are Christian men, and there are nearly 20 Christian men outside the Association, making the percentage of Christian men in college not less than 65, which is quite remarkable.

More money has been raised by the Association this year than ever before, the total amount being $307.15; total outlay, $298.54; balance in treasury, $8.61. $10 has been given to the state work, and $10 to the international work.

The importance of Y. M. C. A. conventions and conferences can not be overestimated. The President-elect was sent to the College Y. M. C. A. Presidents' Conference, held at Boston, in April, 1897. Attendance on this conference is essential in the preparation of each college Y. M. C. A. president. Last summer Bates was represented at Northfield by eight men. We are realizing more and more the importance of Northfield in the college Y. M. C. A. work. The

State Y. M. C. A. Convention met this year at Lewiston. The college session, held in the Eurosophian room, Hathorn Hall, was most helpful and inspiring. Bates also sent a representative to the Student Volunteer Conference at Cleveland.

This has been our second year in the graded course of Bible study. The value of such a course appears in a more marked degree than last year, as that was an experimental year. This year we have conducted four classes as against three last year. The Senior class in Jeremiah has held an average of ten; the Junior class in the Life of Paul, eight; the Sophomores in St. Luke's Gospel, nine; the Freshmen in the Life of Christ, five. There have been enrolled in these four classes fifty men, with an average attendance of twenty-two,—or more than double the preceding year. It is gratifying to know that so many of our students realize that Bible study is necessary to spiritual life and a well-rounded education. The lecture given by Professor Hartshorn, at the beginning of the fall term, on "Literary Aspects of the Bible," was an incentive in the formation of Bible classes.

The attendance at the religious meetings during the year has been good; the average of men at the Wednesday evening meeting has been forty-one; at the Sunday morning meeting, thirty-four, a small increase over last year. But better than increase in numbers could possibly be are the earnest prayers and devout testimonies of consciously deepening Christian lives. A talk with God and a testimony of experimental love and life more and more take the place of the formal prayer and the studied thought, and thus we are finding the foundation of helpful Christian meetings.

But what does all this work mean? It means that more men in Bates College are Christians than ever before; that we have a spiritual life and power here hardly found in any other institution in the country; that most of our leading scholars, athletes, business men, and teachers realize that Christian life and character are far above and beyond moral life and character in success, influence, power, nobility, and reward. It means that true brotherhood, and tender sympathy, and the best friendship, is the common life among Bates students, and that at least twenty men are doing active, aggressive Christian work now who were not one year ago.

F. U. LANDMAN, '98,
President Y. M. C. A. for 1897-8.

GLEE CLUB TRIP.

WE are all glad to welcome the glee club boys home from their trip through the northern part of the state, and congratulations are surely in order for the marked success which followed them everywhere. It is greatly to the credit of the fellows, and of the college as well, that Bates is able to make the showing she has in the musical field. Although the glee club is still a new organization here, and wholly lacks the prestige of former years of success, Bates may well be proud to be able to take her place at the front, among the college organizations of the state.

In planning the concert tour this year it was in the mind of the management to cover, as largely as possible, ground where our college is not so well known, and, as far as may be, make new friends for the garnet. And we are led to believe, if reports are true, the boys by no means failed in this. The towns visited were: Bangor, Houlton, Presque Isle, Caribou, Dexter, Pittsfield, and Augusta—the last three being towns where the college was represented similarly last year.

At every place the boys report a cordial and hearty reception, and an enthusiastic audience. Aroostook County treated them particularly well, giving them receptions galore, to say nothing of the many dinners and teas gotten up in honor of the club. At Houlton the Governor's reception of the boys was particularly delightful. The fellows say Aroostook County people are all right, and if we may judge from outside reports, the enjoyment was not wholly on one side.

We feel that the trip was in every way a decided success, both as a concert tour and even as a business enterprise, and Bates may well be proud of her glee club. Such an organization is a fine thing for any college, and deserves the hearty support of every student. We may be sure that Bates will "boom," with such an organization to "howl for it."

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Goddard, 1900, is teaching at Auburn Plains.

Lisbon people report a very interesting lecture on Germany, which was given at that place Thursday evening, April 7th, by Professor Hartshorn.

Mr. E. S. Parker, ex-'97, contemplates returning to college, in the Class of 1901.

If you feel despondent, take a few drops of "Jonathan Houlton's Description of Bates Glee Club," a sure cure.

It is surprising why some students will take gymnastic exercises instead of enjoying the pleasant days out-of-doors.

Professor and Mrs. Hayes received the students and Faculty of Cobb Divinity School on Monday evening, March 28th.

On Friday evening, April 1st, the annual Senior Exhibition was held at the Main Street Free Baptist Church, with the following programme:

MUSIC.

Prayer. . . . . Professor Geer.

MUSIC.

What is Worth While. . . . . W. S. Parsons.
Dawn of American Diplomacy. . . . . O. H. Toothaker.
Michael Angelo. . . . . F. R. Griffin.
The Significance of Words. . . . . Ellen W. Smith.

MUSIC.

The Rise of Democracy in England. . . . J. P. Sprague.
The Age of Chaucer. . . . . Emma Skillings.
Joan of Arc. . . . . Mertie B. Maxim.
Elizabeth Barrett Browning. . . . . Sadie M. Brackett.

MUSIC.

Reserved Power. . . . . J. L. Bennett.
Truth in Literature. . . . . Adah M. Tasker.
The Race Problem. . . . . T. S. Bruce.
The Relation of Conservatism to Progress. . . . R. H. Tukey.

MUSIC.

The other three classes join with '98 in feeling proud of the showing made by its representatives at this exhibition of literary skill and oratory.

On Easter Sunday the following students assisted the choir at the Pine Street Congregational Church: Miss Ricker, '99, Mr. Stickney, '98, and Mr. Ellingwood, 1901.

Owing to the distance from home, the brevity of the time, and the large size of the railroad ticket, many of the students remained at the college during the short vacation.

Miss Perkins, '99, recently played a piano solo at a reception in Auburn, of which the *Journal* speaks as follows: "The choice of this selection was daring, for its playing is considered a distinct pianistic achievement; but Miss Perkins overcame its difficulties with apparent ease."

On Monday evening, April 18th, the Y. W. C. A. gave a very pleasant reception to the students. The programme contained several pretty marches, and interesting topics for conversation.

The base-ball men were able to get on the field earlier than usual this spring, beginning out-door work the first day of the term. The schedule for this season, as prepared by Manager Collins, is as follows:

April 28—Bowdoin at Lewiston.
May 3—Vermont University at Burlington.
May 4—Vermont University at Burlington.
May 5—Vermont Academy at Saxton's River.
May 6—Cushing Academy at Ashburnham.
May 7—Newtowne Club at Boston.
May 14—University of Maine at Lewiston.
May 16—Boston College at Lewiston.
May 21—University of Maine at Orono.
May 25—Colby University at Lewiston.
May 28—Bowdoin at Lewiston.
May 30—Tufts at Lewiston.
June 1—Volunteer A. C. at Lewiston.
June 4—Colby University at Waterville.
June 8—Newtowne Club at Lewiston.
June 10—Bowdoin at Brunswick.

Mr. H. C. Small and Mr. D. M. Stewart may be found any evening drilling earnestly among the "Nealeys." They are known as "Bates College Boys," and are much respected by the officers of the Second.

The following members of the Sophomore Class were selected to speak in the prize division of their declamations: Davis, Lowe, Ayer, Morse, Packard, Powell, Robbins, Misses Sears, Mitchell, Ludwig, Parker, Dresser, True.

Nate Pulsifer, captain of the base-ball and foot-ball teams of Bates College, and a general all-around athlete, has signed to play outfield with the Hartford team, of the Atlantic league, and will report June 15th.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Rev. Henry R. Rose gave his lecture on "The Influence of Poetry," at Roger Williams Hall, Friday P.M., April 1st. Also, on April 22d, Rev. W. N. Thomas, of the Bates Street Baptist Church, gave his lecture, "The Pastor's Relation to Missions."

The Maine Ministers' Institute will hold its fifth annual session in Roger Williams Hall, May 19-27th, and will include thirty-two lectures. Six of the evening lectures will be given at the Main Street Free Baptist Church, by Rev. J. H. Breasted, on "Egypt, its History and Civilization," and will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. have chosen the following officers for the coming year: President, C. S. Calhoun, '99; Vice-President,

D. L. Richardson, 1900; Recording Secretary, A. M. Jones, 1900; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Emrich, 1900; Treasurer, J. S. Bragg, 1901. The president-elect attended the Springfield Conference.

The final debate for the prize offered by the College Club will be held Thursday evening, May 12th. The debate is between the Latin School and Edward Little High School of Auburn. The speakers for the Latin School are to be Luckenbach, Hines, Thomas, and Hunnewell. The speakers for Edward Little are to be Coan, Webber, Wardwell, and Garcelon. The question is in regard to the ownership and operation of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States. The Latin School has the affirmative.

The Class of 1900 met Saturday, March 26th, to read the winter sketches and present the lists of birds seen by its members. The prizes for winter sketches were awarded to Misses Marr and Sears. The prizes for the list of birds and the number seen were as follows: For land birds, first prize, Miss Sears, list twenty-five, and Mr. Whitman; list twenty-three; second prize, Mr. Call, list twenty-two, and Miss Proctor, list sixteen. For sea birds, first prize, Mr. Robbins, list eighteen; second prize, Mr. Miller, list eleven. Twenty-five of the class reported fifteen or more different birds, and thirteen reported twenty or more.

The list of books added to the library during the last month is a large one. The volumes which have been purchased include the following: Kingsley—Riverside Natural History, 6 vols.; Knight—London, 3 vols.; Quekett—Lecture on Histology; Scudder—Brief Guide to the Common Butterflies of the Northern United States; Packard—Entomology for Beginners; Cooke—Hand-book of British Hepaticæ, Our Reptiles and Batrachians; Balfour—Paleontological Botany; Prudden—Story of the Bacteria; Osborn—From the Greeks to Darwin; Stewart—Conservation of Energy; Plates of Natural History and Botany, from the *Intellectual Observer*. Professor W. T. Hewitt of Cornell has presented seventy-seven books written in German. The alumni have presented seventy-three volumes, and the following books have been given by their authors: Hewitt—Frisian Language and Literature; Coles—The Life of Our Lord in Verse; Rea—Facts and Fakes about Cuba; Miss A. V. Finch—Thomas and Matthew Arnold, and their Influence on English Education; Marden—Architects of Fate, Pushing to the Front, Success; Dickerman—Dickerman Ancestry; Pratt—Phineas Pratt and his Descendants.

College Exchanges.

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

THIS is the feeling aroused by a hasty reading of certain essays among the exchanges; but on closer inspection the profundity of these articles seems to vanish in some mysterious way, leaving an impenetrable void. If young writers enthusiastically treat subjects of which they know but little, the result is generally unsatisfactory.

"Write, Living," in *The Mount Holyoke*, may be read with profit by one contemplating a literary career. The style is simple and clear and the thought earnest. The writer presents the need of sympathy and contact with human life. Especially forceful seems the following:

If you have no experience of life to write about, it is better that you keep silent, but how can this be possible, for are you not alive, and is there not life ebbing and flowing around you everywhere in this little world within the big world? You have depth if you have not breadth. Wherever you come in contact with a human being, there you have life. If there is nobody, study yourself, know yourself, look in the glass at your eyes until you understand all there is in them.

"The Early Hum of Bees," in the *Tennessee University Magazine*, seems fragrant with the breath of spring. The last two stanzas are:

They are singing through the golden light
And down the budding way;
Oh me, the brightness of the sun,
The sweetness of the day!
They have come to herald summer in,
And whisper of the May!

You may tell me of the roundelays,
The carols and the glees,
The merry songsters lilt and sing
Amid the spring-time trees,—
There's naught so sweet in all the world
As the early hum of bees!

"Longfellow," in the *Peabody Record*, is an article written by one who appreciates the beauty and sincerity of true poetry. Longfellow's idea of the poet's work is traced from thoughts expressed in some of his poems. The introduction is specially pleasing:

They sent me to the garden to gather roses for you, when they gave me the topic "Longfellow," and I have tried to go in and get them all myself instead of having some one hand them to me over the fence; for although the gardener could reach the topmost branches that are too high for me, although he might arrange them better and preserve them from withering in the bringing, nevertheless I thought perhaps by going myself I might bring back to you more of their fragrance clinging about me.

"Education in the Old South," in *The Buff and Blue*, is an interesting account of school life before the civil war. In those days politeness was cultivated in the boys. The schools were known as academies, and generally distinguished by the name of the leading man in the town, or even of some philosopher or statesman. Solomon's advice in respect to the rod was strictly observed. "I remember seeing one boy receive three separate floggings within one hour's time, for obstinate idleness and disobedience; and I have seen others wear their great-coats all day long, though the weather wasn't very cold, for fear of that same rod."

The *Education* contains a number of interesting articles, all of which may be read with profit. "Corporal Punishment as a Means of Social Control," by Professor Earl Barnes, and "Analysis of Tennyson's Idylls of the King," by Augusta Bœdeker, deserve especial mention.

If One Thing Lacked.

Without its streams what would the forest be?
Without the stars what would the heavens mean
To him who once had seen their light serene,
And gazed on high in joyous ecstacy?
What pleasure is there in a sailless sea
To one, deserted on a barren shore?
Could I find happiness forevermore,
If, after death, no immortality?
No gorgeous clouds, what would a sunset mean,
The grandeur gone, that pleased the artist eye?
If, on a summer's morn, no bird should fly,
Would poets linger on the cheerless green?
Deprived of His great treasure, Love,
Could we imagine God above?

—*Dartmouth Literary Monthly.*

The Shore.

From out the turmoil of the sea of thought
Full many a pearl is cast upon the shore,
And lies revealed, upon that wave-tossed floor,
To searchers for the treasures of the deep.

The storms of winter are but harbingers of spring,
The blowing rose, the sky with drifting clouds,
When the wide fields cast off their glittering shrouds,
And wake to beauty at the trump of God.

For all things pass from turmoil into peace,
Each form that passes, leaves behind a trace,
A thought's clear colors, time cannot deface,
They live eternal, neither change nor fade.

—*Cadet.*

I.—Song.

O, the heart of March is wild as a bird
That's yearning to use its wings!
It thrills in the wind and it throbs in the wind,
With the wind it leaps and flings,
And the cardinal lights in the bare tree-tops,
And sings, and sings, and sings.

O, the joy of it beats in my blood, mad joy
At the strenuous life of things!
And I, with the cardinal, watch the buds
For the message their bursting brings,
While warm as flame in the bare tree-tops,
He sings, and sings, and sings.

II.—Oberon's Proclamation.

"Primroses, shut away your sweets,
And harebells, slowly toll;
This elf, to drink my health last night
Sipped at a primrose bowl,
But drank too deep,—and tumbled in!
May Heaven rest his soul!"

III.—The King's Cook.

She took a pinch of pollen dust,
A drop of moonlit dew,
And made the elf a magic cake
To help his vigil through.

—*Smith College Monthly.*

Winter.

Full Winter reigns throughout the land. Tall elm trees bend their empty arms in Mute appeal to conquering legions from the North. All is silent, save the muffled murmur Of the bearded pines, who fold their mantles Green in cold disdain. Great oxen shiver in The yards, forgotten by careless farmer boys Who sport in noisy rivalry on frozen streams, Where muskrats peer with blinking eyes From out their cloistered homes, at these Invaders of their wild retreats. The shy-eyed Quail are housed beneath the shocks of dead And withered corn, which stand, the sad reminders Of the golden gleam of harvest day. A lone Crow wheels in hungry flight above the Barren, sleeted fields, while silver gossamer Is spun in fairy silken lines of subtle craft On many a farm-house pane. —*The Brown Magazine.*

Our Book-Shelf.

Sophie May's *Teaching of Morality in the Family and the School*[1] starts out with a definition of moral education in general, and goes on with an analysis of the intellectual and instinctive processes involved in the successful pursuit of moral wisdom. In the third chapter the principles of teaching are discussed. Here the author asserts that "the teacher must inquire, first, what are the conditions fulfilled when a new idea is taken in, and, second, in what ways may the fulfilment of the conditions fail." The ability to arrest attention and to classify knowledge already obtained is strongly urged as indispensable to the real teacher. Chapters four and five treat of virtuous character and social membership. Here are some strong helpful passages: "To live well means more to us than to our forefathers, but to them it meant, as to us it means, at least to live steadfastly—with dignity as becomes a man, with unity of purpose and steadiness of aim. Life can be *lived* confusedly, inconsistently, following the discordant lead of the instincts and the senses; but life cannot so be *thought* as a life worthy to be lived, or even permanently as a life worth living." The conclusion of the whole matter is given in the chapter on social membership: "It is important to realize that the essence of social theory can be learned from consideration of the family organization. For the little child it is enough that he should understand the family and its duties. Older children, no doubt, should begin to study the wider social circles in a simple way. The experience of the school organization is also of great value, and with reflection and observation on the family and on the school, the seeds of the doctrine of true citizenship are not difficult to implant. In short, the end proposed in moral education is to train up, not only persons who respect themselves and feel for their neighbors, but citizens who honor the social order and accept the responsibility of making it all that it ought to be."

In the Midst of Life[2] is a collection of short stories "of soldiers and civilians." To say the least, these sketches are a wide departure from the ordinary stories relative to war or peace. The writer seems to delight in surprises, in fearful shocks, and blood-curdling fancies. His theory embraces an unbounded influence of the imagination. One cool-headed man is charmed to raging self-destruction by the shoe-button eye of a stuffed snake. "Hugh Morgan" dies of the wounds inflicted by the fangs of a mountain lion, invisible, but horribly real. "Private Searing" dies of a rifle shot that never was discharged. Then there is the story of the father who, in spirit form, "rode in the clouds" to waken his beloved son sleeping at his post. "Chickamauga," or the reflections of a deaf mute on the horrors of war, is gruesome in detail but interesting, nevertheless. "Parker Adderson, philosopher," is the story of a man who braves death until it comes, and then meets it miserably. "A Lady from Redhorse" is of a very original young woman who meets a gallant gentleman—a wondrous man—gets dolefully in love with him, and discovers at length that he is the rag-a-muffin chum of her childhood, and not the god of mysterious extraction she had imagined. But we are led to believe that they "lived happily ever afterward." With "suitable surroundings" the reading of this book might produce nervousness, but there is a fascinating strain of deep thought running through the whole, and there is more in the stories than appears on the surface. The style of narration is simple and effective.

There is very little of the fanciful, much of the practical, in Doctor Goldwin Smith's new book, entitled *A Few Guesses at the Riddle of Existence.*[3] The writer professes to present "a plain case for a practical purpose to the ordinary reader." The first chapter contains the "guesses" proper at the riddle of existence. Old theories are attacked on the ground of their intrusive positiveness. "To say that a particular solution is incomplete is not to say that the difficulty is insoluble, or even to pronounce the particular solution worthless. . . . If upward struggle toward perfection, rather than perfection created by fiat, is the law of the universe, we may see in it, at all events, something analogous to the law of our moral nature." In the remaining chapters are discussed "The Church and the Old Testament," "Is there Another Life?" "The Miraculous Element in Christianity," "Morality and Theism." There is nothing of flippancy in this work, however bold an iconoclast the author may be. There is certainly strong evidence that he expresses his convictions.

The American Baptist Publishing Company has lately published *A People's Commentary on Romans and Corinthians,*[4] by George W. Clark, D.D. The plan of the writer is excellent, embodying as it does the fundamental principles of teaching. Four questions seem to have been constantly kept in view: What idea did Paul intend to express? What was the idea conveyed to the Christian readers to whom he wrote? What did the spirit intend to say through him? How can the thought thus attained be best expressed now? These commentaries will certainly be of great use to those who have limited opportunities for the study of the Bible.

With Pipe and Book[5] is the name under which Joseph LeRoy Harrison's collection of college verse is published. Says James Weber Linn:

"In college verse, in equal share,
Love, fun, and wine are everywhere;
Here walks, with shaking sides, the clown,
And here, in solemn cap and gown,
Cupid usurps the teacher's chair;
And every maid is debonaire,
And motley is the only wear,
Gambrins' wreath the only crown
In college verse."

A word for each. The *Brunonian* sings of Love's origin:

"Through the honey of the dew, O so fair!
Through the depth of silent thought, ah! up there
All is love, all is love!"

A tribute to fun and wine is paid by the *Yale Courant* in "The Fool's Ballad":

"Lads, fill your glasses, aye,
Laugh as life passes by,
Mirrored in the lassie's eye,
Here's to a fool."

But, passing by the rollicking rhymes, we find in this little collection many touches of poetic beauty. "The Star of Bethlehem," "When the Tide is Low," "When Morning Breaks"—these are beautiful.

Surely, of the making of many grammars there is no end. We have just received a copy of Earle's *Simple Grammar of English Now in Use.*[6] The author

confines his work to what he calls "Grammar proper," beginning with the parts of speech as the functions of thought, and so leading up to the structure of the language in composition of prose or verse. The work is adapted only to the higher grade schools.

We have also received a little book by Compton, entitled *Some Common Errors of Speech.*[7] The errors presented are, in general, those concerning which there is not much controversy. This little book will doubtless help somewhat the good purpose of the author—"to take care of language and see that its peculiar excellencies are preserved."

[1] The Teaching of Morality. By Sophie May. Macmillan Co. $1.25.

[2] In the Midst of Life. By Ambrose Pierce. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

[3] A Few Guesses at the Riddle of Existence. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. $1.25.

[4] Romans and Corinthians. By George W. Clark, D.D. American Baptist Publishing Company. $2.00.

[5] With Pipe and Book. Collected by Joseph LeRoy Harrison. Presston & Rounds Co.

[6] A Simple Grammar of English. By John Earle, M.A. $1.50.

[7] Some Common Errors of Speech. By Alfred G. Compton. $0.75.

WHEN MAGGIE SINGS.

[Dedicated to Hogan's Alley.]

When Maggie sings the tom-cats whine,
When Maggie sings men take to wine,
The drying clothes fall off the line,
When Maggie sings.

When Maggie sings all chirpers stop,
The feathered sparrows lifeless drop,
The Irish lady wields her mop,
When Maggie sings.

When Maggie sings the sun comes out,
The populace rise up and shout,
"For Lawd's sake, lady, close your mout,"
When Maggie sings.

—*Tennessee University Magazine.*

The total enrollment at the University of Pennsylvania is 2,834.

There are 451 colleges in the United States, 115 medical and 52 law schools.

The foot-ball game next year between Yale and the Carlisle Indians will be played at New Haven, October 22d.

The Yale University Athletic Association has granted the privilege of wearing the university "Y" to the golf team.

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This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

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O. C. MERRILL.....Mathematics.
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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Roger Williams Hall, a new and beautiful building, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian Church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

THE BIBLICAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

This school was established by vote of the Trustees, June 27, 1894, to provide for the needs of students not qualified to enter the Divinity School. Its students have equal privileges in the building, libraries, lectures, and advantages already described. Its classes, however, are totally distinct from those of the Divinity School, the students uniting only in common chapel exercises and common prayer-meetings.

This department was opened September 10, 1895. The course of study is designed to be of practical value to Sunday-school superintendents, Bible class teachers, evangelists, and intelligent Christians generally, as well as to persons who contemplate the ministry.

Certificates of attainment will be granted to those who complete the course.



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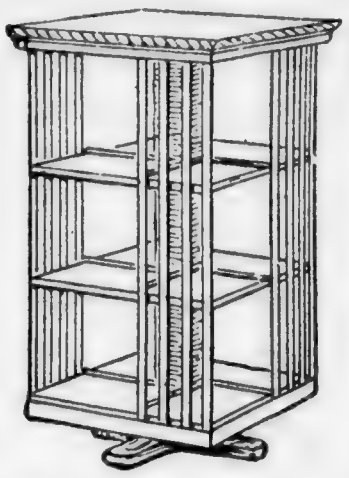
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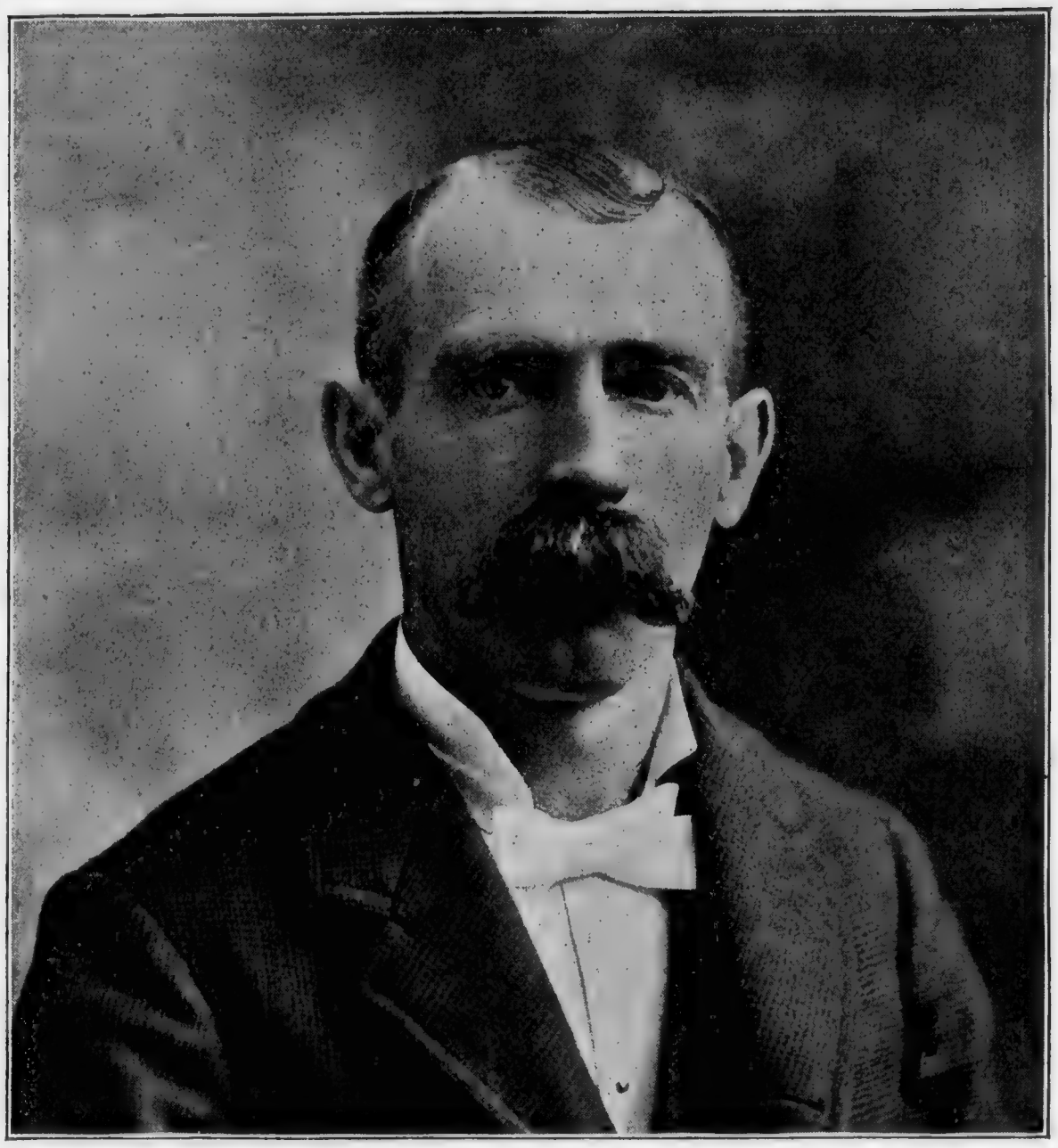
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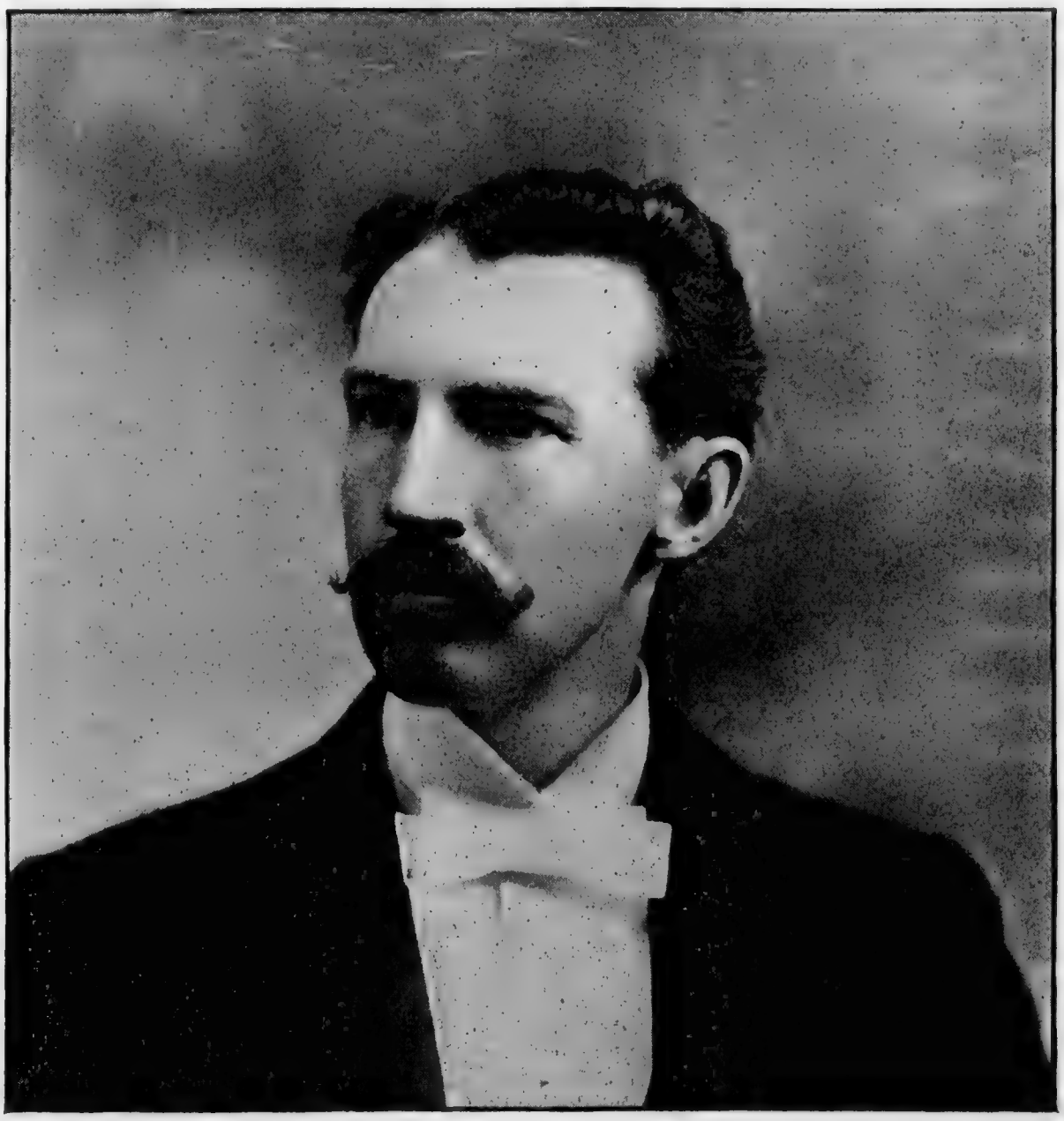
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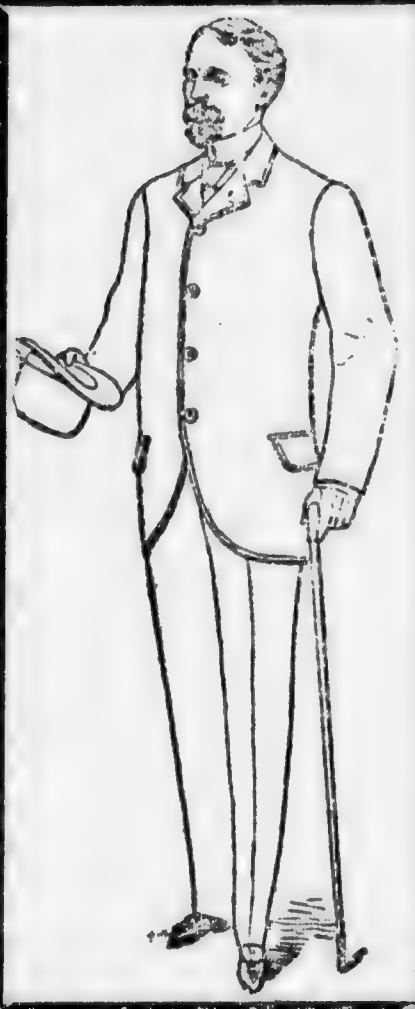
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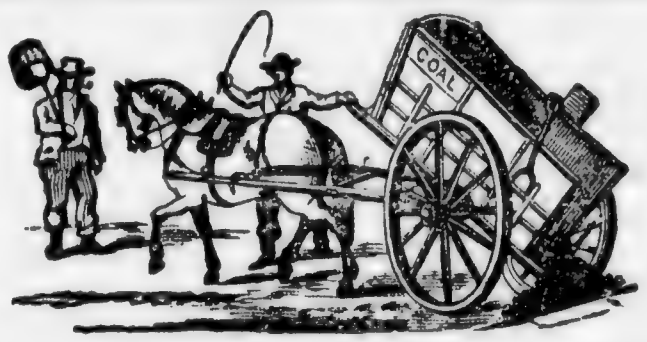
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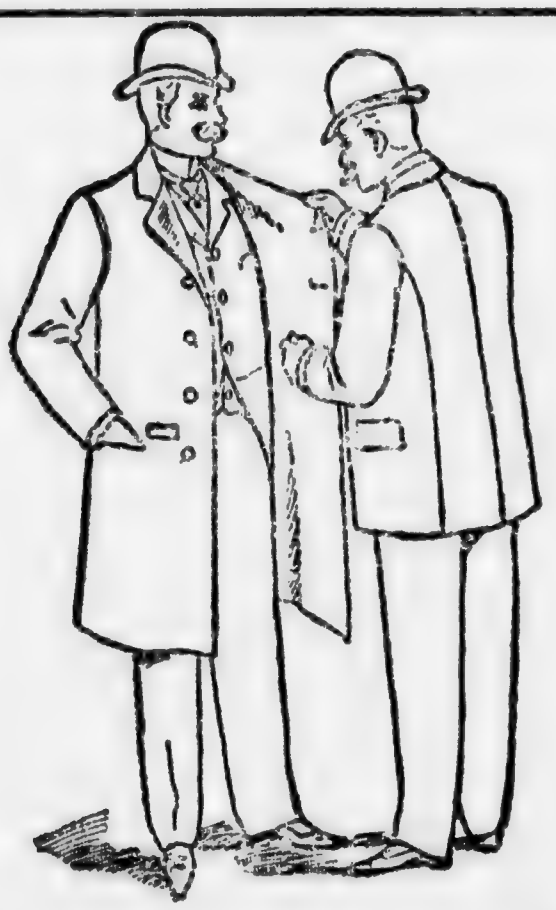
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A CONFESSION.

YES, I will tell the whole story, and leave it here where it may be found. The world shall know how I came to my death, and my confession may serve as a warning to others.

My father was a physician and I was his only child. He used often to take me into his laboratory and show me the effects of different poisons. I had an intense delight for the work. One day he showed me a tiny bottle of fluid which he said was the deadliest of poison; but a drop applied to a scratch of the skin would, he told me, cause instant death.

When I was eighteen my father died; before his death he gave me the poison and told me to destroy it. I laid it carefully away.

According to my father's wish, his sister and her daughter, a girl two years younger than myself, came to make their home with me. I was not pleased at the prospect of their coming. I wanted to be alone, and, besides, I did not like them. We did not disagree, because I would hardly speak to them. As I remember now, my aunt and cousin tried to win my love, but I was heartless. My cousin Lura was very beautiful—tall and graceful, with dark, glorious eyes and waving golden hair. I was plain, awkward, and commonplace in appearance. Perhaps I envied her such beauty; I did not like to see the admiring glances cast at her wherever she went.

About a year after my father's death, young Dr. Leland came to our town. He often came to our house. He and I had many

interests in common. I was still devoted to my father's work, and spent most of my time in his laboratory. It was not long before I heard remarks that Dr. Leland and myself would make an excellent match. I listened with pleasure and gave myself up to this happiness, for I had allowed myself to love Dr. Leland; yet let me do him the justice to say that he never gave me reason to believe he cared for me. Foolish child! I might have seen how, after our prosy scientific conversation, he listened eagerly for Lura's music before he bade us good-night.

One evening Lura came to me, her face beaming with happiness. "O Emma," she cried, "I want to be the first to tell you. Dr. Leland has asked me to be his wife, and I am so happy! Congratulate me, cousin!" and her loving arms were around my neck, her cheek pressed close to mine. For a moment I hated her. I could not speak; then I pushed her from me. "Are you not glad?" she pleaded.. "Of course I am," I replied faintly; "but my head aches to-night and I want to be alone." She kissed my forehead, looked at me with a startled, puzzled, pained expression on her lovely features, then left me. Preparations were at once made for the wedding. There was to be no long engagement. Lura was to be married in white muslin and white roses.

The day before the wedding she was arranging the roses, when she scratched her wrist with the thorns. Oh, the wicked thoughts that haunted me all that night. Such thoughts must breed crime. About midnight I arose and went softly to Lura's chamber, and then brought back with me her dainty white gloves. I dipped the buttons in the deadly fluid; then carried them back and placed them beside her wedding dress, where I had found them. Can I ever forget the result! Can I ever forget how, as she stood in her wedding dress before the altar, suddenly she clasped her wrist, and then threw both her hands toward her mother with these words: "O mother, must I die? I feel so strange; is this death?"

Heart disease it was called. My aunt, broken-hearted, could not bear to remain longer here where her darling had died. Again I was left alone. Ah, I played my part well. It was from me Dr. Leland could find sympathy in his sorrow.

Two years after Lura's death, in the most business-like way possible, he asked me to become his wife. I had obtained my desire, but at what a price. I could not make him happy. He would spend long hours in his room alone. He never mentioned Lura's

name to me. Even after the birth of little Bessie he could not find happiness. He never ceased to mourn for Lura. Four years after our marriage he died with Lura's name upon his lips.

After his death I found a box in his room in which were Lura's wedding clothes just as her mother had placed them—just as they had been removed from Lura.

Little Bessie and I were now alone. How I worshiped my child! I cannot tell all she was to me. I wonder did Aunt love Lura as I loved Bessie. To-day, returning from a walk, I found the house very quiet. I wondered if Bessie had not returned from school. I opened the door. Oh, it was very still! Why did I tremble as I opened the door of Bessie's chamber? O God; there before me, with Lura's wedding dress upon her, with the fatal gloves upon her hands, stood Bessie, my darling, white as death. She threw both arms toward me. "O mother, must I die? I feel so strange; is this death?" A few moments later she breathed her last.

Dear little Bessie. She had come home and found the house empty, and in mischief had dressed herself in the pretty dress, and had thus met her death. I wonder will I ever meet my darling? Is there hope for such as me?

Only a little more and I am done. I will destroy the poison, all but a drop. Just a scratch upon my arm and one drop of the fluid there, and I too will die with Bessie. Lura, Bessie, Father, you all seem very near me now. Bessie—it is done; it is growing very dark—and—an—.

—W. T., '99.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY CAREER OF PHILIP OF MACEDON.

WHEN Philip of Macedon was ten years of age, he was sent as a hostage to Thebes to ensure the fulfillment of a treaty made by Pelopidas, general of the Thebans, between Perdiccas and Ptolemy, rivals for the throne of Macedonia. Philip's mother earnestly requested Pelopidas to procure for him an education worthy of his birth and of the city to which he was going as a hostage. Pelopidas placed him with Epaminondas, who had a celebrated Pythagorean philosopher in his house for the education of his son. Philip improved greatly under the instructions of his preceptor, and much more by the wise precept and example of Epaminondas. He could not have had a more excellent master either for war or for the conduct of life, for Epaminondas was a wise and virtuous man, an able commander, and a great statesman. Philip probably learned

from him activity in war and promptness in improving opportunities; but the virtues that made Epaminondas truly great, these Philip had not received from nature and did not acquire by imitation.

In 359 B.C., when Philip was nineteen years old, there was a revolution in political affairs in Macedonia, owing partly to the death of Perdiccas, the king. Philip heard of this, left Thebes clandestinely, and hastened to Macedonia. The Illyrians had been in the country and were on the point of returning with a stronger force. The Pœonians were actively hostile. Macedonia wanted a man to govern, but had only a child in Amyutas, son of Perdiccas, and lawful heir to the throne. Philip assumed command for a time as guardian of the young king, his nephew, but was soon made king in his stead. With great coolness and presence of mind he used all his endeavors to answer the expectation of the people. He revived the desponding courage of the Macedonians and reinstated and disciplined the army. The Thracians were determined to place Pausanias on the throne. The Athenians were bringing Argæus to be king. Philip, because he feared Athens, negotiated a treaty with her, all the terms of which reflected his art of dissimulation.

Philip conceived a plan to have Macedonia recognized as a state of Greece and then to make it the leading state,—just as Athens, Sparta, and Thebes had successively been. For several years he worked with this aim in view. He seized Amphipolis, a colony of Athens, but could not keep it, because by so doing he would incur the enmity of the Athenians, and he was not ready to break faith with them. Accordingly, he declared Amphipolis free, thus setting them against their former masters. He disarmed the Pœonians by promises and gifts, resolving to attack them as soon as his enemies were disunited. This wily course of action established him more firmly on his throne, and he soon found himself without competitors. Then he marched against Argæus, came up with him on the road between Ægæ and Methone, defeated him and killed and imprisoned a large number of his men. Next, he attacked the Pœonians and subjected them to his power. He afterward attacked the Illyrians and obliged them to restore to him all the places possessed by them in Macedonia.

Philip was now ready to appear in another character. Sure of his power in his own country, he resolved to increase his dominion. Athens, Sparta, and Thebes had become weak through civil strife. Philip seized the opportunity, and by negotiations, treaties, and

alliances worked himself into the affairs of Greece, even into the Amphictyonic council, having it in view to join with one faction to destroy the other, and thus obtain an easy empire over all. He had now ceased to fear Athens, and accordingly resumed his former design of seizing Amphipolis. The inhabitants of that city, fearing a siege, sent ambassadors to Athens begging for protection, but that republic rejected their plea, fearing to break faith with Philip, and the city fell into his hands, 358 B.C. Demosthenes in his orations frequently reproaches the Athenians for their indolence on this occasion, telling them that if they had taken advantage of the opportunity then offered them, they would have escaped many misfortunes. Philip artfully promised the Athenians that he would restore Amphipolis, but so far from surrendering this city, he also possessed himself of Pydna and Potidæa. The Athenians kept a garrison at Potidæa. These he sent home without injury and gave up the city to the Olynthians to engage them in his service. Crenides, built in 356 B.C. by the Thracians, next fell into his hands, and was thenceforth called Philippi. It was near this city that he opened up certain gold mines, which every year produced more than one thousand talents. With this fund he was enabled to maintain a powerful army of foreigners, and to bribe a number of base persons in most of the cities of Greece. In 355 B.C. there arose a strife between Thebes and Phocis regarding certain lands in the region of Delphi. Most of the Greek nations took part in this quarrel, and sided with the one or the other party. Philip cunningly remained neutral. He was well pleased to see both weaken and consume each other, as he would thereby be enabled to fall upon them afterwards with greater ease and advantage. Being desirous of subjecting Thrace, he seized Methone, a small city above Pydna, which obstructed his designs so long as it was in the hands of his enemies. About this time Thessaly was oppressed by tyrants. Alexander of Pheræ, their former ruler, was dead, but the brothers of his wife, who in concert with her had murdered him, had revived his tyranny. The Thessalians begged Philip to set them free from this new bondage. He accordingly marched into Thessaly and entirely defeated the armies of the usurpers, after which he resolved to carry the war into Phocis; but the Athenians disputed his advance at the pass of Thermopylæ, and he prudently gave up the attempt for the time.

During all these years Demosthenes was trying to induce the Athenians to take decided measures against Philip. They remained

unconcerned and slothful. Olynthus, a city of Thrace, was an Athenian colony. This city was strongly opposed to Philip at first, but by giving them Potidæa he gained a better standing with them. But as soon as he found himself able to execute his project he made preparations to besiege Olynthus. The inhabitants of this city, when they saw the impending danger, sent to Athens asking immediate aid. Stirred by the fiery zeal of Demosthenes, the Athenians sent thirty galleys and two thousand men, but this force did not prevent the progress of Philip's army. He marched into Chalcidice, 349 B.C., took several strong places, made himself master of the fortress of Gira, which he demolished, and spread terror throughout the country. Olynthus, being thus more closely pressed and menaced with destruction, sent a second embassy to Athens to solicit reinforcements. Demosthenes in his third Olynthiac argues very strongly in favor of their request. The Athenians remained listless. A third time help was asked for, and obtained in the shape of seventeen galleys, two thousand foot soldiers, and three hundred horsemen. The assistance came too late. Philip had bribed Euthycrates and Lasthenes, two of the most eminent citizens and also officers of Olynthus. Philip marched his army into the city, plundered it, and placed the inhabitants in chains or sold them as slaves.

Philip was overjoyed at being possessed of Olynthus, since its position made it strong vantage-ground for his further conquests, and the possession of it by his enemies would have been a great hindrance to his movements. He proceeded to make himself very popular with the Olynthians by causing shows and public games to be exhibited with great magnificence. He bestowed upon the people such marks of favor that many came to look upon him as a protector rather than as a conqueror.

Meantime, events were happening which would greatly aid Philip in his ambitious designs. The Thebans, being unable alone to subdue the Phocians, had recourse to Philip. Hitherto it had suited his ambition to preserve a kind of neutrality with respect to this war. He had been waiting while both parties were gradually becoming weaker. No doubt he would gladly have joined the Athenians and Spartans against the Thebans, but he plainly saw that the time for uniting those two republics for the purpose of mastering them had not yet come. He therefore declared in favor of Thebes, coloring his action by his pretended gratitude for that city, in which he had been educated, and by his well-feigned zeal to avenge the insulted

god. Philip wished very much to possess himself of Thermopylæ, as it opened for him a passage to Greece. He wished also to appropriate all the honor of the Sacred War as if he had been principal in the affair. To gain these ends, it was necessary to deceive the Athenians as to his purpose. He therefore allayed their suspicions by agreeing with their ambassadors upon articles of peace, yet all the time extending his conquests and drawing nearer each day to the coveted goal. When the news reached the Athenians that Philip had promised to live at peace with them, albeit the Phocians were excluded from this treaty, there was great rejoicing. Much time was spent by the Athenians in deliberating as to what would be the outcome of Philip's career. Some of the leading citizens, Isocrates among the rest, declared that it seemed as if the gods themselves had favored Philip thus far in order that he might, without selfish ambition, heal the divisions between the neighboring nations and all Greece, and that he might gloriously subdue the Persians who had so often vowed destruction to the Greeks. While these deliberations were going on, Philip took Thermopylæ, entered Phocis, and easily subdued the Phocians. The moment Philip and his army appeared they believed themselves overcome, and sued for mercy. This victory gained for Philip almost incredible honor throughout Greece. He was considered the avenger of sacrilege and the defender of religion. He next assembled the council of the Amphictyons, and for form's sake appointed them supreme judges to decide the penalties to be inflicted upon the Phocians. In the name of these judges, who were entirely in his control, he decreed that the cities of Phocis should be destroyed. Those of the citizens who were not proscribed were placed in widely scattered villages, and an exhorbitant tax was levied upon them until the whole sums taken from the temple at Delphi should be repaid. After he had subjected the Phocians he demanded that their right of session in the Amphictyonic Council should be transferred to him. The Amphictyons were afraid to refuse him and acceded to his demand, and also gave to him the superintendence of the Pythian games, an honor which he had long desired.

When the Athenians learned of the fate that had befallen Phocis they were terribly alarmed, and at once put themselves in a state of defence to meet a siege. But Philip was not ready to invade Attica. He judged very prudently that it would be policy for him to check his career for a time, in order to prevent all Greece from discovering too soon his ambitious designs and taking arms against him. In

order therefore to allay all suspicion, he turned his arms against Illyria, purposely to extend his frontiers on that side, and to keep his troops always in exercise by some new expedition. The same motive prompted him afterward to go into Thrace. He already held over thirty cities in that province, and in this expedition he increased his acquisitions, possessing himself of Cardia, the largest city of the Chersonesees. He next turned his attention to the Peloponnesus. Terrible commotions prevailed at that time in this part of Greece. Lacedæmonia assumed the sovereignty of the Peloponnesus with no other right than that of being the strongest. Argos and Messene, opposed to Lacedæmonia, asked aid of Philip. The Thebans, in their inveterate hatred of Sparta, gladly opened a way through which Philip might pass into the Peloponnesus. This state of affairs suited Philip's ambition. He dictated to the Amphictyons a decree which ordained that Lacedæmonia should permit Argos and Messene to enjoy entire independence. He also ordered a large body of troops to march that way. The Lacedæmonians were justly alarmed, and sent to Athens for aid. Philip represented to the Athenians that they would do wrong to take sides against him, and was able to persuade them to his mind; but he delayed his invasion of the Peloponnesus, that he might not have too many enemies upon his hands at the same time. He was not idle, however, but proceeded to bring under his control several of the most important places in Eubœa, called by him the "shackles of Greece."

Philip's next move was to march into Thrace and lay siege to Byzantium, thus cutting off Attica from its supply of foreign corn, on which it greatly depended. So fierce was the resistance against him by both the Athenians and the Thracians that he was obliged to raise the siege of Byzantium, but not until he had done great damage to the surrounding country. This act thoroughly aroused the Athenians, and Philip saw that the time for decisive action had come. He accordingly tried to enlist the sympathies of the Thebans to join with him against the Athenians. In this he failed, for Demosthenes and other leading Greeks had by prompt action effected an alliance of the Thebans with the Athenians. The Greek spirit was at last aroused. The allied forces made a most decided stand against the army of Philip at Chæronæ, 337 B.C., but were totally defeated, and Philip was master of Greece. It was a splendid victory for the Macedonian king. With only thirty thousand men he had gained a point which the Persians, with millions of men, had unsuccessfully attempted at Platæ, at Salamis, and at Marathon.

Philip, in the first year of his reign, had repulsed, divided, and disarmed his enemies. In the succeeding years he had subjected, by artifice or force, the most powerful states of Greece and made himself arbiter of their affairs. Macedon had come to the front and the other Greek states were dependencies. Philip next meditated the destruction of the Persian empire, that he might thus avenge the injuries done to the Greeks, but in the midst of his preparations he was assassinated, 336 B.C., and the invasion of Persia was left to his son, Alexander the Great. —L. B. ALBEE, '99.

MICHAEL ANGELO.

THE worth and influence of a man depends on how far he is capable of being called great! The man in whom is the source of a strong and wide-spreading influence is the great man of history, the hero. Among such men are Julius Cæsar, Oliver Cromwell, and George Washington. We may recite their honors, their achievements, their gifts, and after all, their real greatness is unspoken. We can say nothing of them which shall so stir our admiration as the simple announcement of their names. Here is Michael Angelo Buonarotti, for instance. Michael Angelo belongs to a class of heroes numerically small but resplendent in gifts and unstinted in renown; men who are revered and honored first of all for what they were. Of the great men of the Italian renaissance, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Dante, and Michael Angelo, the last stands as the greatest genius. The history of his life is closely interwoven in the history of Italian art, and in the political and social history of Florence for more than half a century.

He lived a long life of adversity and sadness. He was constantly annoyed in his work by the whims and selfishness of rulers. He lived in a sea of political disturbances. He lived in an age of social as well as political corruption. Yet through it all he lived a life of exceptional purity and truth. His true artistic temperament was not susceptible to the evil and unfavorable influences of his corrupt age. While his greatest service to mankind was his whole life, his greatest gift was his moral sense. We honor the morality and integrity of Michael Angelo, which passed untainted through a corrupt age.

Michael Angelo was reared under the best influences and enjoyed excellent advantages. He cannot, however, be called a liberally educated man. His homage to art was not intellectual in a literary sense, but passionate. Born in 1475 at Florence, he lived one of the

longest and strangest lives that ever befell the lot of a genius. In his youth he showed little adaptability to books, and early was placed under one of the great masters of art. As a young man he was recognized as a wonderful genius, and old masters were jealous of their young rival. The earnestness, devotion, and child-like simplicity of youth are characteristic of his whole life. He was that absorbed, enthusiastic creature we alternately pity and envy—a lover. Yet his mistress made no discrimination between scholar and ignoramus.

Michael Angelo's gift to architecture and literature would alone have given his name life. But as a sculptor and painter we must honor and revere him. Most artists are slaves to their profession. He was always master of his. Most artists are sensualists. He was the Puritan of the chisel and the brush. His work in the plastic art was given entirely to moulding the human frame. His figures are endowed with great physical strength, with beautiful muscular development, with the curves upon which nature alone could improve. With the crown and glory of the human structure, the head itself, the master's interest seems to have reached a climax. His faces show character, definiteness of purpose, individuality. In his "David" this is strikingly true. The youthful face speaks forth in unmistakable language, determination yet anxiety, tenderness yet force and decision. It expresses all the beauty and freshness of youth, yet with the force of a sturdy, full-grown man, with a physique that seems to far exceed our conceptions of the boy of the scriptures who met the giant Goliath.

While in sculpture he confines himself to human beauty, in poetry he deprecates everything beautiful in nature. His poetry is not finished, does not abound in lofty figures or high-sounding words, but is compact and forcible. He speaks "things," as Berni says, not "words." He does not display strength for strength's sake. His language is the purest of the Italian tongue.

Of his painting it would be sufficient to point to the Sistine Chapel and say Michael Angelo. This most wonderful work in the history of art stands to-day a monument to the Florentine master. Through all these centuries it has stood calling forth praise and admiration in measure that no words can express.

From these varied aspects of Michael Angelo's genius we catch a glimpse of the most wonderful man of the Italian renaissance, and one of the greatest and foremost men in the world's history. Architecture delights to honor him. Literature ranks him alike as master

of poetry and prose. In painting he was master of color and expression, while sculpture claims him as her greatest genius.

—F. R. GRIFFIN.

THE POET'S MISSION.

"What does it all mean, poet? Well
Your brain beats into rhyme, you tell
What we feel only."

THE constantly recurring and universal question is, What is Life? Unanswerable to most as this question is, still, occasionally, does the spirit descend on a chosen disciple and power is given to penetrate the mysterious and illimitable bounds of the infinite. Such a one is the poet, who comes not only as an interpreter of life as it exists in all the universe, but as a revealer of that inner consciousness of man which lies slumbering in some, and others vainly struggle to express.

As a seeker of truth, a philosopher, the poet speaks to the intellect, for beautiful poetry is only the perfect expression of truth. The vision of life which comes to the poet is not disclosed in views and opinions so much as in forms, colors, and movements of life itself.

Faust is the accumulated experience of fifty years, and the thoughts of a wide-ranging, meditative mind. A man who is both poet and sage, "whose wisdom is kindled with emotion, and whose message comes with authority of a great intellect," is a true exponent of the final philosophy of life.

Although the poet appeals to the reasoning mind, he has a still higher function, that of teacher. Mrs. Browning said truly:

"The whole creation from the hour we're born
Perplexes us with questions; not a stone
But cries behind us every weary step,
Where! Where!"

In all great poets there is a wisdom of humanity which appeals to the whole man and helps solve some of the perplexing problems of life. Shakespeare speaks to that which is deepest and most individual. The matchless melody of his verse is like the harmonious flow of hidden rills, yet it is but the sign and symbol of the life within. "When young Goethe said that he felt as if he had been reading the book of fate with the hurricane of life sweeping through it, he made it clear he had been reading with his heart, he had been enriched for all time."

As a teacher the poet brings us into harmony with nature.

> "We are what suns and winds and waters make us.
> The mountains are our sponsors, and the rills
> Fashion and win their nurslings with their smiles."

And for a revealing knowledge of this must the poet ever be blessed.

Most truly is the poet an artist, a delineator of beauty. Not only does he represent the beauty of nature, but he clothes thoughts and sentiments in beautiful forms. As Theophile Gautier said, "The absolute distinction of the artist is not so much his capacity to feel nature as his power of rendering it." But the artist has a function greater than that of a mere painter, for he arouses the imagination, and increases, by so much, the power and scope of life. "The great gales that swept Ulysses into unknown seas, and the soft winds that stirred the myrtles and brought down the pine cones about Theocritus, are still astir, if you know how to listen, and those inner melodies which the heart of man has been singing these thousand years are still audible, if one has a heart to appreciate the beauties of the poetic vision."

Art is always endeavoring to express life, and the poet is the most perfect exponent of the life of his age. Unquestioned truth is in these words of "Aurora Leigh":

> "Nay, if there's room for poets in the world
> A little over-grown (I think there is),
> Their sole work is to represent the age,
> Their age, not Charlemagne's, this live throbbing age."

But the poet is essentially the perceiver of truths unknown or hidden from common eyes,

> "For he sings of what the world will be
> When the years have died away."

To justly claim these prophetic qualities he must be endowed with the divine power of intuition. Dr. Holmes once said that the value of the poet was not so much the pleasure he gave, as that he was sometimes rapt out of himself, that the spirit had descended upon him and taught him what to speak.

Perhaps Tennyson is the most perfect example of the divine gift of the spirit. What could be more expressive than this:

> "For tho' from out the bourne of time and place
> The floods may bear me far,
> I hope to see my Pilot face to face
> When I have crost the bar."

But above all, the poet comes as a spiritual guide. At times God sends these men of intuitions, and suddenly the spiritual world becomes more real than aught besides. Then are their thoughts the mirrors which reflect the thoughts of the world, their enthusiasms are the enthusiasms of the world, and the fact that God is a living God, and Christ a living Saviour, is revealed in a purer, clearer light, and beauty, holiness, virtue, honor, are not names but things. And so this poetic fire, vital, consecrated, and celestial, feeds the life of the world, and the poet's heaven-high and eternal mission is fulfilled. And yet, when all is said, the simple and unalterable fact remains, "that the poet's mission is to be—a poet."

Bates Verse.

IN HEAVEN.

A sound, sweetly faint, trembles gently intense,
So tenderly breathes in my ear,
And lovingly enters the music of heaven.
What is it, sweet angel, I hear?

The angel replied: "To the loved ones of earth
The heart ever fondly will cling;
'Tis an echo of earth in the music of heaven,
Eternal that echo will ring." —W. T., '99.

IN THE WOOD.

In the heart of the glade Peace lies asleep
On a pillow of flowers,
And the soul of a song haunts the silence deep
Through the golden hours.

As pure as a heart without thought of guile,
The fair stream lies;
From the low green bank Love looks with a smile
Through the violet's eyes.

The faint wind weaves us a sleepy charm
At the spring's behest,
And the sunbeams write on the mosses warm
The one word, "Rest."

But this printed page in my hand—it brings
From the wide wild seas
A message of dread, for the war note rings
In the ocean breeze.

And I see in fancy the sweeping fleet,
And the springing flame,
And the song that the marching surges beat
Is a grim acclaim.

Yet the self-same Power that lifts to the breeze
The wind-flower's bell,
As surely bides in the far-off seas
Where the mad waves swell—

While death-smoke, veiled, walks the sullen deep,
And the war-cloud lowers—
As yonder where Peace lies warm asleep
On her pillow of flowers. —MABEL S. MERRILL, '91.

THE MUSE.

In starlit gardens I have met—
A form I never may forget.
A hallowed harp is given her
With might of fitting words to stir
The tears that tell of sorrow,
And the smiles that tell of joy;
And she bids me of her borrow,
Her words and harp employ.
And ofttimes, when my task is done,
A little while I pace
Within the starlit gardens,
And look upon her face,
And listen while she sings a song
Of tenderness and grace. —I. J., '87.

QUOUSQUE?

He bade us hope the sounds of war should cease,
That bard, sweet-hearted, tender-voiced and strong,
As, gazing on the cannon's polished pipe
He poured his soul in clear, heart-filling song.

He spoke, 'twas only yester-morn, methinks,
"The sounds of war grow fainter and then cease,
And like a bell with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, 'Peace!'"

But yester-eve, ere yet the stars were bright,
A direful wail came floating o'er the sea;
The sound, once far and faint, grew loud and near,
The cry to set a suffering people free.

Ay, and to-day we stand with tear-dimmed eyes
And watch the soldier pass from out the land:
We catch the stifled sob, the breath of pain,
We see the pallid lip, the trembling hand.

The blast of war's great organ beats the sky,
The sea is lashed to fury's purple foam,—
The sounds are hushed, the thunder-notes are stilled.
The good ships lie 'neath waters wide and lone.

Not ours the loss? Ah, yes! for hearts are bleeding,
The joy is lessened in the stranger's home
And all must weep when days of strife are over
For grief that makes e'en one heart sad and lone.

Did he not see aright, the bard prophetic?
Shall Joy and Peace forever yet delay,
While war's great organ rolls its fearful chorus
Beneath the smoke and flame of mad affray?

Ay, peace must come when man shall love his brother,
When greed of gain shall no more vex the land;
Where nations strong, to help the weak and failing
Shall need no more to raise the threatening hand.

Then shall we see the great and glorious dawning,
The flush of light and love along the sky,
Then peace and joy their golden harps attuning
Shall bring to earth heaven's sweetest melody.

—A., '99.

LITTLE WHITE CAT WITH THE PINKEST OF EARS.

Little white cat with the pinkest of ears,
Methinks you're o'erwise for one of your years.
Contented you purr, whatever the weather;
In rain or in shine, a philosopher ever.

Teach me a lesson in patience, I pray.
I am so weary and fretful to-day.
Do you not mind being pushed from your chair,
When you are sleeping so cozily there?
Say, do you like to be scatted about,
Chased by the children with laughter and shout?
Do you like to be dressed in long baby clothes,
For the endless amusement of Mary and Rose?
Or your tail tied with strings to a long train of spools,
A spirited engine for three-year-old Jules?

Ah, I am sure you think 'tis not right;
Yet you never rebel by a scratch or a bite.
Taken gently into my lap,
Straightway you curl yourself up for a nap,—
Nor keep awake one moment to fret,
Because you are not some old maid's pet.

Methinks you're o'erwise for one of your years,
Little white cat with the pinkest of ears. —S. M. B., '98.

CHARACTER SKETCH FROM '99.

A charming, graceful, sweet brunette,
The dearest girl you ever met!
Her heart is fickle I must say,
A new love's off and on each day;
But some far day I know 'twill fix
In spite of all its flighty tricks,
Then joy be to the happy man,
His life will bloom as this life can. —E—., '99.

CONVERSION.

The stars, cold and piercing,
Impassively stare,
With a cruel hard glitter,
No sympathy there.

But lo!—a new beauty
Descends from above,
And the stars, sympathetic,
Are lighted with love. —W. T., '99.

Continuity and Differentiation.

Whenever in America
A girl is asked to wed,
She straightway says, "Go ask papa,"
And coyly droops her head.

And over in the fatherland,
Where flows the terraced Rhine,
She whispers, while he clasps her hand,
"Ich liebe dich allein."

But up in Russia, where the snow
Sweeps hissing through the firs,
She simply murmurs soft and low,
"Bhjushkst zwmstk rstk pbjunsk pjbrs."—*Ex.*

"Now," said the attorney for the defense, "here is a skull. Can you tell to what species it belongs?" "It is the skull of a lawyer," replied the expert witness. "How can you tell?" "By the cheek-bones." —*Ex.*

He—"Have you ever read Carlyle's 'Essay on Burns?'"
She—"No; I hate a medical treatise."—*Ex.*

Around the Editors' Table.

WE learn in Physics that work is essential to life; that in order to live we must work. The truth of this statement is evident to all. But the amount of work necessary for existing, which by the way is all that the above statement means, falls far short of the amount of work necessary for true living, which means using, that is working, our natural powers, physical and mental, to such a degree as shall be best for our farthest advancement toward our high ideal of noble manhood.

This does not mean that we are to waste, or spend an excessive amount of time upon our couch; it does not mean that we are to do likewise in our chair, nor upon our feet. For a person can be just as lazy in lying abed; just as lazy upon the street, as he can in his easy-chair. We are too apt to seek for rest whenever monotony or weariness first suggest themselves. Whereas, if we drive back their first attack, we find them easily kept at bay. Again, we will learn that to get tired does not harm us in the least; on the contrary it cannot help but doing us good, for then we can rest all the more thoroughly.

Furthermore, none of us can half appreciate what a blessing it is to be able to work. Only when placed in circumstances on account of which we are unable to work at all, do we realize the vast advantages which we had when able, and then it is that we resolve to make better use of those advantages when again placed in our power.

As it is true of the artisan that the more work he does, the more he can do and do it better, so it is true of any and all work, the more we do the more we are able to do. In fact, the man who has the most work to do is almost always the last man to refuse some extra work. In conclusion let us say, work while you can, and don't be afraid to work.

IF there is one thing of which we are justly proud at Bates it is the work of our trio of literary societies, Eurosophia, Polymnia, and Piæria. We believe we can safely say that in the quality of work done, and in the opportunities which are offered to the students, they are second to none in any college of equal size. No

student is excluded. Each one's willingness to work is the only measure of what he may do.

Few of us, we fear, fully realize the importance of society work until the end of our course. We come here as Freshmen, join some society, but we have seldom, if ever, taken part in such a meeting before; we are a little timid about speaking before the upper-classmen, and so we wait. Let us urge upon you as strongly as one can, "Do not wait." If it is hard to get out on the floor, so much the more reason for beginning now. The ability to think connectedly upon your feet is won only by constant practice, yet when won is well worth the effort. There may come times after your college days are over when you will value highly a ready knowledge on current questions, and the ability to express your thoughts, *extempore*, in clear and forcible language.

There is a fund of knowledge, too, in a conscientious, painstaking preparation in society debates. Two hours each week spent in familiarizing yourself on those questions is almost a liberal education in itself; it is something outside the regular course and something which the regular course cannot give. There are few alumni who made use of the society opportunities of their college days who will not say that it is better to eliminate one study from your regular course than to omit or neglect your society duties. And a duty it is which you owe first to yourself, and second to your fellow-students, to enter heartily and earnestly into this important department of college life.

If you are not active in making use of this privilege here in the society of cultured people and in the atmosphere of books, can you expect to do differently when the inspiration of numbers and associations is removed?

Do not, we again urge you, pass this lightly by. Take up the work early in your course; do it faithfully.

PROBABLY every student in college has met some man or woman who possessed a personality quite out of the common in point of strength, and who inspired him to put forth his highest efforts. There lingers about such persons an exalting, satisfying spirit, a sense of completeness, and under their influence the path of life is plain, and duty becomes a simple, easy matter. Perhaps having once met these strong personalities, we are inclined to fret because we do not meet them oftener, and tacitly accuse society for not

giving us what we need. Let us see what can be done about the matter. Can we not give society that which we desire society to give us? This greatness which we so admire we can cultivate in ourselves if we will but submit to the conditions. There is a heart of truth in all things. Seek for that. Be willing to see things as they are, to value men for what they are and what they can do. The forces of life are confusing, bewildering. Take each point separately, and the whole matter is easy and plain. Work for results. Let every act of mind and body serve the noblest purpose. This done, even the humblest will have strength to inspire his fellows, and the delicate maiden and sturdy youth will alike be helping in the grand march of progress.

"Rugged strength and radiant beauty,
These are one in nature's plan;
Humble toil and heavenward duty,—
These will form the perfect man."

THE summer term always brings with it a greater variety of interests than any other. This is the time for out-door sports and all kinds of athletics; the time when we find it hard to give our undivided attention to anything, there are so many ways of spending our time and energy. The summer of 1898 is no exception to this rule and presents fully as many different interests as have past years. But while we are enjoying all these things, it can do no harm to consider whether we may not be giving up, on this account, other things which we cannot well do without. The item which students generally seem most willing to dispense with is their society meetings, and when the choice has to be made, it is too often the society which is sacrificed. Now this tendency, though it may be very natural, is to be regretted and ought to be discouraged in every way possible. We have so often heard the importance of the work of our literary societies emphasized, that probably no one would intentionally do what he knew would injure his society. But the diminished interest which a small attendance and little enthusiasm give to a meeting must make it less helpful to those who do attend. Empty seats are anything but an inspiration to speakers, and the failure to appear of those who were to have had part, adds nothing, at least, to the meeting. By staying away from the meeting, a student not only loses the benefit which he might receive from listening to, and participating in the programme, but also deprives others of the good

which they ought to receive from such meetings, and which it is the purpose of these societies to give.

Our literary societies are doing very good work and are well supported by a considerable number of the members, but we ask for a more general interest, especially on the part of those whose names are on the rolls, but who seldom take part, and are often absent from the society rooms on Friday evening.

If our societies are worth anything to us, they are worthy of our best interest and support, and only when we give this may we expect the very best results from our meetings.

Alumni Round-Table.

CLASS REVIEW.

Class of 1879.

Edgar Merrill Briggs. Local editor of *Lewiston Gazette*, 1879–82. Studied law in office of Hutchinson & Savage, Lewiston, Me., 1881–83. Admitted to the bar in Wisconsin, February, 1883; in Maine, Androscoggin County, October, 1883. Lawyer, associated with C. V. Emerson, Esq. (Bates, '77), Lewiston, 1883–88; associated with J. P. Swasey, Esq., since 1888. Address, Lewiston, Me.

Frank Leonard Buker. Principal of High School, Wells, Me., 1879–80. Principal of High School, Berwick, 1880–81. Principal of High School, Wells, Me., 1881–85. Superintending School Committee, Wells, Me., 1883–85. Principal of High School, Springvale, Me., 1885–86. Station agent at Wells, for Boston & Maine Railroad since 1886.

Emery Winfield Given, A.M., Princeton, 1884; Ph. D., University of City of New York, 1888. Graduate student at University of City of New York. Principal of High School, Mechanic Falls, Me., 1879–81. Teacher of Latin and Greek in Collegiate Institute, Newton, New Jersey, 1881–82. Teacher of Latin and Greek in Blair Presbyterian Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey, 1882–84. Teacher of Classics, Academy, Newark, N. J., since 1884.

Fletcher Howard. Pharmacist in Onaway, Indiana, 1879–84. Pharmacist in Sheldon, Indiana, since 1884. Member Indiana Commission Pharmacist, appointed February, 1886.

Rodney Fuller Johonnot, LL.B., Boston University, 1882. Teacher, and in vacation law student in the office of Hutchinson &

Savage, Lewiston, Me., 1879–81; in office of J. A. L. Whittier, Esq., Boston, and special student in the law school of Boston University, 1881–82. Admitted to the bar of Suffolk County, Mass., 1882. Lawyer in Boston, 1882–85. Graduate student at Harvard Divinity School, 1885–86 and 1888–89. Pastor of Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church, Leicester, Mass., 1886–88. Pastor of First Universalist Church, Lewiston, Me., 1889–93. Pastor of Universalist Church, Mason Park, Chicago, Ill.

Willard Ernest Lane. Studied pharmacy and received a certificate of the Commission of Pharmacy, both of Maine and Massachusetts. Druggist in Lewiston, Me., 1879–91. At present in a drug store at Cambridgeport, Mass.

Thurston Merrill Lombard. Resident of Auburn since 1879. Fruit-grower.

Elisha Atwood McCollister, M.D., Bowdoin, 1882. Studied at Graduate Medical School, New York City, in winter of 1890. Physician in New Portland, Me., 1882–83. Physician in Gray, Me., 1883–96. Has been Supervisor of Schools. Physician in Lewiston, Me., since 1896.

Frank Pierce Otis. Read law with H. G. Lebroke, Esq., Foxcroft, Me., and with James A. Loutht, Esq., Stockton, California. Teacher and law student in Maine, 1879–82. Lawyer in Stockton, Cal., 1882–85. Lawyer in Sonora, Cal., since 1885. District Attorney of Tuolumne County, Cal., 1887–88 and 1891–92, and is now District Judge of Tuolumne County.

Louis Melville Perkins. Studied at State Normal School, Farmington, Me., 1880. Principal of High School, Kennebunk, Me., since 1887. Devotes an hour each day to literary work.

Walter Eugene Ranger, A.M. Principal of Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me., 1879–80. Principal of High School, Lenox, Mass., 1880–83. Principal of Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center, Vermont, 1883–90. President of State Teachers' Association, 1890. Principal of Normal School, Johnstown, Vermont, since 1896.

Charles Morris Sargent, A.M. Principal of Grammar School, West Concord, N. H., 1879–80. Principal of High School, Hopkinton, N. H., 1880–81. Principal of Houghton High School, Bolton, Mass., 1881–82. Principal of Grammar School, Dedham, Mass., 1882–85. Custom House officer, manager of a teacher's agency, and druggist, Boston, Mass., 1885. Principal of Evening School and member of School Committee in Dedham, Mass., 1885. Agent for D. Appleton, New York.

Melville Clarence Smart, A.M. Studied a short time in Leipsic, Germany. Principal of High School, Alfred, Me., 1879–83. Principal of Whittier High School, Amesbury, Mass., 1883–86. Principal of High School, Biddeford, Me., 1886–89. Principal of Stevens High School, Claremont, N. H., since 1889.

Allison Eugene Tuttle, A.M. Graduate student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Principal of High School, Farmington, N. H., 1879–84. Principal of High School, Amesbury, Mass., 1884–96. Principal of High School, Milford, Mass., since 1896.

PERSONAL.

'73.—N. W. Harris of Auburn spoke to the soldier boys of Lewiston and Auburn, who left May 2d in response to the call of President McKinley. Mayor Harris spoke briefly but eloquently, and with words full of sincerity. He said in part:

It is with mingled feelings of pride and regret that we look upon this unusual scene; regret that there is again occasion for armed men to parade our streets in time of war; regret that the sons of this generation should be called upon to undergo the dangers, hardships, and privations of a soldier's life. We had thought the time had come when there was to be no more war. But, unexpected as it is, it does not find us unprepared.

In this time of need we turn for help to our National Guard. For the several states and municipalities scattered throughout this broad land of ours the National Guard is responding to the call of President McKinley. We are proud that this municipality, this city of Auburn, has so loyal and patriotic a company as Company C of the First Regiment under Captain Barney—young men eager and willing to volunteer in the country's service. We believe this to be as loyal and patriotic a city as there is in the land, and that you will well and truly represent that loyalty and patriotism. It is a sacred trust that you assume, to help perpetuate the record of heroism and sacrifice, the love of liberty and freedom that our fathers have established. We believe that you enter upon it not only as a duty but as a privilege. It is your privilege to be the first to respond, the first to volunteer, the first to make the sacrifice; to leave the peaceful pursuits of your various callings to become soldiers in arms, pledged to uphold the honor and good name of this free republic. It is, I say, with feelings of pride that we contemplate these things.

In one other respect this is an unusual and memorable occasion. Acting as your escort stand the depleted ranks of Burnside Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, our heroes and veterans of the Civil War. They know better than we do what war means, but the love of the flag and their country still fires their hearts, though the infirmities of age unfit them for the active duties of soldiers. It is

under their auspices and with their God-speed and ours that you go forth. They pass the standard to you, and entrust it to your care, to defend and protect it. The traditions of their valor and the record of their deeds are before you. They may well be to you an inspiration.

I appreciate that this is no time for extended speech-making, but we could not let you depart without some slight expression of appreciation of your patriotism. The city and the Grand Army feel that in you they are well represented. The news of the morning is encouraging and gives us hope that the conflict will not be prolonged. On your account and on account of us all I hope it may be brought to a speedy termination, that you may not be long separated from your families and that you may return to your ordinary vocations. Our eyes will be upon you, and we shall watch your career eagerly, for many of our best interests are entrusted to your care, and we believe they are in good hands. Our hopes, triumphant o'er our fears, are all with you. —*Lewiston Journal.*

'81.—Charles Sumner Haskell, who has succeeded Jacob Sands as principal of Public School No. 2, Brooklyn, N. Y., left the principalship of the Jersey City High School, to accept his present position. Mr. Haskell has for several years been recognized as one of the leading educators of New Jersey. Mr. Haskell is a native of Auburn, Me. He came to Jersey City in 1885 to take charge of the classical department in the High School. He was afterward appointed principal of Grammar School No. 14. Upon the occurrence of the vacancy in the principalship of the High School two years ago, he was unanimously elected to the position, and under his administration the school has attained a high degree of efficiency.

'86.—Professor Hartshorn, Professor of English, Bates College, sailed from Boston, Thursday, May 26th, to make an extended trip through England and Scotland. The Professor sailed on the Catalonia, of the Cunard line.

'90.—Born, in Melrose, Mass., May 14th, a daughter, Harriet Stanton, to Mrs. William H. Woodman.

'91.—Died, Asa Cummings Chapin. Obituary will appear in next STUDENT.

'95.—W. B. Small gave a lecture on "Aphosia," at the dedication of the Central Maine Hospital, Lewiston, Me.

'96.—Died, Mary Emma Dolley. Obituary will appear in next number.

The following members of Bates alumni have been in attendance at the Ministers' Institute, held at Cobb Divinity School, Lewiston, Me., May 19th–27th: '67—Rev. H. F. Wood; '69—Prof. G. B.

Files; '76—Rev. G. S. White, Rev. F. B. George; '80—Rev. E. C. Hayes; '85—Rev. E. B. Stiles, Rev. G. A. Downey. Mr. Hayes delivered a most philosophical paper.

At a town meeting in Melrose, Mass., in which there was a long discussion upon the question of sewer assessments, in regard to the taxation of improved and unimproved lands, the following is from the Melrose *Journal:*

Mr. Julian C. Woodman replied to both Mr. Skelding and Dr. Holden, declaring that they had reversed the teachings of Henry George while professing to be his disciples. Mr. Woodman made a very able argument in favor of the system as proposed, going into an interesting statement concerning the different methods of taxation adopted in 1702 and coming down to the present time. He urged that the unoccupied land was benefited more by the laying of the sewer than improved property.

Local Department.

BASE-BALL.

The base-ball season was opened, in accordance with the schedule, on April 28th, with an exhibition game at Lee Park, having our friends from Brunswick as opponents. Owing to the disagreeable weather the attendance was not as large as was expected. Although not a league game, yet it was important, as it enabled us to compare the strength of the two teams from various points of view. The fielding of the two teams was about equal; Bates's errors were more costly if not so frequent as Bowdoin's. In hitting, our team showed themselves superior to the visitors. The playing of Quinn and Purinton was excellent. The score was not just as we had hoped, yet we were not at all displeased with the comparison of the two teams.

BOWDOIN.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Wignott, c.	5	1	1	8	2	0
Greenlaw, lf.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Bryant, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	1
Bacon, ss., p.	4	1	0	0	1	2
Carlton, 1b.	5	1	2	11	0	0
Jonah, c.f.	4	1	1	2	1	1
Tyler, r.f.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Haskell, 2b.	3	2	1	2	2	0
Pratt, p., ss.	3	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	35	9	9	27	12	4

BATES.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Quinn, 3b.	5	2	2	3	3	0
Pulsifer, p.	5	1	0	1	2	2
Hussey, l.f.	1	0	0	1	1	0
Johnson, 2b.	4	1	0	1	4	0
Purinton, c.	4	0	2	3	2	0
Lowe, 1b.	5	0	2	12	0	0
Hinckley, l.f., 2b.	5	0	1	1	0	1
Bennett, c.f.	3	2	1	2	0	0
Putnam, r.f.	5	1	2	1	1	0
Smith, s.s.	3	1	2	2	3	1
Totals	48	8	12	27	16	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bowdoin . .	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	2	0	—9
Bates . . .	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Bowdoin 1, Bates 3. Two-base hits—Greenlaw, Carlton, Pratt. Stolen bases—Wignott, Bacon, Haskell, Pratt, Quinn, Pulsifer, Bennett (2), Putnam. Base on balls—off Bacon, Bryant, Bacon, Jonah, Tyler (2), Haskell, Pratt. Struck out—by Bacon, Hussey, Pulsifer, Lowe, Hinckley (2), Putnam (2); by Pulsifer, Haskell. Double plays—Smith, Johnson, and Lowe. Hit by pitched ball—by Pratt, Bennett. Wild pitches—Bacon 1, Pulsifer 2. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Carpenter.

According to the usual custom the team made a trip out of the state this spring, starting Monday forenoon, May 2d, and returning Saturday afternoon, May 7th. The trip was very well arranged, so that the team was not obliged to do any traveling at night. Five games were played on the trip: Tuesday and Wednesday at Burlington, Vt., with the University of Vermont. U. of V.'s pitchers, Miner and Oatley, proved a conundrum to our boys, as they have to all other teams. From Burlington the team went to Saxton's River. Here, on Thursday, they played and easily defeated the Vermont Academy. On Friday morning they left Saxton's River for Ashburnham, Mass., where bats were crossed with Cushing Academy. Here again the boys were doomed to disappointment, Simonds, Cushing's pitcher, proving invincible. The fifth and last game was played Saturday with the Newtowne Club of Boston, on the Tufts College base-ball grounds. The game was warmly contested by both teams, Bates leading up to the seventh inning. Newtowne led by one score at the end of the seventh, when the game was called in order to enable the boys to catch the train. Thus ended a series of unsuccessful games. But experience is a good teacher, and sometimes that experience which is the hardest to bear proves the most valuable. We are anything but discouraged, for good, honest, hard work, which we know each man has done, is doing, and will do, is bound to be successful in the end.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

NH_3.

"There'll be a rest," we Juniors cried, "when Monie sails away,"
As o'er the knots of Browning's lore we toiled the livelong day.
Well, Monie's gone, we saw him off, and should have shed a tear,
But e'er he went he spoke a word that made us quake with fear.

"You'll find some topics in my room pinned up against the wall.
Please copy them and use them, too, but if, perchance, it fall
That these should be destroyed before they reach a Junior's eye,
Learn Ruskin, Pancoast, all the books, and likewise DeQuincey."

Our hearts turned sick, but three brave lads, a hope forlorn to lead,
Rushed, breathless, down to Lisbon Street with youth's impetuous speed,
And purchased there a knob of gold, a cane attached thereto:
Then B—, the spokesman for the rest, with deep obeisance due,

Spoke forth, "Professor, we present this humble gift to-day,
And beg your heart to us may turn when you are far away."
A smile of pleasure, fair and bright, made radiant Monie's face.
He took the cane and made a speech, 'twas full of kindly grace.

But in his smile we saw no hope, no mercy in his eye,—
But this, "Learn Ruskin, Pancoast, all, and likewise DeQuincey."
The Senior's say he'll use us straight because we gave the cane;
We know he will, and that is why our hearts get sick again. —A., '99.

— — — — what shall I say more!!!

Mr. S—, 1900, is losing his gray hairs.

Prof.—"What about the 'Boycaught' (cott), Miss K—?"

Miss Landman, 1901, is teaching this summer at Hanover, Me.

Miss Blanchard and Miss Small, 1901, are out teaching this term.

Lee Park has been leased by the Athletic Association for the summer and fall of '98.

We are pleased to notice the great interest which 1900 is taking in the morning bird walks.

Professor Geer occupied the pulpit at the Williston Church, in Portland, on Sunday, May 1st.

'99 regrets that Miss Rounds will be absent the rest of the term. She is teaching school at South Paris.

The girls at Cheney Hall gave a very pleasant reception to Mrs. Hartshorn, Monday evening, May 9th.

Prof. (to small boy in close proximity to the stove)—"Tell what you know of the sweating system."

The Class of '99 hung a May basket to one of its Auburn members, Miss Hayes, and enjoyed a very pleasant call, on the evening of May 10th.

The Seniors have decided to use college talent in their Commencement Concert. All who attended the concert of last year will be pleased at this arrangement.

At the time of the opening of the new wing of the Central Maine General Hospital, many of the students availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the building, and admiring the various improvements.

Arbor Day, May 10th, was observed this year by the young men of the various classes in working two and one-half hours on the new athletic field. Recitations were suspended.

The following amendments have been made to the constitution of the Athletic Association:

Article IV. of the Constitution shall be amended by the addition of the following sections:

Sec. 7. Any member of the Association shall be allowed to wear the Bates sweater who is eligible to vote for captain of foot-ball or base-ball team, as provided in Art. II., Sec. 6, has won a place in track athletics or tennis at an intercollegiate contest, or has been manager of one of these four teams.

All substitutes on foot-ball or base-ball teams and all members of track or tennis teams who have not won a place in an intercollegiate contest may wear the regulation sweater without the B.

The Bates athletic sweater shall be garnet in color, with a black B six inches by four inches of one-inch braid on breast, a three-inch black stripe around the bottom, black wrists, black roll collar, and a two-inch black stripe two inches from the edge of the sailor collar, which shall be ten inches in length and sixteen inches in width.

Each man shall have the choice of style, roll collar, lace front or turtle neck.

Sec. 9. The award of sweaters shall be made at the close of each season by the board of directors, subject to the rules given in Sec. 7 of this article.

Article II. of the Constitution shall be amended by the insertion of the words "and assistant manager" in Sec. 1, between the words "Treasurer" and "from the Sophomore Class," also by striking the words "and scorer" from Sec. 4.

The Astronomy class, accompanied by their professor, spent an hour one evening recently in studying the heavens. The evening was exceptionally favorable, and the time was very profitably spent.

On Friday morning, May 20th, immediately after chapel exercises, the students assembled in front of Hathorn Hall, to listen to an address by President Chase. The occasion was the raising of our new flag. The address was full of eloquence, patriotism, and deep thought.

The final debate for the prize offered by the College Club, was held Thursday evening, May 12th. The contestants were Nichols Latin School and Edward Little High School. The debate was interesting, well taken up, and closely contested. The award was given to Edward Little High School.

As a result of a bet upon a recent ball game, two of our fellow-students, G—, '98, and B—, '99, became violently insane. Seizing an innocent wheelbarrow they rushed madly down Frye Street, much to the consternation of the inhabitants. Suffice it to say that they were pursued by a large force of students and taken back to their cells.

Rev. G. C. Waterman of St. Johnsbury, Vt., Dr. Breasted of Chicago University, and Rev. G. A. Hartley of St. John, N. B., have recently conducted chapel exercises.

On Saturday evening, May 21st, the Class of '99 was delightfully entertained by three of its members residing at Frisbee Hall. The features of the entertainment were the vocal solos by Miss Miller and Mr. Lary, and the piano solo by Mr. Chase.

On Saturday evening, May 14th, the Young Ladies' Glee Club gave a concert at Hathorn Hall. The club was assisted by Miss S. M. Perkins, '99, as pianist, and Miss Carrie Peables, as reader.

PROGRAMME.

{ *a.* "In the Orchards."—G. P. Ritter.
{ *b.* "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep."—August Krapf. . . . . Glee Club.
Vocal Solo—"The Angel Came."—Cowen. . . . . Miss Ricker.
Reading—"Xmas of Two Corporals." . . . . . Miss Peables.
Duet—"New Life, Spring Song."—Adam Giebel.
Miss Skillings and Mrs. Hartshorn.
Piano Solo—Selected. . . . . Miss Perkins.
Selection. . . . . Glee Club.
"A Tale with a Moral."—Caroline M. Fuller.—Quartette.
Misses Roberts, Smith, Summerbell, and Ricker.
Lullaby.—W. A. Mozart. . . . . Glee Club.
Reading—"A Trying Situation."—M. Twain. . . . . Miss Peables.
Vocal Solo—"The Angel of Dawn."—Lindsay Lennox. . Miss Roberts.
Violin Solo—Selected. . . . . Miss Small.
Reading—Selected. . . . . Miss Peables.
"Love's Golden Dream."—Arranged by W. O. Perkins. . . Glee Club.

Each part was rendered with a high degree of excellence. Space forbids commenting at length, but we can all say that we are proud of the showing made by the young ladies. The members of the club are Misses Roberts, Cox, Butterfield, Smith, Skillings, Mrs. Hartshorn, Misses Summerbell, Chadbourne, Blake, Proctor, and Ricker. After the concert the club was entertained by Mrs. Hussey.

The graduating exercises of Cobb Divinity School took place Wednesday afternoon, May 18th, in Roger Williams Hall. There were several addresses by the graduates. The anniversary sermon was preached May 15th, at the Main Street Church, by Rev. G. A. Hartley of St. John, N. B.

At the Union Prayer-Meeting, on Wednesday evening, April 27th, Mr. C. P. Vickery, the traveling secretary of the College Y. M. C. A., met the students and gave a very interesting and helpful talk on the duty of a Christian in college; he also spoke of the excellent work which is being done at the Northfield Conferences.

On Friday afternoon, April 22d, the chapel was filled with students and friends, assembled to listen to Mr. Metcalf, former manager and editor of the *North American Review* and also of the *Forum*. Mr. Metcalf spoke on the subject, "Eminent Men whom I Have Met." It was surely a rare privilege for the students to hear a man of such wide and varied experience.

On Monday, May 2d, the college students joined with the rest of the city of Lewiston in celebrating the departure of the militia for Augusta. Nearly every young man in college marched in the procession from the armory to the station, the four classes forming as many companies and presenting a very orderly and soldier-like appearance. The Latin School was also represented by a number of its students.

On Monday, May 23d, Professor and Mrs. Hartshorn left for Europe. They were given a hearty send-off at the station by a large body of students. The Class of '99 presented the professor with a cane as a reminder of their love for him. On receiving the present he responded with a great deal of feeling. After much shaking of hands and cheering the train moved off amid a cloud of fluttering handkerchiefs and many sad "good-byes."

Six members of the Sophomore Class have been chosen to take part in the team debate for the prize offered by Judge Drew. Messrs. Manter, Butterfield, and Ayer speak on the affirmative, and Messrs. Foster, Dennison, and Packard on the negative of the question—Should the United States enter into an alliance with Great Britain for mutual defense and the maintenance of the integrity of each other's territory? The debate will take place the fifth week of the fall term.

The following books have been added to the library during the past month: Twenty-three volumes from the alumni; sixteen from the College Club, including ten books by Darwin; eighty-one from Rev. G. S. Dickerman; three from I. H. Gray, '99; *Maine Statesman* for 1897, from the editor, George W. Wood, '75; Affairs in Cuba, from United States Government; Woman's Mission, from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts; Ballou's History of the Hopedale Community, and Autobiography of Adin Ballou, from William S. and Abbie C. Heywood; Introduction to the Life of Jesus, from the author, Prof. A. W. Anthony. Dr. Alonzo Garcelon of Lewiston has presented thirteen books. A few have been purchased: Jusserand—

Literary History of the English People, Vol. 1st; Courthope—History of English Poetry, Vol. 1st; Stedman—Nature of Poetry; Crashaw—Interpretation of Literature; Theological and Philosophical Writings of Hermes Tresmegistus; Cooke—Microscopic Fungi; Duke of Argyll—Unity of Nature.

Work has been begun in earnest upon our new athletic field, and it is the heartfelt desire of each that all solicitations for its completion may meet with generous response. The work began Wednesday, May 4th, when the Seniors donned overalls, etc., and marched forth to war upon the trees. On Thursday the Juniors took their turn at digging stumps, etc. They were assisted by three two-horse teams. And they were also assisted and encouraged by the young ladies of their class, who in accordance with their usual thoughtfulness appeared upon the field of labor in a body, bringing with them a generous supply of most delicious "H_2O+lemon+sucre." On Friday, the Sophomores collected what cast-off clothes they could find and followed the example of the other classes in laming their backs and limbs. Their girls, too, treated them right royally. On Monday, for eight long hours, the Freshmen struggled with terra-firma in their attempts to level her uneven surface. They surely earned the delicious treat which their young ladies prepared for them.

College Exchanges.

THE exchanges for April are good. Of marked merit is the *Yale Literary Magazine*. "Popular American Feeling Against England" shows unusual ability. The closing paragraph is:

> How supremely desirable, then, is the moral unity of the English race!
>
> "O two such silver currents when they join
> Do glorify the banks that bound them in!"

How can we verify this sentiment of our greatest man? Not by education alone. It is not enough to emphasize the identity of the race in source, character, and destiny; it is not enough to prove the race industrially and commercially inseparable; let teacher and preacher be both wise and earnest; all agencies of international friendship as active as may be, and war is still a possibility. Our herculean effort to restrain press and politician must be aided from without. England must furnish the basis for this work. Let her know the whole truth; she has forfeited the friendship of the American people by acts of state, by acts of state must she regain it. A large class may respond to the friendship of a large class as in the past, but our people will respond only to the friendship of the British government. Let her seize the opportunities of the future, conscious that America's wise and strong men will support the work she begins. In the solution of this

problem we discover the solution of all political problems; let us bend to it earnestly. Let us educate the people; let candor mark all our relations; let our patriotism be broad; let our statesmanship be lofty; then shall our deeds hasten our Anglo-Saxon dream—a "Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."

The *Dartmouth Literary Monthly* is a special number, as all the parts are written by alumni. Dartmouth may well feel proud of the literary skill shown by her graduates. "Italian Influence of English Literature" is a scholarly article and worthy of careful reading. The same may be said of "Sympathy in Literary Art," while the "Letter to a would-be Novelist" is worthy both in style and thought.

In the *Brunonian*, "Rastus and Liza" is a picturesque little negro story.

The *Buff and Blue* contains a very interesting description of "A Day in the Senate." The great crowd, the rush for seats, the vigilance of the door-keeper, are portrayed with vividness. The President's message, which was not forthcoming, furnishes a fitting climax.

SNOW AT SUN-DOWN.

Along the winter hills low voices sigh
From tree to tree,—now near, now far away,—
And sinking to the merest dream of sound
Vanish in stillness born of the still day,
And are no longer found.
And lo! soft-footed clouds, that journey by,
Linger among the tree-tops, bending low
To shake down lapfuls of the fleece-white snow
From out their robes of gray.

Bow low your heads, O pines, in reverence,
While the white benediction silently
On all the world is falling, and the day
Fares lingeringly across the shadow sea
That stretches far away
Unto the land of yesterdays, and thence
Sweeps back no tidings—Hush! the veiled night
Rides forth on white-winged snow-flakes in their flight,
From the dark gates set free. —*Smith College Monthly.*

THE ANSWER.

We journey through the wood, my Love and I,
And linger on the things worn flowers trace.
My Love's blown hair falls burning on my face
In passion that our day should ever die.
And bending low I ask it, eye to eye,
"Shall love that knew in Life still know in Death?"
She answers not, nor sighs, nor sorroweth,
Then droops her head, and weeps, not knowing why.

And turning where I stood, I saw below,
Framed in the hanging branches twined above
Another—gleaming with unearthly glow,
Who sang of death, and singing, interwove
Through all that dark and mournful dirge of woe,
The ever-burning, deathless song of Love.

—*Yale Literary Magazine.*

Ballade of the Midnight Forest.

(After Théodore de Bauville.)

The woodland nymphs, the mocking fauns still sing
'Neath thorn and holly as in time gone by;
Still in the cool west wind the branches swing,
And Dian, wandering free, may still espy
The lean wolves startling at the Huntress' cry.
The shepherds' cots, men say, her rite still know
When silver stars awaking soft and slow
Join with the silent moon their paler light
To glorify the silent fields below,
And Dian threads the shadows of the night.

Cress-wreathed, their golden heads all shimmering,
In mystic measures still the nixies vie
All-fain, half-fearful of discovering
Where the red dwarf, the wild red dwarf, doth lie,
The fairies' foe, the dryad's enemy,
Half in delight and half in dread; when lo!
The Virgin Goddess comes in robe of snow,
Smiles sadly, and as she sees their swift affright,
Breathes one swift sigh for summers long ago,
And Dian threads the shadows of the night.

Her sylvan spoils her nymphs attendant bring:
The shrilling sob of startled stags that fly,
Blends with the bay of ban-dogs following.
And she, exulting in her archery,
Steals shining shafts from out the star-lit sky
And speeds them from the silver of her bow.
Loose on the western wind her long locks flow
Unbound, a golden aureole blown bright
About her brow, with eagerness aglow,
And Dian threads the shadows of the night.

L'envoi.

Prince, leave the shame and splendour, wealth, and woe,
The gloom and glamour of the town, for Oh,
A fairer land is spread for our delight,
Where forest-fern and fount their piece bestow,
And Dian threads the shadows of the night.

—*Yale Literary Magazine.*

When Violet Blooms and Lilac Blows.

Grateful the grove, cool, green the dell,
Sweet bursts its bud the blushing rose.
And every rippling brooklet flows
With laughter from its crystal well,
When violet blooms and lilac blows.

On every side the flowered rows
Of hedge with spring-time music swells,
Soft under foot the green mess grows,
And lightly nods the gay bluebell,
When violet blooms and lilac blows.

Down in the dale the dun cow lows,
Far sweeter than e'er Orpheus' shell,
And everywhere young Nature shows
Her love for fields where mortals dwell,
When violet blooms and lilac blows.

—*Georgetown College Journal.*

Our Book-Shelf.

Rosin the Beau[1] is the quaint title of one of the latest stories in the *Captain January* series, by Laura E. Richards. The leading character is Jacques D'Arthenay, popularly known as Rosin the Beau, a slight modification of the name, Rosin the Bow, received from a countryman who "could not remember the outlandish name." Rosin the Beau tells the story of his life to Melody, a little girl whom his eighty-year-old heart embraces with all the tenderness inherent in a man whose soul is steeped in the true nobility of goodness. His mother, he writes, was a peasant girl of French blood, lovely, graceful, child-like, womanly, and altogether noble. The father is by nature cold and austere, but his love for "Mere Marie" sweetens his whole life. Her violin voices the religious sentiment of his heart as no words of his own could do. The hero has the continuous peace of a noble life, but grief touches him none the less deeply because his heart is tender and pure. The writer's style is well adapted to the spirit of the narrative.

We have received from Leach, Shewell & Co., a little book[2] containing some leading selections from Byron, with notes and questions by Charles Maurice Stebbins, instructor in English in the High School, Salt Lake City. The work as presented is suitable for classes not far enough advanced for critical analysis.

[1] Rosin the Beau. By Laura E. Richards. Estes & Lauriat. $0.50.

[2] The Prisoner of Chillon, and other poems, from Byron. Notes by Charles Maurice Stebbins. Leach, Shewell & Co. $0.35.

The Wesleyan base-ball team is on a spring trip.

The largest library in the world is the National Library of Paris. It contains 40 miles of shelves, holding 1,400,000 books.

Two hundred and fifty-four entries are recorded for the Intercollegiate Athletic Meet at Berkeley Oval, on May 27th and 28th. The Intercollegiate A. A. A. executive committee will meet Friday to take action on the entries.

A new cup, costing $250, will be given as permanent property to the school whose team wins twice the championship of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association. The twentieth annual meet will be held next Saturday.

A club has been formed at Yale University to cultivate after-dinner speaking. The club is composed exclusively of members of the Sophomore Class, and has a membership of fourteen. Banquets are to be held at intervals, each member making a speech. The one making the best speech will act as toast-master at the next.

The University of Illinois is the first to make a Library School one of its professional institutions. A four years' course is offered, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Science. The director holds a full professorship in the University. The lowest entrance requirement is a two years' course in general university studies; but a full four years' college course is much preferred.

An interesting experiment was recently tried by Prof. E. E. Slossom, of the University of Wyoming. It was this: Twenty-three persons were given an evening at a concert. The programme consisted of Chopin's Funeral March; S. F. Powell's nocturne, Solicitude; Handel's aria, "He was despised and rejected of men," from "The Messiah;" Chopin's nocturne, Op. 15; something from Schubert; and Liszt's Serenade. There was only one professional musician among the twenty-three, but it was found by subsequent examination that each separate number on the programme produced the same definite emotional result upon them. Some composers were found, however, to have greater power than others for producing a given effect upon the listener, and some persons are much more susceptible to such influences than others are.

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The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

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Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian Church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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This school was established by vote of the Trustees, June 27, 1894, to provide for the needs of students not qualified to enter the Divinity School. Its students have equal privileges in the building, libraries, lectures, and advantages already described. Its classes, however, are totally distinct from those of the Divinity School, the students uniting only in common chapel exercises and common prayer-meetings.

This department was opened September 10, 1895. The course of study is designed to be of practical value to Sunday-school superintendents, Bible class teachers, evangelists, and intelligent Christians generally, as well as to persons who contemplate the ministry.

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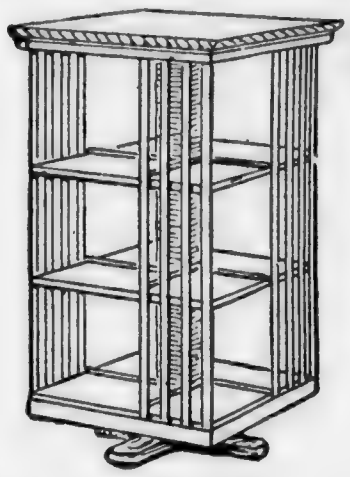
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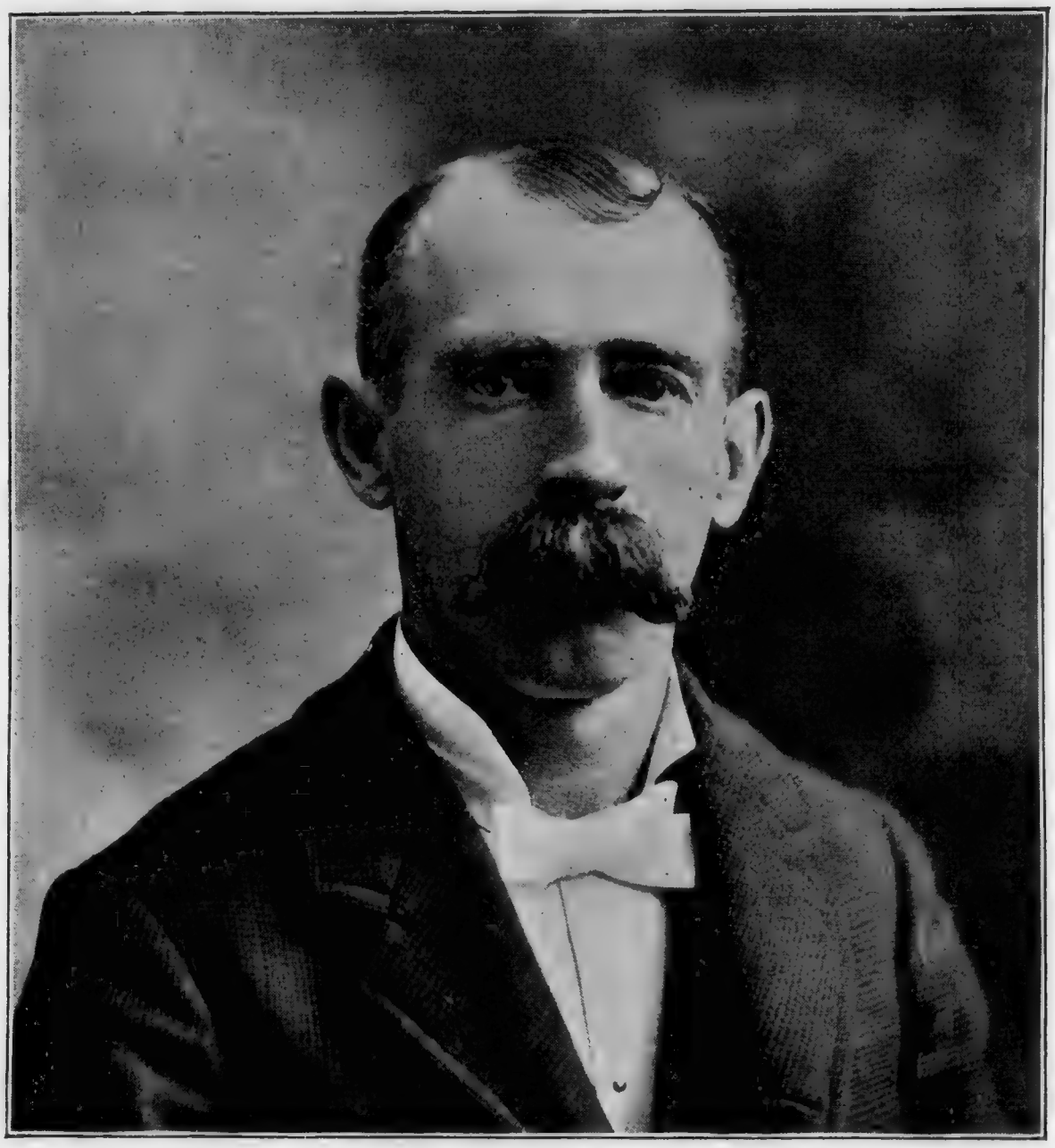
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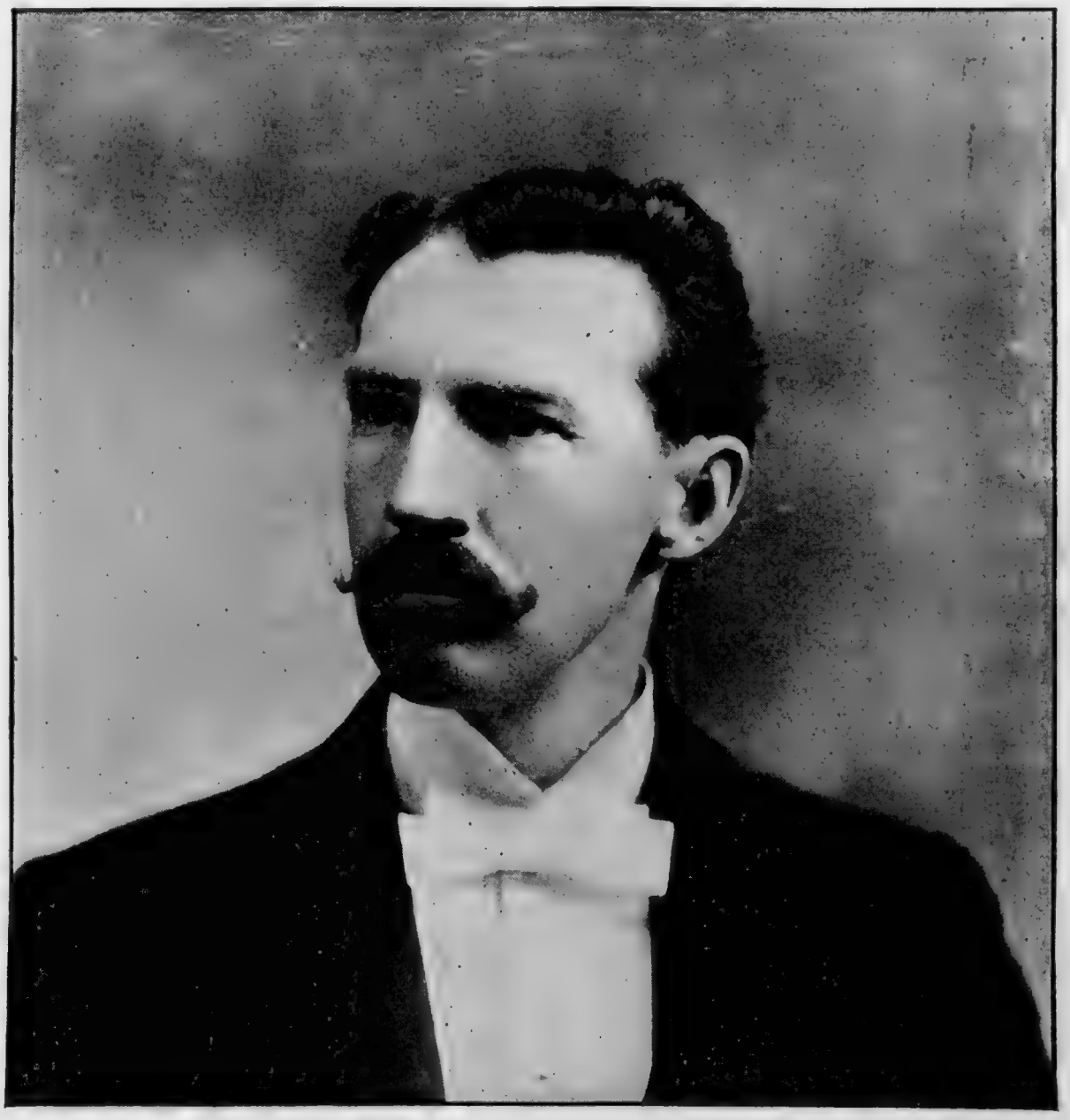
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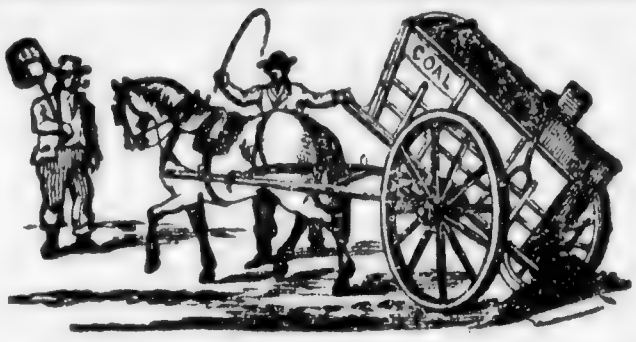
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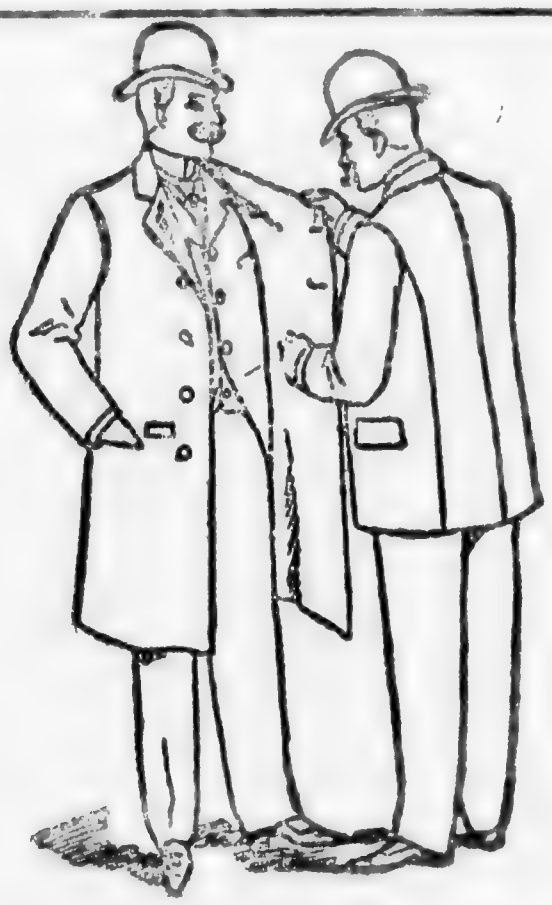
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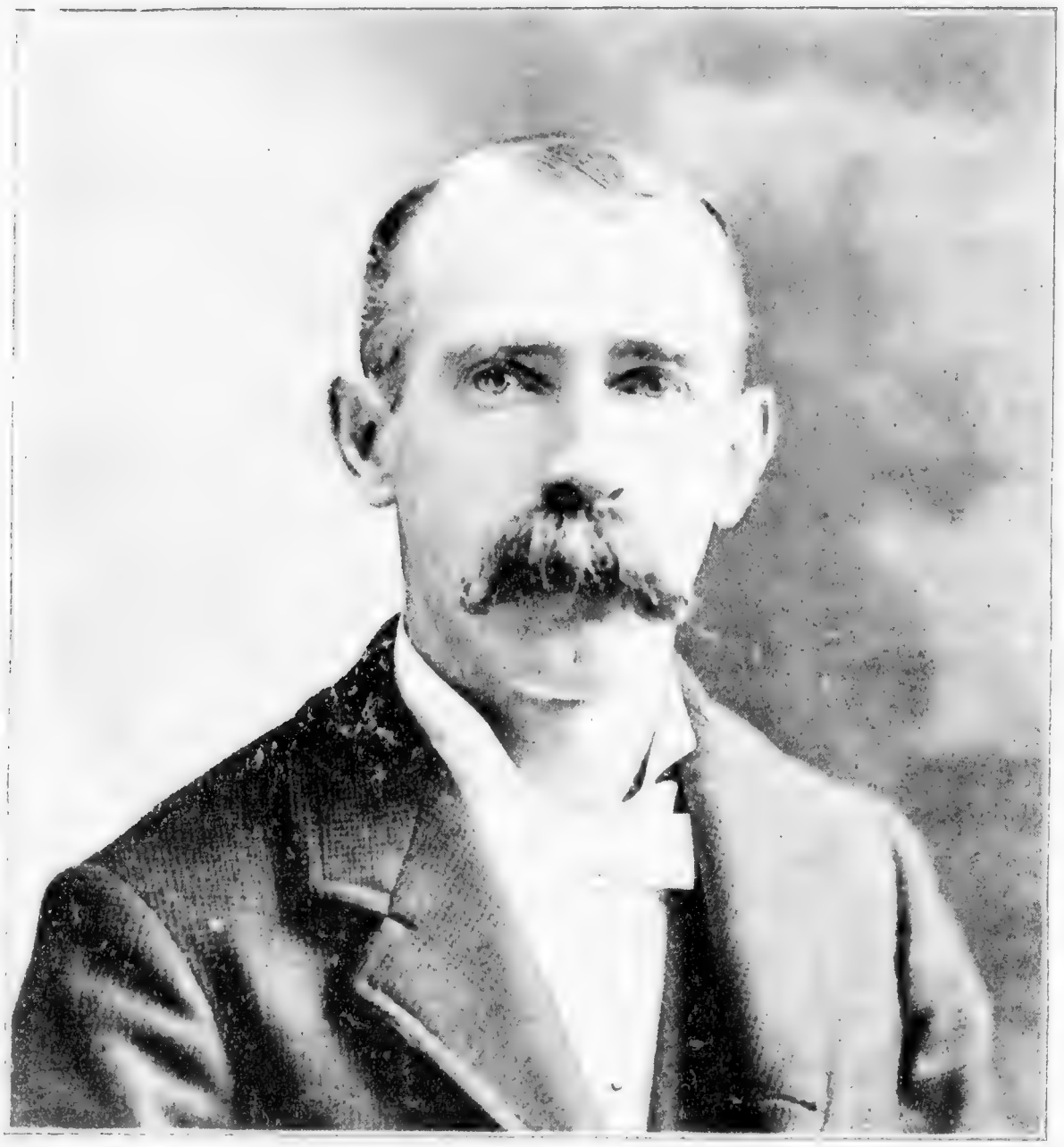
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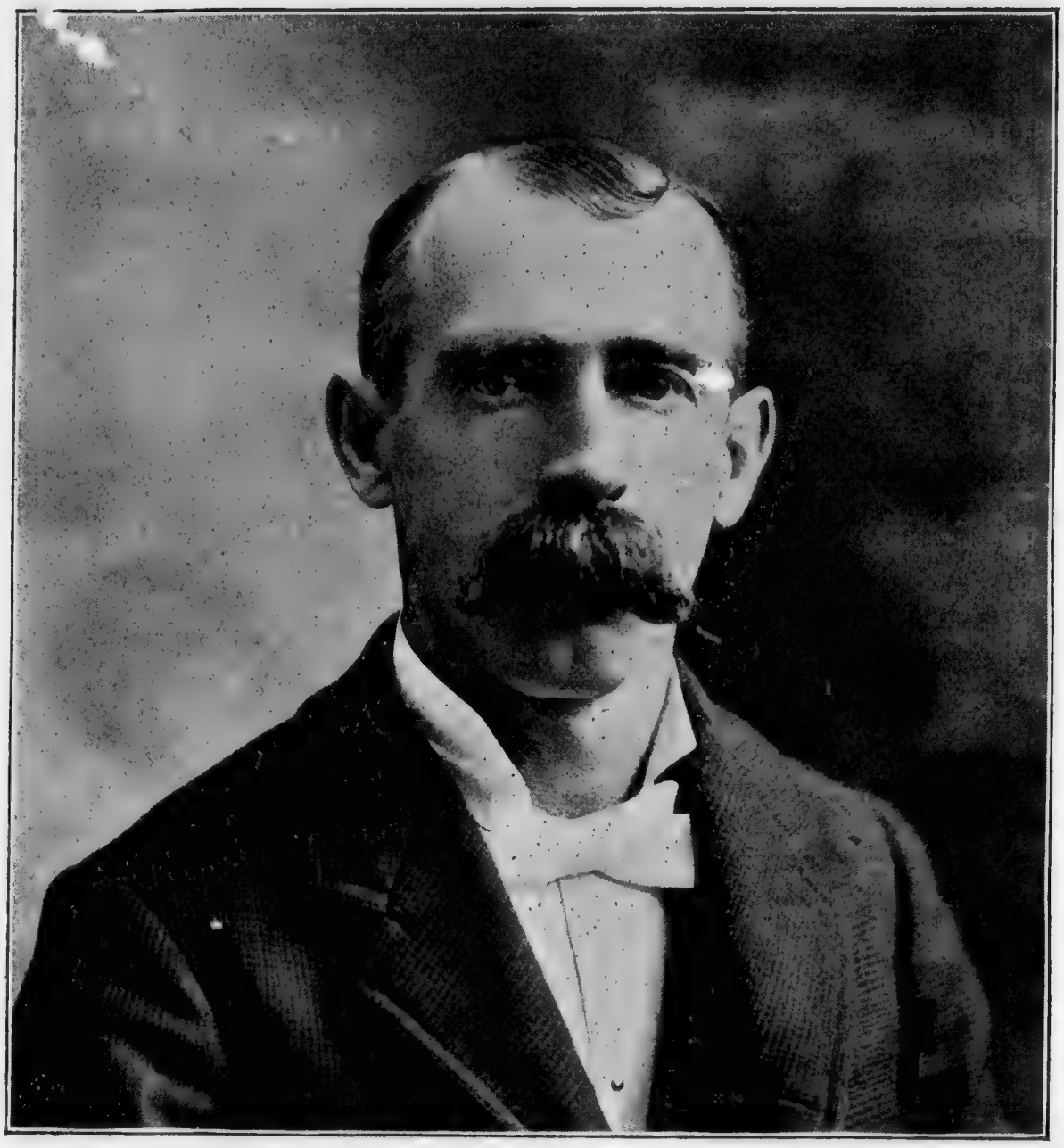
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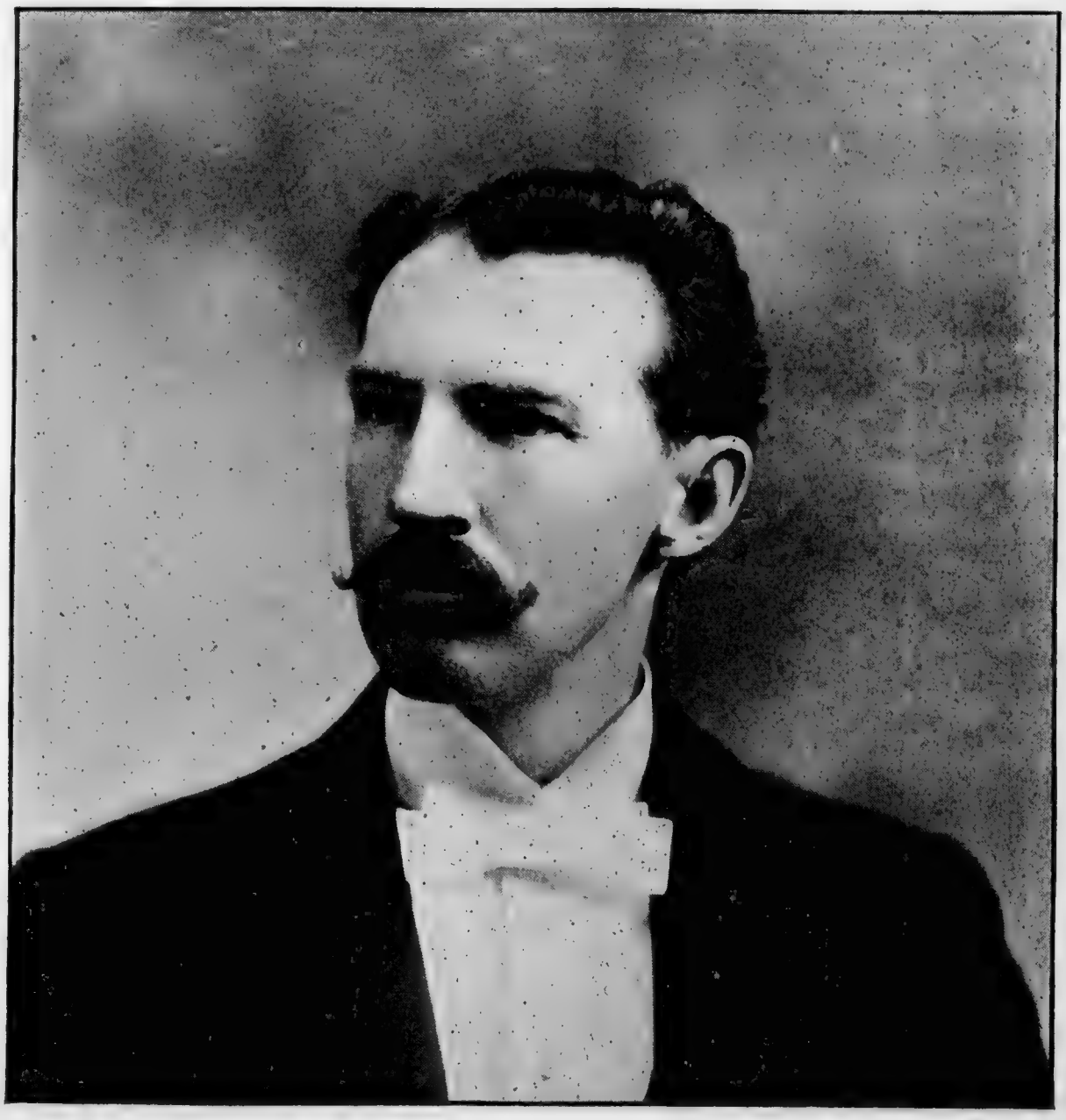
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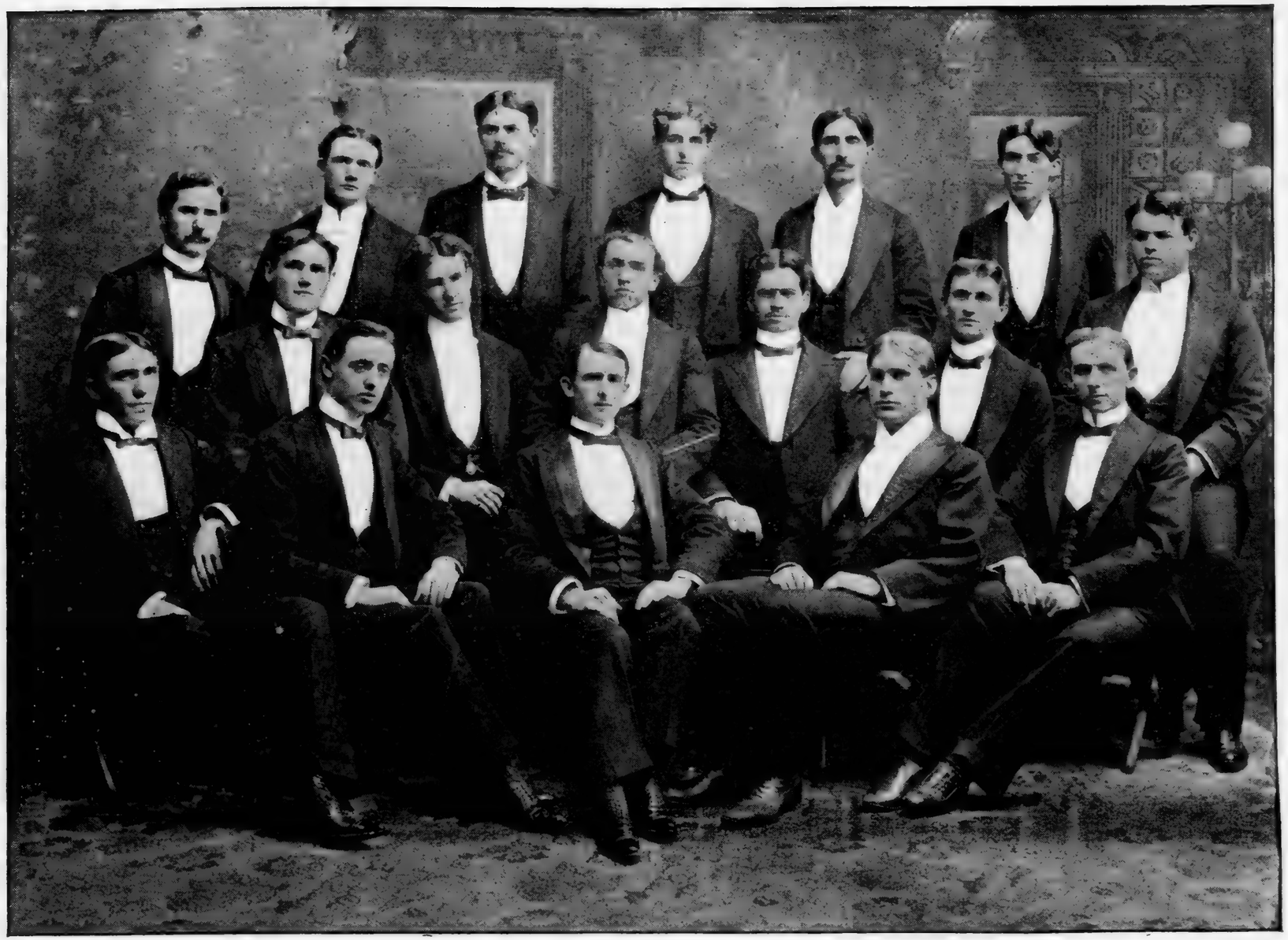
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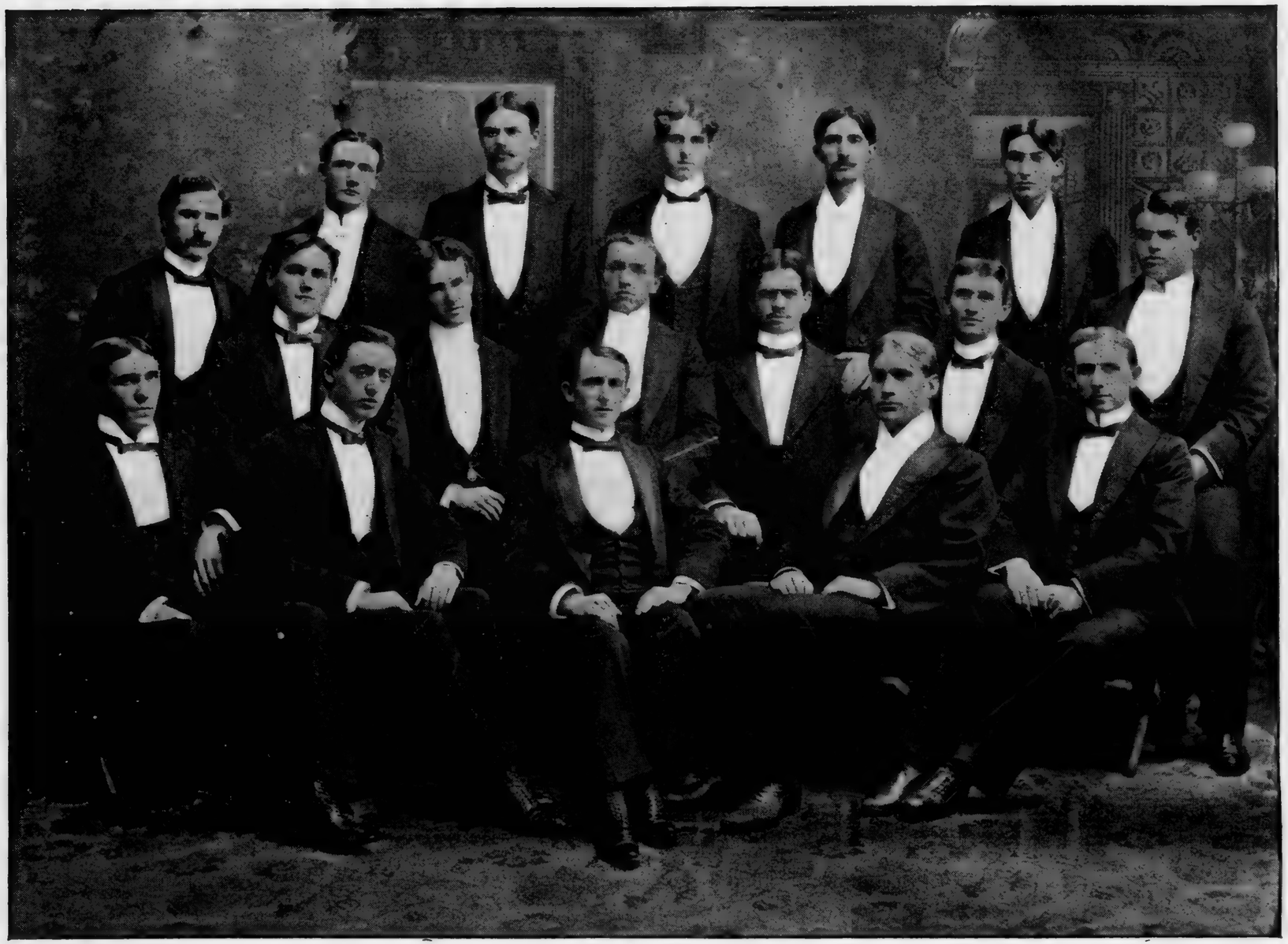
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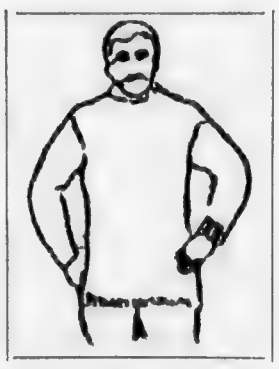
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THE

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BEYOND THE GATE.

Beyond the gate of death, I know
Not what wild ways may be—
What paths that darkly slope
Through mingled fear and hope
Up toward God's throne, where thou wilt flee,
And I must haste to follow thee.
But this I know:
Where'er thy foot may fall some flower will blow,
Which I shall surely see!

—WILLIAM PRESCOTT FOSTER.

COLLEGE AND MANHOOD.

IVY-DAY ORATION.

TO a largely increasing number of young men and young women college doors are opened every year. These institutions of learning exist not for young men only, not merely for young men of wealth and position, not merely for young men fitted for professional life, but for every young man or woman who counts wisdom better than gold, who loves life and growth better than rubies.

I like to think of man as a little child, in whose breast God has planted an immortal seed, capable of infinite life and growth. I like to think of the college as its foster-mother. What the fertile soil and the sunbeam, the rain and dew and breeze are to the tiny seeds which nature has sown broadcast over mother earth, the col-

lege, with all its associations and traditions, is to the young man or woman who gather within its walls.

A short time ago, a gentleman from California visited Cambridge, in view of building a university in the West. After looking over the different departments of that ancient institution he asked President Eliot how much it would cost to build a university like Harvard. President Eliot looked at him for a moment and said, "You probably can build a university like Harvard for about four million dollars, but the two hundred and fifty years come hard." Institutions like Harvard are mellow with years; ten thousand unseen hands around that ancient university beckon the young man to come forward into manhood. Harvard was not built. It grew. Two hundred and fifty years and more ago, every family in the colony of Massachusetts contributed a peck of corn, or its equivalent, to the founding of a college. A year later John Harvard gave more than half his fortune to its support. And so down through the centuries Harvard has grown. But while it has been growing ripe with years, the blood of that ancient university, fresh with vigor and life, has gone pulsating through every artery and vein, to the very finger tips of the national body.

We are told that if we examine an apple seed with a powerful microscope we shall find in it all the elements of the future tree. The massive trunk, the wide-spreading branches, the far-reaching roots with all their thousands of little fibers, all appear to the eye of science. The apple seed asks nothing but this: that the fertile soil in which it lies may have sunbeam and rain and breeze, and it will grow into the mighty tree.

The whole process of growth is the result of its own mysterious vitality. The apple-tree hanging with its ripe fruit is only the seed written large. The little tree planted in the tiny husk by the hand of its Creator, has not changed, either in its nature or in any of its properties. It has simply unfolded. It has grown. Or, we might say, it has been educated.

If there were only an instrument powerful enough to penetrate this mortal husk and lay bare the human soul, with all its mysterious workings, in the heart of the little child would be found all the elements of the future man. As one described him: "So noble in reason, so infinite in faculties, in form and movement, so express and admirable, in action so like an angel, in apprehension so like a god." The man in full possession of all his powers, is only the

child written large. The whole process of growth into manhood is determined by each man's own personality. College training does not make the man, any more than the soil and sunbeam and rain make the acorn into a fir tree. Education cannot enlarge his mental capacity, neither can it add one cubit to his stature. It simply awakens, it unfolds, it cannot create.

The college furnishes the conditions of growth into manhood; it is pre-eminently a place for information. If it does not furnish conditions suited to the growth of the student from within, then the accumulated wealth, the labor and thought of centuries have been vain and futile.

But who has watched the young man who comes to college from the farm, or shop, or factory, and has not noticed this unfolding of new powers? The softening of the voice, the carriage of the body and head unconsciously becoming more erect, the eye glowing with a deeper meaning, the tongue speaking with a surer accent, all testify of new tastes formed, new aims in life, new discoveries of self, and a feeling of how good it is to live, and learn and grow in knowledge and in truth.

It is not that the college furnishes the only conditions in which a young man may have new thoughts and new life awakened. Every rock and river and lake, every flower and mountain and star call to him that they may tell him the inmost secrets of their birth and being.

There is now and then a young man, who like Lincoln, can split rails in the forest all day, and at night study with a fire of pine knots for his light. But such instances are rare. The most of us need encouragement to sustain, instruction to aid, and counsel to direct and inspire.

The college furnishes the best conditions, known to us at present, for growth of manhood. Here are the gymnasium and athletic fields, the beauties of the campus and trees, the halls made sacred by the associations of the past. Here are the library and laboratory, the recitation rooms and Professors. Here we learn that the birds sing for us, that the flower blooms for us, that Plato and Shakespeare thought for us, that Tennyson and Browning sang for us; here we get a glimpse of ancient Greece at home and in her native tongue; Cicero and Horace tell us something about Rome; here the keys to the secrets of science are found.

As the student goes from one of these studies to the other, he

simply enters the door of another department, a new world is discovered, the soul's vision extended. These doors open very hard, and the strange thing about it is, they are all unfastened in the same way—each student must open them for himself. No one can do it for him. Plato is said to have inscribed over the door of his Academy—"Let no man incapable of mathematics enter here," and so over the door of every department of science and art is inscribed, "Let no man to whom hard study is repulsive hope for anything from us." Nature shows no favoritism. And study is the requisite to growth and life, decreed by Nature herself. If the Prince of Wales wants a strong arm, he must exercise it. If he wishes science to reveal her secrets or art to unveil her beauty, he must study, and study hard and long.

But mere study and accumulation of facts are not enough. It is not the food that the child eats that makes it grow, but the food digested and assimilated and converted into bone and flesh and muscle. So acquired facts must be digested and assimilated untii they become a part of the very fibre of our being. Study and assimilation, and after that growth.

No student can study "In Memoriam" without having emotions stirred and stung into life, which would never have been awakened by the common happenings of his own life. No man can study and in his meditation see the Master-workman who stands by the growing plant, directing and encouraging the little influences at work in the new construction, without having his own spirits quickened. "I am a part of all I have seen," said Tennyson.

A friend of mine last week related to me his experience on making a new discovery in Nature. He took an apple and, cutting around it, divided it into the upper and lower halves. To his surprise and delight, for the first time he discovered that the sides of the little cell which we call the core, in which Nature had lodged the tiny seeds, formed a perfect blossom. The discovery of this simple fact made his whole frame tingle with emotion, and quickened his soul into a new life. It is a noble thing to find ourselves enlarging our mental horizon, and having each day our eyes opened to new truths, and that something that we have been despising as mean and low is, after all, high and noble and rich in worth and beauty. This makes the heart beat faster, the blood grow warmer, and the world seem rich and beautiful as God meant it should be.

This world is full of work to do. I suppose you have heard

that before. But, fellow-students and friends, it is just as true to-day as it ever was. The world is full of voices clamoring for your attention. You must know before you can act. What can you do in this field of labor; do as a teacher in the school; as a doctor at the bedside of the patient; as a lawyer at the bar; as a minister in the pulpit; and if need be as a soldier in the ranks? These are the questions that were asked yesterday, that are asked to-day, that will be asked to-morrow. The world wants men. A man can dig a ditch without knowing what the ditch is for. But a man to teach immortal souls must know why he is teaching and whom he is teaching; or a man to visit the bedside of a patient must know something more than how to saw off a limb or bind up a wound. The lawyer must know more than his law, the minister more than his theology—he must be a man. He must be a citizen, a father at the fireside, a guide to the young, a companion of the wise and thoughtful, and, gathering the light that lies above the stars, he must lay it upon the lives and works of men that they may not be in darkness.

Very few of us perhaps ever accomplish all we have expected or ought to accomplish. We dream dreams of future greatness, and when the day draws to a close, still there is so much work to do, so many purposes unfulfilled. And as the evening shades appear, we question: "Where are all these dreams of future greatness, of works accomplished? Where are those glimpses of the unspeakable caught at some inspired moment? What great good has all this study and thought and anxiety wrought?

You remember that in "In Memoriam" Tennyson describes himself as sailing down the river of time in a little shallop in company with the Muses. When they arrived at the ocean of eternity, a great white ship comes to meet them. In Tennyson's anxiety to meet his friend, Hallam, he hurries on board the ship, leaving behind him in the boat, weeping, the Muses who had served him here. But Hallam tells them to come on board; and then all sail across the sea of eternity toward the Celestial City, that, like a crimson cloud, lies landlike along the deep.

So I like to think that all that has been thought and done here will go over with us into the beyond, and there serve us; and there we shall live and grow, ever adding strength to strength, knowledge to knowledge, virtue to virtue, ever approaching but never attaining unto the perfection of the Infinite One.

As I said, at the beginning, I like to think of man as a little child in whose bosom God has planted an immortal seed, capable of infinite life and growth. I like to think of the college as its foster-mother. Influences and circumstances, time and eternity, wait to unfold the perfect man planted in the bosom of every little child by the hand of his Creator.

—CHARLES SPURGEON CALHOUN, '99.

FOR GABRIELLE'S ALBUM.

Little maids, when we grow young,
Just to mate with you,—
Speak an unremembered tongue,
Sing you snatches long unsung—
Why so soon untrue?

Sweet enchantresses! alas,
That you *are* so sweet!
Finer service never was,
For you make the hours that pass
Go with flying feet.

Ay, but soon the dream is o'er;
All our pains are vain;
Soon you're little maids no more;
Baffled, must we, then, restore
Our old hearts again?

—G. H. S., '72.

THE EVOLUTION OF MORAL CHARACTER.

VALEDICTORY.

THE world is like a great book to be learned by man as he is able to comprehend its meaning. The lessons have been unfolded gradually in the past, and man has just begun to understand the watchword of the ages—to realize the great purpose in the world's creation, to grasp the mighty plan, and welcome the wonderful progress that has been already made. Purpose, plan, and progress sounded forth from the beginning of the almost infinite past, from the time of unicellular life on through the countless ages with their variations, until we can take up the cry and intelligently perform our humble and yet crowning part.

A man's moral character is his attitude toward himself, toward God, toward others. The interdependence of the two great series of evolution is shown by the fact that we must ascribe the beginning of all moral life to the mother love which was the direct outgrowth

of the lengthening of the period of infancy and the necessity of long-continued care. Then came the recognition of a Supreme Being and attendant worship. In the days of savagery the interests of the individual were identical with the tribal interest. The members shared with one another, and banded together as they were, the self-preservative instinct demanded that they should seek the preservation of others. Thus their interest ceased to be entirely self-centered, because of the forced recognition of the rights of others.

The rule of life gradually grew into a principle, and the consequences following the non-observance of a rule led to the thought and a final application to the inner purpose—thus right and wrong as abstractions were born, and the foundation for breadth of life was laid. Devotion to life and tribe developed into devotion to right and nation. Keener perceptions made it more difficult to measure a man's duty.

Then came the great Christian teachings by which the love struggling against its restrictions was directed into broader ways, and a high and noble ideal was set before the world. The long-perfected physical man was now given a perfect psychical type. A great cause and result was the life and death of Jesus Christ. Since that time progress has been more rapid than ever before in the world's history, and even now God's plans are slowly unfolded in the evolution of the world.

The prophetic words, "On earth peace, good-will toward men," are yet to be interpreted. Then the birth they heralded brought "not peace but a sword." Their fulfillment was not then, is not now, but will be in the future.

The tendency throughout the whole course of the evolution of moral character has been altruistic, from the time when man first looked upon the welfare of his neighbor with interest until the present day of home and foreign benevolences. At the same time a better knowledge and appreciation of self was given. Danger lurks in exclusive altruism. "Self-assertion, self-enjoyment, and self-perfection" are necessary to good living. But the progress of the individual consists in the realization of the higher rather than of the lower self. The recognition of individual possibility and responsibility means the progress of a race. And to-day men are realizing this and living on a high plane of life.

The evolution of moral character has been the chief and only

cause of the great social reforms that have taken place in the world. The state, the church, the home, are all only the results of it. Therefore we see that as long as evolution goes on until the perfect psychical man at the expense, it may be, of the physical has been attained, these must constantly develop.

Within the last thousand years the individual has ceased to be a minister to the organization. The organization has become the servant of the individual. The church and state have ceased to be dependent either on the other, but have become independent. Social aristocracy has disappeared to a great extent, and freedom has been established as far as now consistent with public safety.

Can we then with the pessimist say that the world is degenerating—that moral progress is a thing of the past? Nay, rather we rejoice that life is become so broad that it has outgrown narrow standards of judgment, and demands broad thinking and nobility of understanding for its interpretation.

The record of the past is grand, but greater revelations are to be made.

Those who have caught God's secrets only in part, whose ideals are the highest that exist, can prophesy only in part. There will come a time when the character shall be so developed that life's extreme possibility shall be realized.

Our part in this great work is humble, for the goal is not yet to be attained—but we have the gift of progression—for,

"Man knows partly but conceives beside,
Creeps ever on from fancies to the fact,
And in this striving, this converting air
Into a solid he may grasp and use,
Finds progress man's distinctive mark alone,
Not God's, and not the beasts': God is, they are,
Man partly is and wholly hopes to be."

—ADAH M. TASKER, '98.

PROOF NEGATIVE.

Often, as I pass Sarony's,
Sauntering with a pair of cronies,
We admire some trim Adonis
On a card.
Oft we pause, and turn between us
Him and others of his genus;
Then we gaze at some sweet Venus
Just as hard.

What a wondrous art the sun's is!
See that picture, now, of Tunzie's;
What expression! Not a nun's is
More demure.
You may know just what his thought is;
(Mark the shadow where that wart is);
Over here you gather Lottie's
Just as sure.

Take your sister to the painter's,
She'll have charms that really ain't hers;
He will make her out a saint as
Sure as thirst.
But the sun's work never flatters
Nor degrades one,—and the latter's
Quite as serious a matter's
Is the first.

So it goes, till once I slyly
Ask my friends to enter; dryly
Claim my proofs; the clerk meanwhile he
Seeks the same.
I, impatient, talk of whether
They'll be like me—of the weather;
You had felled me with a feather
When they came!

When, reviving, I can utter
What I feel, I gasp and splutter:
"Why, this thing is nothing but a
Chimpanzee!
Tell me, Dobbs, and say it slowly,
Did I ever look—Oh, Holy
Smoke! It's more like Mr. Crowley
Than like me.

"Mark this blotch and note that speckle,
Squint, and leer, and mole and freckle;
They have made my Dr. Jekyll
Mr. Hyde.
Scan my pale and classic features;
When my answering glances meet yours,
Do you look on such a creature's
Here descried?"

Then my friends, untimely witty,
Praise the sun's work: "What a hit he
Made with Boggs! But such a pity
'Twasn't us!
Just his form and look and stature;
True, it seems a freak of nature,
But, considering who sat here,
What a fuss!

"Friends!" I cried, I surely am as-
Tonished at your wretched grammar,
And your impudence would shame a
Brazen Hun.
I could wish you both might die a
Lingering death by sluggish fire;
If there ever was a liar,
It's the sun!"

—G. H. S., '72.

ARE WE FAITHFUL TO OUR TRUST?

CLASS-DAY ORATION.

IT is as true to-day as it was centuries ago, that in the government of a nation we may read the character of its people. As we gaze back into the past upon mankind in the difficult and sometimes doubtful process of development, we see governments, embodying all the follies and shortcomings of the race. Dynasties, the most despotic, rise and fall. Monarchies, the most corrupt and vicious, have their day and are no more. Despite the periods of darkness, however, mankind is slowly progressing, and with that progress comes an improvement in the form of government, bringing to the individual a broader freedom and enlarged opportunities for development.

To-day, we of America point with pride to the government of our free and prosperous land as the last and most important step in this onward march of man. And our pride is just. But let not self-gratulation absorb us too deeply. Whence come these blessings that are ours, this land so free, these laws so just? They are the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our Puritan ancestors that we use them, enjoy them, and then adding to them the fruit of our experience, bestow them on the generations to come. Here, then, we strike the root of the matter. How are we using these opportunities that have been given us? Are we carefully guarding the priceless treasures of freedom and preserving them for those who are to come after us? Let us reflect for a moment.

We love to speak of that perilous voyage of the Pilgrims, braving the dangers of a wintry sea to found in the wilderness beyond, a government whose corner-stone should be equality. Their daring and courage we can never forget. And in later years, when brought face to face with all-unsought and distasteful struggle with their kinsfolk across the sea, with what heroism and fortitude did those patriot bands endure the hardships of the long and weary

war. The story of that contest can never grow old to us, nay, to all the world, for it was the last mighty exertion of man in which he threw off the remaining fetters which bound him and arose to the fulness of his stature.

But for the American citizen of to-day there is something more to be remembered than the heroic deeds of his ancestors, for they bring to us a lesson which, it is to be feared, we are sometimes prone to forget. The lesson is to be found in the lives they lived. They were simple, austere men, not without their faults. But first and always they feared God and jealously guarded those principles of justice and equality, the benefits of which we are enjoying to-day. From the maintenance of the integrity of those principles no self-interest, however enticing, could allure them. Faithfully did they perform that which was committed unto them, and now their duties have devolved upon us. Are we, too, faithful to our trust? With feelings of shame though it be, we can only answer, "No."

For the past thirty years the people of this nation have devoted themselves unceasingly to the problems of material progress. And the result has been wonderful. Our wealth has been increased and our resources developed in a way which has been a marvel to the world. In the meantime who has looked after the affairs of government? Alas; slowly and steadily the hand of corruption has fastened itself upon our politics until everywhere, throughout our land, we are confronted with the pernicious effects of its influence. Corporations and trusts control our legislatures. Rings and bosses rule our cities. The public treasury seems to exist for no other purpose than to enrich the corrupt politician who plunders it at his will. In response to the demands of self-interest, the energetic, upright citizen has gradually withdrawn himself from politics, making way for the professional in all his viciousness and corruption. It seems strange that a people, otherwise so progressive and intelligent, should sit calmly by and view with apathy an evil which, if allowed to go on unchecked, threatens to undermine the very bulwarks of our safety.

What will be the outcome? Will this free and happy land, founded on the rock of political and religious freedom, heaved and torn by the throes of civil strife, yet succumb to the inactivity and sluggishness of its citizens? We cannot believe it. We do not believe it. The citizens of America will yet break through the

mists of indifference which have, for a time, hidden the light from their eyes, and seeing plainly once more the responsibilities which are theirs, will perform well the part which has been assigned to them in the upward march of the race.

Already has come the event which should rouse every citizen to a full sense of his duty. Our country once more enters the lists of war as the champion of a people bowed down 'neath the yoke of tyranny and oppression. Against her, stands a nation representing all the cruelty and ignorance which still cling to it from a time long past. The outcome can never be in doubt, for we are contending now as in the days of '61 for the freedom of fellow-man, and the result must be the same, driving despotism from its last stronghold on the Western Hemisphere. And when this people for whom we are risking so much shall at last be freed from the heavy hand of the oppressor, then, vigorous and buoyant with the hope of the new life opening before them, they will turn to us for the patterns whereby they may fashion the fabric of their government. What then will they find? Must they find a people so deeply engrossed in personal affairs that they have no regard for the purity of political life in city, state, and nation? Must they, when looking for political integrity and honor, find corruption and infamy? Questions like these should be brought to the mind of every citizen to-day. And should this war accomplish no other result than to arouse the people of this nation out of their lethargy to a full realization of their responsibilities as leaders in the Western Hemisphere, it will well be worth any sacrifice which it may cost.

This danger, as yet, threatens only from afar. Strenuously must we strive not only that it may never draw nearer, but that it may disappear entirely from our midst. Every American citizen has a duty which he must perform in the upbuilding and regeneration of our political life. This duty we owe to future generations, who must take up the work of progress wherever we leave off. Most of all do we owe it to our ancestors through whose virtue, courage, and fortitude we have received these blessings of peace and prosperity. "For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required; and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more."

—Tileston Edwin Woodside, '98.

OUR FUTURE FOREIGN POLICY.

IT is over twelve hundred years since the Saxon invaders landed in England. To their descendants have been transmitted the same love of adventure and thirst for power which were the predominating characteristics of the race. They have explored unknown seas and established new nations and new continents.

In our own country the spirit which of old prompted to adventure and conquest has expended itself in the subjugation of savage tribes, in the transformation of the wilderness, and in the various achievements of manufacture and commerce which pertain to the strictly internal development of a nation. So broad has been the home field, so ample the opportunities offered, and so rich the rewards at hand that there has been little inducement for the American to interest himself actively in any affairs beyond his own boundaries.

It was his keen appreciation of these opportunities for internal growth, together with an equally clear understanding of the European hostility then existing toward the United States, that led Washington, in his earnest and solemn farewell address, to advocate those principles of non-intervention which, modified and mutilated till they have become synonymous with isolation, have given shape to our foreign policy. Upon no other rule of action has the American mind been so constantly and so unanimously agreed. Until very recently the practical wisdom of this policy has seldom been questioned. So securely was it established, so surrounded and supported by those traditions and precedents which are to a nation what habits are to the individual, that people had come to consider it unchangeable.

A century's consistent pursuit of this policy has wrought its inevitable result. The nation has grown rich and powerful, but has remained comparatively unknown abroad save as a vast storehouse of natural products. And if any man has been venturesome enough to suggest that to play such a part was not suited to the dignity of a great nation, he has been silenced by the cry of "Jingoism."

The chances of war have forced us to look beyond our own borders and ask ourselves more seriously whether our hitherto accepted foreign policy is, after all, wise. The news that a naval battle had been fought in the East and that the Spanish fleet had been destroyed, came like an electric shock. To the world at large

the naval prowess of the Anglo Saxon was proved anew. To the American it came as a forerunner of still other victories. To the European it proved that the United States was thoroughly in earnest, and the sympathy for Spain that had shown strongly in some capitals suddenly declined. The victory was in itself remarkable, but only future events can determine its real significance; for close upon the realization of the victory followed the question, What shall we do with the Philippines? And this is but a phase of the broader question, What shall be our future foreign policy?

In a speech delivered some time before the Philippine crisis arose, ex-Secretary Olney well expressed the thought of those who advocate the adoption of a stronger foreign policy. His conclusions are summed up thus: "This country was once the pioneer and is now the millionaire. It behooves it to recognize its changed condition and to realize its great place among the Powers. It behooves it to accept the commanding position belonging to it, with all its advantages on the one hand and all its burdens on the other."

Here is a thing worthy of notice. The statesman who brought the Venezuelan difficulty to a satisfactory end and obtained England's practical consent to American supremacy in the New World advocates a complete change in the conduct of our foreign affairs. The words of such a man cannot be thrown aside as of no weight.

He has based his opinion mainly upon a consideration of commercial advantages. Hitherto we have catered to the home market. Now the home market proves insufficient. The American merchant and manufacturer must in the future find his market in competition with the European merchant and manufacturer. And it is the paramount duty of the American government to see to it that he is in a position to compete as advantageously as possible. That in most lines of trade he is not in a position to compete advantageously is due to the policy of isolation. To place him upon equal terms with his European rival a more vigorous foreign policy is needed. This does not mean that we should meddle with any strictly European affairs, but simply that we should insist upon equal trade rights in all quarters. And if we undertake this we shall soon find ourselves acting in a natural alliance with the other great commercial nations of the world. It is that nation that furnishes us our most profitable market that is united to us by innumerable ties of race, history, language, and religion, and that alone of all Europe has, from the beginning of our present war, been unhesitatingly and unflinchingly our friend.

Everything tends toward such an alliance of the two Anglo-Saxon nations. Every material consideration favors it. The higher sentiments of pride in race and loyalty to a common ancestry urge it. Now for the first time in history such an alliance seems possible. Now for the first time the mention of an alliance is received with popular approval in both countries. The harsher feelings of the past are forgotten or remembered only to emphasize the harmony of the present. An alliance with Great Britain is one of the possibilities of the future. Such an alliance, founded upon a community of race and history rather than upon transient advantages, would be inestimably strong and would insure the continued political and commercial supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race.

—Ansel A. Knowlton, '98,
First Honor in Chemistry.

Bates Verse.

THE MONK'S VISION.

Class-Day Poem.

The first faint rosiness of breaking dawn
Steals o'er the sky of twilight gray.
Then, from the east, the banners of the morn
Herald abroad the coming day.
From hillside, peak, and valley flees the night,
Before the growing splendor of the light.

Upon the mountain slope, an abbey small,
With walls of gray and rough-cut stone,
Keeps watch above the valley 'neath its wall,
A sentinel that stands alone.
Here falls the greeting of the sun's first ray,
As if to beg a blessing for the day.

A dark-robed monk, from out his simple room,
Has gazed, since dawn began to glow,
Upon the world emerging from its gloom,
In peaceful valleys far below.
To eye, and ear, and heart all Nature plays
Her melodies of perfect joy and praise.

Now vanish from his mind all thoughts of creed,
Philosophies, or doctrines deep.
His heart, at peace, no longer gives them heed,
At present they must sleep.
He looks upon the world of beauteous day,
Then muses, half aloud, in dreamy way:—

"God, in his goodness, a beautiful world
Has given the sons of man;
Flower and insect, the smallest of things
Have place in the wondrous plan.

Man has been fashioned to rule over all,
Holding the highest place,
First in the plan that has formed and controls
Even the realms of space.

Will and decision are granted to him,
Denied to all the rest;
Judgment to choose from the paths of earth
What he may consider best.

Which shall he choose, then? Ah, who may say
What is the best to pursue?
Blessings will come into every lot;
Ah, yes, but the pain comes, too.

Bitter and sweet since the world began
Have mingled to make man's life.
All that seems brightest, will show, at times,
A cloud of darkness and strife.

And, in this wonderful, summer world
That seems so with joy to abound,
Doubtful it is whether any man
Content with his life be found."

Then breaks the spell, for low upon his ear
The accents of a strange voice fall.
He turns, beholds a figure standing near,
White-robed, benign and tall.
Amazed, he looks, all things else growing dim;
Until his stranger guest addresses him:—

"Wouldst thou know, oh holy monk,
What thy brothers do?
Wouldst thou tread this summer morn
Ways that they pursue?

"Thou shalt view the brightest scenes
That the world can show,—
All the blessings Heaven and Earth
On mankind bestow.

"Thou shalt judge then for thyself
Which lot proves the best,
Who, from peasant up to king,
Is most truly blest."

Thus speaks the stranger, and before his eyes
The monk, ere he a word can say,
Beholds the spires of a city rise
Where once the peaceful valley lay.
And crowds surge through the city far and wide,
To-day their king brings home his chosen bride.

Then down the echoing streets there rings the cry,
"Long live our Queen, long live the King!"
As pageant bright, the royal train sweeps by
Mid all the splendor wealth can bring.
And in the midst of all his courtly throng,
The king, rejoicing, hears his people's song:—

"Noble and gracious, rideth our King,
Greetings and praises, joyous we bring.
Honor and glory, may Heaven give
Unto our ruler. Long may he live."

The monk beholds the scene, then turns away,
For underneath the royal show
He reads the life concealed from light of day
Within the heavy heart below.
For where the people saw a life so blessed,
He finds a heart by strife and envy pressed.

The city vanishes, and in its stead
A tranquil sea rolls far and near,
Bearing upon its breast with white sails spread
An home-bound ship, with cargo dear.
And on her deck, the merchant owner dreams
Of golden wealth that flows in golden streams.

A little gain a greed for more had brought,
And struggling to increase the sum,
He, in his wayward blindness, never thought
That blessing might a curse become.
For him no longer, joy the world doth hold;
His life is bound in narrow bands of gold.

Again the broad scene changes, and again
A city stretches far away.
Its busy streets are filled with jostling men
And crowds that onward surge and sway.
On every tongue is heard the leader's name
Who for himself has won a conqueror's fame.

They tell anew of glorious vict'ries won
On battle fields of foreign lands;
Of all the gallant deeds of daring done
By him who led the warrior bands.
Honor and fame and praise the world grants him
Till not a shadow seems his life to dim.

But 'neath the surface bright, the monk beholds,
As in the distance, dim and far,
A battle field that to his eye unrolls
Drear scenes of carnage and of war.
Such fearful scenes as evermore must rise
To haunt the conqueror's weary brain and eyes.

Envied of men and counted great by all,
His glory never can outweigh
The peace of mind, gone now beyond recall,

Denied to him by night or day.
Pensive and sad, the monk turns to his guide
Who thus addresses him, still by his side:—

"Thou hast seen to-day, my brother,
A world both old and new.
Thou hast read, in lives, the secrets
Before concealed from view.

"Thou hast seen what men count blessings,
Power, and wealth, and fame,
And how those that seem the fairest
May prove so but in name.

"But the fault is not the giver's
If blessings prove a bane.
Man must say if earthly gainings
Pleasure bring or pain.

"Each must do what each deems wisest,
Striving for what is best.
Each must work with chosen purpose,
Leaving to God the rest.

"If one seems to fail, or prosper,
Whate'er may be his fate,
To a purpose upright, honest,
Success comes soon or late."

Then disappears the vision, and once more
The monk stands in his room alone,
Thinking of other lives, and counting o'er
The blessings that enrich his own,
Until his heart is filled with peace and light
That seem to make his simple life more bright.

"Well satisfied am I, with what my life
Has gained of blessings, Heaven sent.
Free may I ever be from worldly strife
And free, for aye, from discontent."
Thus speaks the monk, and strengthened, moves away
To meet the waiting duties of the day.

—MABEL SARA GARCELON, '98.

CLASS-DAY ODE.

WORDS BY A. D. TRUE. MUSIC BY M. E. STICKNEY.

Oft have we listened to legends old,
Legends in story and song,
Telling the beauty of brotherly love,
Friendship enduring and strong.

Ruler and peasant in every land
Where'er the race may dwell,
Each needs the friendship of some true heart,
Some one to wish him well.

Then, whether joy shall crown his days
Or sorrow's cup o'erflow,
Sympathy comes as light from heaven,
Brightening his path below.

Pleasant the journey with other hands
Making the burden light,
Evil is vanquished when other minds
Clearly discern the right.

Time glides away, and the happy hours
Pass like a fleeting dream.
Friendship abides, though we drift afar
Down on Life's rapid stream.

THE SILENT VOICE.

IVY-DAY POEM.

Fair stranger, did you speak to me?
Or was it moaning of the sea,
The mournful dirge of dashing spray
That wildly breaks on yonder gray,
Bald crag? You ask me whether care
Or time hath silvered o'er my hair
And furrowed deep my brow. Ah, well—
'Tis both. Methinks that should I tell
The story of my life, a tear
Or two might fall. Take care, I fear
The surf may harm your dainty gown,
So wild it flies in pulsing down
The beetling cliff.—Yes, if you will
It, you shall see the calm of still
Reserve in whirling passion surge
To depths of living hell. You urge
Me to begin.

There was a wood,
A tangled wood of pines, that stood
Beyond the rude log-hut that was
My home. Before, a sunlit pause
Of meadow slanted downward to
A river, widening in a view
Of billow-bounded sky. No isle,
Save overhead the clouds. Meanwhile
The pale ships flitted by the bar
To realms beyond the dimming far,
And lonesome left the wild, wide sea—
A moment, stranger, pardon me,
An old man's tears are swift to flow.—
At eve, in solitude, the glow
Of sunset used to thrill my soul
With soundless song. The throbbing roll
Of breakers and the rose-gold west
Were one vast painting, and the rest

Of twilight, Peace. To me, her face
Soft curtained with the clouds, in grace
Was beautiful beyond that word.
The Master-painter's art hath stirred
My being to the silent song
That sobs for utterance, till, erelong,
Its cadence sadly dies away.
It seemed to me, I may not say
'Twas so, that Nature loved me more
Than many a man. Yet since then, o'er
Her face she drew the veil to me
And saddened all my days, though free
I am to say the fault was mine.
My finger marks the shelving line
Of cliff, where once I stood and changed
A life-time. Aye, 'tis much, when ranged
In order of their age, pass by
The far-off years, and halting, cry,
A gray-head, and his mission still
Is unperformed. Ah me, they will
Not cease reproach; but I forecast
Too much. Yes, I forget, the last
I spake was of the cliff.

'Twas night.
Of evening's orb, the silver light
A filmy veil spread o'er the deep.
In melody of washing sweep
The billows ebbed, the billows rose.
The mournful wailing of their woes
Was sadder than a siren's song
Who voices hymns of death. Along
The shore the pine-trees sadly sighed.
The mystic sweep of ocean wide
Stole beauty from the star-lit sky.
Alone with solitude was I,
Save thoughts, and they a sorry throng
Who marched in grim array along
The pathway of my mind. They seemed
Two hosts of struggling foes, as gleamed
The splendor of their parrying swords,
The deadly thrusts of silent words.
Should I forsake fair Nature's voice
For riches and a name? My choice
Must be ere dawn, for thus the sire
Of that sweet maid I loved, in ire
Decreed. To win his daughter's hand
My fame must spread throughout the land
For very power of wealth.

I thought
It was a vision, heaven wrought,
That met my gaze. It may have been
Reality. A spray of thin

White foam was zephyr-wafted past
Yon crag. The silver moonbeams cast
A sudden rainbow shower of light,
With myriad hues of splendor bright,
Across, and through the mystic sheen
I saw a crimson rose. That scene
Is not a theme for words. I stood
In silent awe. Erelong the wood
A dusky shadow cast, and when
'Twas past, I missed the rose; but then
A stealing fragrance graced the air,
While lightly sought the mist-veil fair
The sea, and all was as before.

The waves washed down the rocky shore
In widening curves. A boatman passed
With softly splashing oar, the last
Grim shadow of a screening cove
To waves of rippling light that wove
Strange fancies with the tide. A trail
Of mist was circling from the pale
Gray west. Its silver streamers veiled
The gleaming stars, and sinking, paled
The radiant surge to sombre gray.
The oarsman sang a pensive lay.

Silver and silent the mist
Steals o'er the soft-sighing sea,
Silver and silent the mist
Murmurs sad music to me.

Hushed is the slow-swinging pine.
Mute is the moan of the gale.
Hushed is the slow-swinging pine.
Floats from the west a wild wail.

The petals of the rose are scattered by the icy
breath of night,
And silver mist is circling from the west
to veil the starry light.

The singer's voice was hushed by space
While mist and shadow veiled his face;
A mist which softly settled o'er
The rugged outline of the shore
And floated down the sobbing sea
In silence, past the cliff and me,
Till Nature slept.

In lonesome awe
I pondered long. At length I saw
In gazing heavenward, a ray
Of light slant toward the sea and play
Athwart yon crag a silver trail
Of radiance. Overhead the pale
Round moon smiled down. The phantom maid

That used to haunt these shores, had strayed
Between the sweep of pines, and stood
Revealed in dazzling light. The wood
In shadow lay, save flowers along
The path she trod. A mournful song
She wafted on the light-winged breeze
Attuned to sweep of sighing trees.

If joy is as a dream
Erelong sweet joy must die.
The sunlight on the stream
Is shadow passing by.

The woodland rose was red.
A zephyr flitted by;
The woodland rose is dead.
Aye, beauty soon must die.

A shadow softly steals
To greet the rosy west,
And dying daylight kneels
To fade away, caressed.

There is a silent voice
That sings a sweet refrain.
To hear is to rejoice;
It dies, nor sings again.

The music of the phantom maid
Was hushed. A silver moonbeam strayed
Across her face, where Sadness seemed
Personified. An aureole gleamed
In circling wreaths of light around
Her brow, while lonesome sighed the sound
Of mournful pines. A noiseless stream
Of filmy mist; one radiant gleam
Of light; the phantom maid, a thin
White cloud, in silence vanished in
The shadows of the sea.

I sought
An answer to my doubt. I thought
The mystic wonders of the night
Were visions sent to guide aright
My struggling soul, and yet, although
The silent voice still whispered, no,
Methought it erring guide, and stole
With groping hand along the whole
Low-jutting cliff. The eastern sky
Was cleft with lines of gold, as nigh
The dim horizon as was night
To dawn, and sleepily fair Light
With radiant smiles, peeped forth to greet
Her rosy sister, Day. My feet
Traced wearily the path that rose
Atop the shelving cliff. Two crows

With strident scream flapped from the vale
Where darkness tarries long, and pale
Mist circles in a silver stream.

How sweet these dimming memories seem
Of days that are no more! Oh, years
Long passed away, these stealing tears
For you are shed! Fair maiden, life
Is ours to shape, be peace or strife
The milestones of the way, and I
Shaped mine. The years of Youth passed by,
Till wrinkles and a dash of gray
Bespoke, alas too true, my day
Of life had reached its noon. It seemed
To me when heaped up coffers gleamed
With gold; when fortune and a name
Denied to most were mine; when came
That austere father of my bride
With smiles to draw me to his side
And call me by the name of son;
It seemed to me that I had won
My laurel wreath, but oh, a crown
Of thorns it was! I found renown
Is but a name. To rise above
Thy fellows, by no deed of love
Or charity to them, is but
The very sum of baseness. Shut
Thy heart to this supremest law
And life were best unlived. I saw
Too late the vainness of my ways.
Could I have lived again the days
Of youth, how otherwise my heart
Would throb with memories. Apart
From joy, my life hath been one long,
Black night. When in the trees sweet song-
Birds warbled, Sorrow stole to place
Her icy hand in mine; her face
'Gainst mine she pressed. Or if alone
I paced some woodland path, while shone
The pale round moon, and thought how sweet
Is solitude, grim Sorrow, fleet
Of foot, was by; and she, my bride,
For whom my dearest hopes aside
I laid, was changed. Her face was fair
As in the days gone by. Yet there
Was beauty of the soul before,
For which I loved her most; but o'er
Those inner charms the world had cast
Its deadly chill, until at last
Her lovely face matched ill her mind,
And I should be, alas, too blind,
Did I not see her heart was cold.
She loved me for my yellow gold,
And not myself.

I lost for aye
Sweet Nature's face. A mist of gray
Had stolen over all my days.
The woodland bloom, the warblers' lays,
Still gladdened hill and dale, but I
Was one apart. The sunset sky
Henceforth was naught but light and shade
To me, for whom sweet Nature played
Before deep melodies. Yes, fame
The world hath meted me, a name
That marks the lettered page; but oh,
My soul is domicile of Woe.
And oft, with heart too sad for tears,
I hear through vista of the years,
At eve, in sadness, float along
The echo of a maiden's song.

There is a silent voice
That sings a sweet refrain.
To hear is to rejoice.
It dies, nor sings again.

—MURIEL ESTHER CHASE, '99.

IVY ODE.

WORDS BY MARION SADIE COAN, '99. MUSIC BY CORA M. EDGERLY, '99.

Take, O Mother Earth, our offering,
Guard and keep it safe and long;
Take this ivy, and accepting,
Join with us our joyful song.

REFRAIN.

Grow, ivy, grow,
May the zephyrs gently blow,
And the sun and rain fall lightly on you here.
Climb, ever climb,
Reaching on for heights sublime,
Till the blue of heaven itself shall seem more near.

May this ivy be a symbol
Of our lives, and ever show
That we reach the best by striving,
And in living, we must grow.

REFRAIN.—Grow, ivy, grow, etc.

So we leave it, and, departing,
Bears each one a hope away
That the buds now shyly hiding
Shall unfold with each new day.

REFRAIN.—Grow, ivy, grow, etc.

CLASS ODE.

WORDS BY MARION SADIE COAN, '99. MUSIC BY CORA M. EDGERLY, '99.

Through the rose-scented air of June,
Wafted on every breeze,
Told by the humming-bird unto the flowers,
Rustled through all the trees,

Comes a whisper that tells of delight,
Joy is its only theme,
Youth bends its ear for the pleasant tale,
Listens as in a dream.

But there come to the listening ear,
Gently at first, and low,
Whispers of better and nobler things
Pleasure cannot bestow,—

Of the thoughts that are worthy and pure,
Words that are earnest and true,
Deeds that are done with the single wish
To do what is noblest to do,

That we may in the years to come
Live for the highest and best,
Till the Master of all shall say "Well done,
Enter thy promised rest."

He who knows the most, he who knows what sweets and virtues are in the ground, the waters, the plants, the heavens, and how to come at these enchantments, is the rich and royal man.—*Emerson.*

I once heard the greatest logician in the world,—one saying I remember: "Understand your antagonist before you answer him."
—*Ben-Hur.*

The law is only a memorandum. We are superstitious and esteem the statute somewhat; so much life as it has in the character of living men, is its force.—*Emerson.*

Every reform was once a private opinion, and when it shall be a private opinion again it will solve the problem of the age.—*Emerson.*

Around the Editors' Table.

ONE more college year has drawn to its close, a year, in the main, of happy memories, of pleasant experiences, and worthy achievements; and though disappointment has clouded the sky at times, and failure and fault have darkened its brightness, yet from its disappointments we have learned to be stronger, from its failures we have found our weaknesses, and out of its faults we hope to rise to better and nobler living. And so as we look backward over these days and weeks that are gone we are still hopeful, have still in our hearts the courage born of past success and future aspiration, and expectantly we turn our faces toward the future bright with all the promise that it holds, promise of a fuller life, a wider vision, of the unfolding of new purposes, the forming of higher ideals.

With the closing of this year another class whom we have learned to honor and respect is about to leave us. Already they stand on the threshold sorrowfully looking for the last time as students on those familiar halls echoing with the memories of four happy years and on that shaded campus under whose elms they have so often lingered; yet even in their sorrow eager to step out into the untried world and prove their powers which have been so long in training.

Though '98 themselves may leave us, we trust that their influence and memory will remain, and that the remembrance of the good work they have done may encourage us to strive for similar achievements, so that when it shall come our time to step out from these college halls, we too may look back over four years well spent and forward into a life of useful service.

AS our school year now draws to a close, we give ourselves somewhat to retrospective thoughts of how the year has been spent, but more to plans for the future and thoughts of how we may improve upon the past year in the one upon which we shall soon enter.

One excellent way in which we may begin such improvement is by giving a little thought to the question of how the summer vacation now before us shall be spent. Of course a large proportion of our students turn their attention to some profitable employment

during these two months, and to most of those who do so, each day brings its full share of work and gives little time to be wasted.

But with those who have not so definite plan for the summer, it is often true that the time slips by almost unnoticed and the vacation days are gone before any large part has been accomplished of the many things which they had hoped to do before the beginning of another term. It is only by keeping carefully the resolutions which are made at the close of one term that we can hope to see the results we wish at the beginning of the next. For rest and recreation, though they may be the principal purpose of vacations, can be carried too far, and the good which they ought to bring be lost by thoughtlessness in the spending of time.

Now is the time to read those books we have been looking at with longing eyes for so long, when there seems to be no time for reading. Why not now prepare the society parts for next fall instead of waiting until the rush of the term's work makes thorough preparation almost impossible? These long summer days also afford a good opportunity for upper-classmen to refresh their minds on their Sophomore studies by renewing their acquaintance with the birds and flowers. So the pleasure and profit of vacation may be increased by a wise planning of time and an effort to make such a use of the days as they go by, that they shall not prove a vacation from growth and development, but a time for fresh inspiration, for earnest work.

IT is indeed a beautiful walk, across the campus to Hathorn Hall, or to Hedge Laboratory. The cool, fresh grasses, with their graceful yet upright stalks, the cheerful daisies, artistically mingled with the green, the clumps of rosy clover, the golden buttercups, all sing of June and graduation and vacation, and—but that song is too sad a one. Yes, the campus is beautiful, with flowers, birds, and trees, and now and then a group of charming maidens or energetic youths; but, alas, there is one spot, in ugly contrast with the surrounding loveliness. As we pass beneath the inspiring shades of Parker Hall there appears a promiscuous variety of unclaimed rubbish. Scattered fragments of paper, crushed boxes, banana skins perchance once fresh from the cart of Antonio, now sleep in undisturbed repose beside that dormitory of aristocratic youths.

Oh, young men of Parker Hall! We can appreciate the

nobility of character, the unparalleled generosity, the unselfish sacrifice of aesthetic enjoyment, that lead you to allow the homeless horde of invaders to sleep, not alone by night, but also by day, beneath your windows; but we know you must suffer, must feel deeply the humiliation of associating with this detestable host. We would advise you, lest becoming too strong for you, these usurpers should gain undisputed right to their camping ground. Then, oh young men, with an army, powerful in numbers and mighty in valor, do you assemble with brooms, shovels, and wheelbarrows, and by superior force remove these objectionable trespassers from your territory.

THE summer vacation will be profitable to us only as we use it to serve the best ends of progress. If we have any work in arrears, the wise thing to do is to make up that work the first part of the vacation. The satisfaction that comes from a definite task fully accomplished will amply repay the effort and sacrifice. Then when the hard work is done and we are ready to enjoy the rest from required toil, let us do a little systematic reading every day. Suppose we keep a copy of Dante, Milton, Tennyson around and read two or three pages a day. Have we not the time? As a matter of fact, we have more time for solid reading than we are willing to use in that way. We imagine ourselves tired and turn to some cheap-author for entertainment, or "rest," as we call it. Such authors can never rest us if we are capable of enjoying something better. "Kings and queens," says Ruskin, "will talk to us every day if we will but give them audience."

HARDLY a year passes in which there does not arise some misunderstanding or disagreement between the Faculty and the various classes in regard to the time, manner, etc., of holding public exercises, such as debates and declamations. First, the Faculty will discover reasons why a certain event should occur at a certain time and place. Then some mysteriously empowered members of the class, taking their authority from some unknown source, will oppose the decision of the Faculty, and state that the exercises can not occur under such arrangements. From this there ensues a long struggle between the students on the one side, who say that they would rather lose the exercises than carry out the wishes of the Faculty, and the Faculty on the other side, who say

that if the exercises occur they must occur under the proffered arrangement. Such an enclosure has but three openings, a backing down on the part of the Faculty, which to say the least is unbecoming; a backdown by the class; or such persistence on both sides that it is necessary to omit the exercises altogether.

The effects of these disagreements are anything but desirable. For even though one side gives in and the exercises occur, yet there has been a break in the preparations, and the student is unable to do justice to his piece, his class or his college. Again, if the exercises do not occur there is an injustice done to the student who was to take part, to the class, and to the parents who send their children here. For, when our catalogue advertises that certain advantages are offered to the students, then those advantages should be given to them.

Now our correction would be this, that the Faculty should cease to pay any regard to a refusal on the part of the class; that they should consider such dictation wholly without the sphere of class authoritativeness; and should take the matter of arrangement more into their own hands, holding the exercises for the sake of the individual students, if not for the class.

Nature is loved by what is best in us.—*Emerson*.

We aim above the mark to hit the mark.—*Emerson*.

The state must follow and not lead the character and progress of the citizen.—*Emerson*.

They only who build on ideas, build for eternity.—*Emerson*.

The University of West Virginia seems to be a most progressive one, and fully abreast of the times. Recently a step was taken for the revision of the courses and schedule of studies, so that subjects could be taken up and, if possible, completed in one quarter. One of the advantages claimed for such a course is, that it enables students entering at the beginning of any quarter to take up and complete courses commencing with the same.

Alumni Round-Table.

THE BATES ATHLETIC FIELD.

ON the fourth of May ground was broken on the new Athletic Field. The site chosen (plan on preceding page) is directly back of Roger Williams Hall, only a few rods from the college gymnasium, and is one of the best locations to be found anywhere in the state for such a field. The estimated cost of the field completed is $5,000. The items include the land to be purchased—one and three-tenths acres, grading, a quarter mile track of clay and cinders, a 220 yards straight-away, fence, also grand-stand containing dressing-rooms and seating six hundred people.

In order to construct the field as planned, it will be necessary to obtain from the Franklin Company, either by gift or purchase, a strip of land 511 feet long, the width of the field, and 113 feet wide, containing one and three-tenths acres.

It is estimated that it will cost $1,600 to complete the grading, $800 to build the fence, $800 to construct a grand-stand with a seating capacity of six hundred, $1,100 to build the quarter-mile track and 220 yards straight-away. This makes the total cost, without the land owned by the Franklin Company, $4,300, leaving $700 for the purchase of land, if a donation of the land cannot be secured.

If Bates expects to conduct her athletics on a paying basis, the Athletic Field must be graded, fenced, and a grand-stand built before next May, as Lee Park, the grounds now used for our athletic games, is to be sold for house lots soon after the expiration of our lease, which will be next November.

The estimated cost is much less than that of most athletic fields. The land is of a dry, sandy loam, with no rocks and sufficient clay in one corner with which to construct the track and base-ball diamond. Bates expects to have just as good a field as Dartmouth's, which cost $15,000, or Amherst's, which cost $27,000.

The other Maine colleges, Colby, Bowdoin, and University of Maine all have excellent athletic fields, constructed within the last three years. This gives the other colleges a great advantage over Bates in training for track and field-day games.

An athletic field would be of great advantage to the college in

CENTRAL AVENUE

ST.

RUSSELL

200 ft

113 ft

Franklin Company

Grand Stand

Tent-Off. Broad Jump, High Jump Pole-Vault

220 yds Straight-away.

Base-Ball Diamond

Foot-Ball Goal

Foot-Ball Goal

Quarter-Mile Track

Map of the proposed
ATHLETIC FIELD
BATES COLLEGE.

Roger Williams Hall

Land to be purchased of

Franklin

BARDWELL STREET

securing students. All the fitting schools of the state carry on athletics, hold their championship meets and games on college grounds. This brings the students in the different fitting schools in contact with college men, and gives them an opportunity to visit the college.

Bates is the best located of any college in Maine for holding interscholastic meets, as Lewiston is centrally located with reference to the leading fitting schools, has ample hotel accommodations and excellent railroad connections. The students of any fitting school in Maine, except those north of Bangor, can come to Lewiston, have sufficient time to hold their athletic games, and return home the same day. Lewiston is the only college city in the state where this can be done. As soon as Bates completes her Athletic Field the large majority of the interscholastic meets will be held in Lewiston. This will bring the fitting-school students in contact with our students and will undoubtedly induce many to enter Bates.

The College Club, recognizing the need of an Athletic Field, donated $100. The students gave $110. These amounts, combined with the labor done by the students, have accomplished about five hundred dollars' worth of work, in removing all the trees and stumps and grading about two acres.

In former days, when base-ball was the only form of athletic exercise at Bates, the alumni and undergraduates always gave generously whenever there was need. At present the three hundred and fifty students connected with the college demand much greater facilities, not alone for base-ball, but also for foot-ball, tennis, and track athletics.

It is hoped that now in this attempt to permanently better the athletic position of the college, all will give what they can towards completing our Athletic Field, of which we may all be proud, and which, as the years go on, will be a steady force, helping to give the garnet an honorable place in college athletics.

Since the above was written the Trustees at their annual meeting voted an appropriation of $1,500, for grading the athletic field, on condition that the Alumni Association pledge itself to raise an equal amount for the completion of the field. The Alumni Association voted to raise this amount and appropriated from its treasury the sum of $100 towards the required amount. The following committee was also appointed by the association to take charge of

the subscriptions: W. W. Bolster, Jr., '95; H. W. Oakes, '77; R. E. Attwood, '85; W. F. Garcelon, '90; J. L. Reade, '83.

—W. W. Bolster, Jr., '95.

PERSONAL.

'68.—G. C. Emery is principal of Los Angeles Academy, California, a preparatory school for boys.

'70.—I. W. Hanson was nominated as a Republican candidate for clerk of courts of Androscoggin County, after an exciting contest.

'71.—G. W. Flint has recently been elected as president of Storrs Agricultural College, Connecticut.

'72.—F. W. Baldwin has been elected delegate to the Congregational National Council, held in Oregon.

'76.—W. O. Collins, M.D., of South Framingham, Mass., has recently buried his wife.

'77.—O. B. Clason, Esq., of Gardiner, Me., has been nominated for senator from Kennebec County, by the Republican party.

'77.—H. W. Oakes, Esq., of Auburn, was elected county attorney of Androscoggin County.

'77.—E. A. McCollister's daughter will enter Bates this fall.

'79.—Rev. Rodney F. Johonnot, of the Oak Park Universalist Church, Chicago, and formerly pastor of the Bates Street Universalist Church in Lewiston from 1889 to 1892, has received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from Lombard University of Galesburg.—*Lewiston Journal.*

'80.—I. F. Frisbee has recently published a Beginner's Greek Book, of which the Student has a review.

'81.—H. E. Coolidge made the nominating speech for the successful candidate for sheriff, at the recent Republican convention, for Androscoggin County.

'85.—The Arizona Medical Association did itself honor at its annual meeting in our city by electing Dr. W. V. Whitmore its president. A more worthy member of the profession for this distinction could not have been chosen from the ranks of the profession in the territory. Dr. Whitmore was born in Bowdoinham, Me., in 1862. In 1885 he was graduated from Bates College, having completed a full classical course. For one year he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. In

1890 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Southern California and was valedictorian of his class. After a year and a half experience in the Los Angeles County Hospital and a year and a half private practice he came to Tucson. He began his practice in this city with Dr. Goodfellow, and after a short time opened an office for himself. For six and a half years he has steadily extended his practice until the present time. For two years he was assistant surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He is one of the most skillful and conscientious physicians in the town and has been unusually successful in his profession. He has always been interested in educational matters and is at present a regent of the University and trustee of the public school. The *Star* joins Dr. Whitmore's host of friends in congratulations on an honor worthily bestowed.—*Tucson* (Ariz.) *Star.*

'87.—E. C. Hayes has been elected as professor in Keuka College.

'88.—Rev. Will Shepherd Dunn and Miss Annie Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Vinal, were united in marriage June 2d.

'90.—F. S. Pierce is shipping clerk for the largest wall paper manufacturing company in the United States, New Brunswick, N. J.

'91.—Rev. W. L. Nickerson of Rockland, Me., has recently resigned his position as pastor of Rockland Free Baptist Church.

'91.—Miss L. M. Bodge has recently been elected President of the Alumni Association of Bridgton Academy.

'92.—Rev. E. E. Osgood, President of Storer College, Harper's Ferry, and Miss Maude Estelle Wentzell were united in marriage, June 2d.

'92.—At the Franklin Republican Convention, held at Farmington, June 21st, Cyrus N. Blanchard of Wilton was nominated for state senator on the first ballot.

'92.—Scott Wilson was recently elected attorney for the Loan and Building Association, Deering, Me. Mr. Wilson has also been elected city solicitor for Deering.

'92.—Roscoe A. Small has in press in Germany a book which is to form the first volume of a new series entitled "Forschungen Zur Englischen Sprachen und Litteratur," and edited by the famous philologist, Professor E. Kölbing of Breslau, and is entitled

the "Stage Quarrel between Ben Jonson and the so-called Poetasters."

'93.—George Chase, Jr., is preaching at Phillips, Me., during the summer vacation.

'93.—Miss Grace P. Conant has been elected to a fellowship in Chicago University.

'93.—Ralph A. Sturges of Lewiston graduated from the Columbia University Law School, New York City, June 8, 1898, receiving the degree of LL.B.; passed the examinations successfully for admission to the New York state bar in the First Judicial Department, June 11th, and was sworn in June 28th. On June 7th, Mr. Sturges was elected a delegate to the New York Twenty-Seventh Assembly District Republican Convention, from the Twentieth Election District of New York City.—*Lewiston Journal.*

'93.—A very pretty wedding occurred at No. 21 Skinner Street, where some forty relatives and friends, chiefly persons connected with Bates College, witnessed the vows between Dr. Everett C. Perkins and Miss Louise M., only daughter of Mrs. Abbie G. H. Todd. The rooms were decorated by several of the young ladies of the Senior Class. Sharply at three o'clock Miss Conant struck up the wedding march from Lohengrin, and the young couple entered and were united by Dr. Summerbell. A novel feature of the service was the reading of a poem composed for the occasion by Mrs. Mary B. Wingate, a friend of the bride. Mr. George M. Chase, a classmate of Dr. Perkins, Bates, '93, and Mr. Louis M. Costello, Bates, '98, were the ushers. Grant served the collation. The bride, as a student of the Latin School and the college and a loyal member of the Main Street Church, has won many friends in the city. Dr. Perkins, after being graduated from Bates, took his medical course at the Maine Medical College and settled at Mechanic Falls, where he has a growing practice. The newly married pair took the six o'clock train for their home at Mechanic Falls, where the Journal wishes for them every hope and happiness.—*Lewiston Journal.*

'94.—C. C. Brackett, responding to President McKinley's call, went with the Lewiston Company to take his place as a soldier in the ranks.

'94.—Rev. E. J. Hatch, pastor at Wheelock, Vt., is also superintendent of schools of that place.

'94.—A. H. Miller graduated from College of Physicians and Surgery, Columbia University, N. Y.

'94.—Miss Sarah L. Staples is teaching in the Leavitt School at Turner, Me.

'95.—S. M. Farnum, Jr., is studying law with F. W. Oakes, Auburn, Me.

'95.—Miss Grace E. Foster has been appointed to a position as teacher in Latin at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Her health is improving.

'95.—Mr. R. F. Springer and Miss Frances E. Purinton were united in marriage, June 4th.

ASA CUMMINGS CHAPIN.

ASA CUMMINGS CHAPIN, A.B., son of Henry M. and Mehitable (Knight) Chapin, was born at Nelson, N. H., February 18, 1866. At the age of six he went with his parents to Keene, N. H., where he lived till the death of his father in the winter of 1876. He then went to New Boston, where he received the most of his early education and where his mother died in the summer of 1884.

In 1886 Mr. Chapin graduated from Francestown Academy and in 1887 from Nichols Latin School, entering Bates College the same year, from which he graduated in 1891. After graduation he taught for a time; but a little more than a year ago he entered the City Hospital, Boston, Mass., where he labored faithfully till he was stricken down with pneumonia and meningitis, of which he died April 1, 1898, after an illness of only five days. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at New Boston, with which he united about three years ago. One brother, who is a missionary in China, and two sisters survive him.

Mr. Chapin was of a quiet, retiring nature, but was beloved and respected by all who knew him. As a student he was faithful in his studies and won the high regard of all his instructors. His work in the hospital was characterized by the same spirit of faithfulness. He took a genuine interest in the welfare of the patients under his care, and filled his spare moments with endeavor to perfect himself in his calling. At the time of his death he had made good progress in the study of medicine, to which he gave all his spare moments; but, if it were his intention to enter that profes-

sion, he did not disclose it even to those who were nearest to him. While we regret that his life work was so brief, we feel that he has been called to a higher sphere of activity.

—W. L. NICKERSON.

MARY EMMA DOLLEY.

FOR the first time, Death has entered the ranks of '96, and taken from our number one of the brightest and most promising members of our class,—Mary Emma Dolley. Saddened as we are by this loss, yet our hearts are glad to remember her life among us, and to feel that, though short in years, it is long in deeds.

Miss Dolley was born in East Waterboro, Me., September 27, 1874, the eldest daughter of George C. and Emma R. Dolley. She attended the schools in that place until the spring of 1889, when she entered the Alfred High School, from which she graduated in June, 1891, as valedictorian of her class. Having pursued an English course up to this time, she spent the next year in the Gorham High School to complete her college preparatory work, and by taking two years' work in one, graduated at Gorham in 1892. In the fall she entered Bates.

Miss Dolley's scholarship was of a high order, but she excelled in mathematics, graduating with first honor in that branch. During her college course, she taught two very successful terms of school, at Topsham in the fall of 1894, at Windsor in the winter of 1895.

She was converted early in her college course, and soon after became a member of the Main Street Free Baptist Church, of which she was still a member at the time of her death. She was always an earnest worker in the Y. W. C. A., being Vice-President during her Junior year, and President during her Senior year. In the summer of 1895 she represented this association for Bates at Northfield, and the society felt more than ever the impress of her conscientious Christian character.

In the summer following her graduation at Bates, she took a course of study at the Summer Institute, Cottage City, as special preparation for her work in the State Normal School, Madison, South Dakota, where she went to teach in the fall of 1896. Her work there was highly approved, and at the end of the year she was re-elected with an increase of salary.

She returned to her home in the East after her first year's work, early in June, and was about to go to Lewiston to attend Commencement, when she was taken sick with the measles. Worn out by her year's work, the sickness was very severe, and so protracted that she was not fully recovered when she returned to her school duties in the fall of 1897.

Her health was poor during the fall and winter, and in February, realizing that her disease was consumption, she resigned her position. As the change to the Maine climate was unsafe at that season, she went to relatives in Kansas and spent a month there. But disease was not to be baffled, and about the middle of April she decided to return to her home, if possible. She was accompanied by an aunt, and after a wearisome journey of four days, they arrived at Waterboro, April 22d. For a few days after her arrival she seemed to rally a little, and hope brightened in the hearts of those who watched her; but soon the temporary strength deserted her, and she began to fail very rapidly. Her cough, which had not troubled her in the West, now returned, increased by the change of climate. But her thought seemed to be for those who would miss her in the home, and facing the inevitable end, she said to them, "It is easier for me than for you."

And so, patient and loving, she endured "as a good soldier," and closed her eyes to this life on the afternoon of Arbor Day, May 10th. On the following Friday, funeral services were held at the church near her home, where relatives and friends assembled to pay their last tribute of love. The floral emblems were very numerous and beautiful, among them being many pieces from school friends and an appropriate one from her class at Bates.

Miss Dolley leaves a father, an invalid mother who has been confined to her bed for several years, and one sister. To these in their bereavement is extended the deepest sympathy of relatives, friends, classmates, and college acquaintances, who feel that they share in this loss.

—Miss E. E. Peacock, '96.

Local Department.

Commencement Week.

The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by President Chase before the graduating class at the Main Street Free Baptist Church at 10.30 A.M., Sunday, June 26th. He took as his text Matt. v.,14—"Ye are the light of the world." In the evening the two Christian Associations were addressed by Rev. F. R. Morse, associate pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of New York City.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

Monday evening at 7.45 the Junior Exhibition was held in the Main Street Church. The programme was as follows:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

The Function of the Imagination.	Charles S. Calhoun.
The Ideal in Fiction.	Edith H. Hayes.
The Inspiration of Heroism.	George A. Hutchins.
The Last of the Puritans.	S. Louise Rounds.

MUSIC.

The Eastern Question.	Albert T. L'Heureux.
Moral Education in the Public Schools.	Marion S. Coan.
Simplicity in Education.	Whitman S. Bassett.
The Poetry of Norse Mythology.	Muriel E. Chase.

MUSIC.

Education.	Frank P. Wagg.
The Nemesis of Nations.	Edith B. Marrow.
Fallacies of Political Economy.	Herbert C. Small.
The Triumph of Ideas.	Mabel T. Jordan.

MUSIC.

First prize awarded to George A. Hutchins.
Second prize awarded to Miss Louise Rounds.

CLASS DAY.

The exercises were held in the afternoon, Tuesday, June 28th. The following was the programme:

Oration—Are We Faithful to Our Trust?	T. E. Woodside.
Class History.	Henry Hawkins.
Class Prophecy.	F. R. Griffin.
Address to Undergraduates.	W. S. Parsons.
Address to Halls and Campus.	Miss A. M. Tasker.
Poem.	Miss M. S. Garcelon.
Parting Address.	Miss S. M. Brackett.

SINGING CLASS ODE.—PIPE OF PEACE.

The Commencement Concert, held in Music Hall, Tuesday evening, was given by college talent. The following programme was very successfully carried out:

PART I.

March—Onward—*Gibel.* . . . . . Male Glee Club.
Reading.—Selected. . . . . G. M. Robinson.
Gleam, Brightly Gleam.—*DeFaye.* . . . . . Quartette.
Cornet Solo—Marching Through Georgia. . . . . F. H. Miller.
Vocal Solo—My Little Love.—*Hawley.* . . . . . C. Everett Bean.
Lullaby Baby—*Linders.* . . . . . Ladies' Glee Club.
Interlude. . . . . Orchestra.

PART II.

Piano Solo. . . . . Miss Sara Maude Perkins.
Darkies' Cradle Song.—*Wheeler.* . . . . . Quartette.
Reading.—Selected. . . . . Miss Alice E. Bonney.
Love's Golden Dream.—*Perkins.* . . . . . Ladies' Glee Club.
Reading.—Selected. . . . . D. M. Stewart.
Estudiantina.—*Lacome.* . . . . . Male Glee Club.
Postlude. . . . . Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY.

The Alumni held their literary exercises in the evening at 7.30, at the church. The oration was delivered by F. A. Morey, '85, and the poet of the occasion was Mr. Arthur C. Townsend, '88. The programme was followed by an adjourned business meeting, and the reception by the Alumnæ Club was held later, in the vestry.

THURSDAY.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

1. Salutatory—The Function of Conservatism.
Ralph Herman Tukey, Windham Center.
2. The Duties of Life. Alice Maude Brackett, Limington.
(Psychology—Second Honor.)
3. William Lloyd Garrison. Bertha Fernald Files, Lewiston.
(Physics—Second Honor.)
4. The Causes of War. *Goldsmith Hall Conant, Littleton, Mass.
(Chemistry—Second Honor.)
5. The Message of Browning. Malcolm Enos Stickney, Brownville.
(Mathematics—First Honor.)
6. Malthusianism. *Ernest Leon Collins, Nashua, N. H.
(Ancient Languages—Second Honor.)
7. Luther's Influence in German Literature.
Affie Dell Weymouth, Lewiston.
(General Scholarship.)

MUSIC.

8. Anglo-Saxon Unity. Oliver Henry Toothaker, North Harpswell.
(Rhetoric and English Literature—Second Honor.)
9. The Rise of Romanticism. *Mary Hallowell Perkins, Alfred.
(Ancient Languages—First Honor.)

10. The City—a Danger to Our Nation.
*Fred Ulysses Landman, South Londonderry, Vt.
(History and Economics—Second Honor.)
11. The True Spirit of Patriotism. Persie Louise Morrison, Auburn.
(Modern Languages—Second Honor.)
12. Ought we to Annex the Hawaiian Islands? *Edward M. Tucker, Pittsfield.
(Mathematics—Second Honor.)
13. Paul Lawrence Dunbar. *Mabel Sara Garcelon, Lewiston.
(Modern Languages—First Honor.)
14. Our Future Foreign Policy. Ansel Alphonso Knowlton, Lewiston.
(Chemistry—First Honor.)

MUSIC.

15. The Poetry of Rudyard Kipling. Myrtle Belle Maxim, South Paris.
(Rhetoric and English Literature—First Honor.)
16. Sir Walter Scott. *Abbie Bessie Hall, Lewiston.
(General Scholarship.)
17. The World's Crown of Thorns. *Frank Pearson, Madison, N. H.
(Psychology—First Honor.)
18. The New Seer. Louis Bartlett Costello, Wells.
(History and Economics—First Honor.)
19. Impurity in Modern Fiction. *Sadie May Brackett, Phillips.
(Physics—First Honor.)
20. Valedictory—The Evolution of Moral Character.
Adah M. Tasker, Richmond.

MUSIC.—CONFERRING OF DEGREES.—BENEDICTION.

*Excused.

At 2 P.M. occurred the Commencement Dinner in City Hall.

In the evening, the campus was illuminated for the Promenade Concert, and the reception committees welcomed visitors in the society rooms.

On Friday evening, the members of the graduating class and their friends were received by President and Mrs. Chase at their home on Frye Street.

IVY DAY EXERCISES.

The Ivy Day exercises of the Class of '99 occurred on the afternoon of June 21st. Programme:

MUSIC.

Prayer. . . . . E. B. Tetley.

MUSIC.

Oration. . . . . C. S. Calhoun.

MUSIC.

Poem. . . . . Muriel E. Chase.

MUSIC.

PRESENTATIONS.

CLASS ODE.

PLANTING THE IVY.

W. S. Bassett as toast-master made the following presentations:

Four Years in the Saddle. . . . . A Saddle.
The Nomad. . . . . A Chart.
The Politician. . . . . Parliamentary Rules.

The Bachelor.	A Pipe.
The Invalid.	Extract of Malt.
The Patriot.	A Flag.
The Reformer.	Eye-Glasses.
Country Maid at Bates.	Apple-Tree.
The Old Fogy.	Candle and Stick.
'99 Fireside.	Class Emblem.

CHAMPION DEBATES.

The question for the Sophomore Champion Debate was: "Resolved, That the colleges of the United States should shorten their course to three years." The debaters were: Affirmative, Miss True, Staples, Robbins, Wagg; negative, Emrich, Glidden, Powell, *Catheron. Won by Mr. Robbins.

* Excused.

M. I. C. A. A. MEET.

The Maine colleges held their fourth annual field day, on June 8th, at Whittier Field, Brunswick, Me. This meet was of unusual interest, there being a larger number of contestants than ever before; and five Maine records were broken. The score is as follows:

100 Yards Dash—Final heat won by Rollins, U. of M.; Kendall, Bowdoin, second; Stanwood, Bowdoin, third. Time, 10 1-5 seconds (new record).

Half Mile Run—Won by Goodwin, U. of M.; Merrill, U. of M., second; Marston, Bowdoin, third. Time, 2 minutes 10 1-5 seconds.

120 Yards Hurdle—Final heat won by Kendall, Bowdoin; Hadlock, Bowdoin, second; Cotton, Colby, third. Time, 16 2-5 seconds (new record).

440 Yards Dash—Bowdoin won all the trial heats.

Two-Mile Bicycle—Won by Clough, Bowdoin; Small, Bowdoin, second; Linn, U. of M., third. Time, 5 minutes 46 seconds.

One Mile Run—Won by Merrill, Bates; Babb, Bowdoin, second; Tate, U. of M., third. Time, 4 minutes 57 seconds.

220 yards Hurdle—Final heat won by Edwards, Bowdoin; Kendall, Bowdoin, second; Hadlock, Bowdoin, third. Time, 26 4-5 seconds (new record).

220 Yards Dash—Final heat won by Rollins, U. of M.; Hatch, U. of M., second; Stanwood, Bowdoin, third. Time, 23 3-5 seconds.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Merrill, Bates; Babb, Bowdoin, second; French, U. of M., third. Time, 11 minutes 37 seconds.

Field Events.

Pole Vault—Won by Clarke and Wignot, Bowdoin, tied; Minott, Bowdoin, third. Height, 10 feet 4 7-8 inches (new record).

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Godfrey, Bowdoin; distance, 36 feet, 7 1-2 inches; Grover, U. of M., second; distance, 35 feet 3 inches; Bruce, Bates, third; distance, 31 feet 10 inches.

Running High Jump—Won by Stevens, Colby; Godfrey, Bowdoin, and Jordan, Bates, tied for second. Height, 5 feet 6 7-8 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Grover, U. of M.; distance, 102 feet 8

inches; Saunders, Bates, second; distance, 100 feet 8½ inches; Bruce, Bates, third; distance, 97 feet 6 inches.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Hadlock, Bowdoin; Edwards, Bowdoin, second; Elder, Bates, third; distance, 19 feet 5 inches.

Throwing the Discus—Won by Grover, U. of M.; distance, 115 feet 6¼ inches; Pike, Colby, second; distance, 98 feet 11½ inches; Sabine, U. of M., third; distance, 93 feet 7 inches.

The score by colleges:

College.	100 Yards Dash.	Half Mile Run.	120 Yards Hurdle.	440 Yards Dash.	Mile Run.	Two Mile Bicycle.	220 Yards Hurdle.	220 Yards Dash.	Two Mile Run.	Pole Vault.	Putting Shot.	Running High.	Throwing Hammer.	Running Broad.	Discus.	Totals.
Bates...	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	4	1	0	—18
Bowdoin.	4	1	8	8	3	8	9	1	3	9	5	2	0	8	0	—69
Colby...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	— 9
U. of M..	5	8	0	1	1	1	0	8	1	0	3	0	5	0	6	—39

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

The prize for the Junior essay was awarded to Miss Georgia M. Knapp.

Mr. F. U. Landman of '98 has been elected assistant principal of Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield.

Miss Wildie Thayer, '99, has recently published a pretty little volume entitled "Violilla," a review of which will be found in this issue.

The Y. W. C. A. will send four delegates to Northfield this summer,—Miss Roberts, Miss Maxim, and Miss Jordan, '99, and Miss Proctor, 1900.

The subject of the Sophomore prize essay was "Is the Study of the Greek and Latin Classics Necessary to a Liberal Education?" Awarded to Miss Marr.

The Senior Class at the Latin School held their Prize Declamations, Monday evening, June 20th, at the Main Street Free Baptist Church. The prizes were awarded, first, to Emery J. Thomas; second, Robert A. Brown.

The Senior Team Debate for the Judge Drew Prize is to occur the fourth week of next term. The question reads: "Resolved, That trusts have done more harm than good." The speakers are Small, Wagg, and Pomeroy on the affirmative; Palmer, Calhoun, and Merrill on the negative.

The Y. M. C. A. has elected the following delegates to attend the Northfield Conference: E. B. Tetley, A. B. Hyde, O. C. Merrill, T. H. Scammon, C. S. Calhoun, of '99; R. S. Emrich, A. M. Jones, A. W. Rich, Ferris Summerbell, of 1900; E. K. Jordan, E. S. Stevens, C. E. Wheeler, of 1901.

The Library has received a number of additions during the past month. Sixty-four volumes have been presented by the alumni, six by Miss Laura M. Stetson from the library of her father, Prof. C. B. Stetson, two by the Alumni Association, one by Miss Woodman, one by Mr. Merrill, '99, one by Mr. Wagg, '99, seven by J. M. Rice, editor of the *North American Review.* Forty volumes have been purchased.

The annual Interscholastic Field Day, between Androscoggin County fitting schools, for the shield offered by the College Club, was held at the college grounds on Saturday, June 11th. The Latin School secured possession of the shield, with the score of points as follows: Latin School, 52; Edward Little High School, 47; Lewiston High School, 11. The work of Davis of E. L. H. S., as an all-around man, was excellent.

The following officers will represent 1900 for their Junior year: President, Emrich; Vice-President, Catheron; Secretary, Miss Dresser; Treasurer, Rich; Councilmen, Emrich, Richardson, and Glidden; Devotional Committee, Jones, Purinton, and True; Orator, Morse; Chaplain, Robbins; Poet, Miss Sears; Toast-master, Griffin; Odist, Miss Marr; Marshal, Davis; Executive Committee, Packard, Summerbell, Dennison, Misses True and Avery.

The members of '98 closed their connection with the three literary societies at the Senior Meeting, held at Roger Williams Hall, Friday evening, June 17th. Representatives of Polymnia Piæria, and Eurosophia, received their friends, who then had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting programme, of which all the parts were taken by members of the Senior Class. The rest of the evening was devoted to social enjoyment, and refreshments were served.

The officers of the Athletic Association for the coming year are: President, Bassett, '99; Vice-President, Catheron, 1900; Secretary, Williams, 1901; Treasurer, Packard, 1900; Directors from Class of '99, Churchill, Pulsifer; from 1900, Willis, Stinch-

field; from 1901, Jordan, Marr; Base-Ball Manager, Wheeler, '99; Assistant Base-Ball Manager, Sturgis, 1900; Athletic Manager and Captain of the Track Team, Richardson, 1900; Tennis Manager, Hutchinson, '99; Advisory Board, Bolster, '95, Garcelon, '91.

The Class of '99 has elected the following officers for their Senior year: President, Pulsifer; Vice-President, Parsons; Secretary, Miss Ricker; Treasurer, Foster; Devotional Committee, Scammon, Miss Maxim, and Miss Blake; Councilmen, Fuller, Bassett, Hyde, Peacock. Class Day officers: Marshal, Lary; Orator, Tetley; Prophet, Miss King; Address to Halls and Campus, Hutchins; Parting Address, Miss Lord; Historian, Wheeler; Address to Undergraduates, Churchill; Odist, Miss Thayer; Poet, Miss Albee; Music for the Ode, Miss Hayes; Executive Committee, Graffam, L'Heureux, Small, Misses Roberts and Irving.

The three literary societies have had a very successful career this year. The principal officers who have them in charge next year are as follows:

In Polymnia—President, Wheeler, '99; Vice-President, Packard, 1900; Secretary, Miss Towne, 1901; Executive Committee, Palmer, '99, Miss Proctor, 1900, Williams, 1901. In Eurosophia—President, Tetley, '99; Vice-President, Richardson, 1900; Secretary, Miss Bailey, 1901; Executive Committee, Churchill, '99, Robbins, 1900, Miss Neal, 1901. In Piæria—President, Calhoun, '99; Vice-President, Catheron, 1900; Secretary, Miss Vickery, 1901; Executive Committee, Merrill, '99, Emrich, 1900, Miss Goddard, 1901.

The annual Interclass Field Day was held Tuesday, May 31st. The Class of '99 again showed itself invincible, by winning for the third time and therefore owning the silver cup offered by the College Club. The events resulted:

High Jump—Saunders, '99, 1st; Willis, 1900, 2d; Jordan and Stevens, 1901, 3d. Height, 5 feet 2½ inches.

440 Yards Dash—Bruce, '98, 1st; Ham, 1901, 2d; Merrill, '99, 3d. Time, 58¼ seconds.

Pole Vault—Quinn, '99, 1st; Saunders, '99, 2d; Frost, '98, 3d. Height, 8 feet 9 inches.

120 Yards Hurdle—Tukey, '98, 1st; Willis, 1900, 2d; Elder, 1900, 3d. Time, 21½ seconds.

Putting Shot—Saunders, '99, 1st; Bruce, '98, 2d; Richardson, 1900, 3d. Distance, 34 feet 4 inches.

100 Yards Dash—Quinn, '99, 1st; Ham, 1901, 2d; Bruce, '98, 3d. Time, 11 seconds.

Hammer Throwing—Bruce, '98, 1st; Saunders, '99, 2d; Richardson, 1900, 3d. Distance, 98 8-10 feet, which broke the college record.

Half-Mile Run—Merrill, '99, 1st; Ham, 1901, 2d; Parsons, '99, 3d. Time, 2 minutes 21 seconds.

220 Yards Hurdles—Quinn, '99, 1st; Stinchfield, 1900, 2d; Richardson, 1900, 3d. Time, 29 seconds.

Mile Run—Merrill, '99, 1st; Robbins, 1900, 2d; Parsons, '99, 3d. Time, 5 minutes 8 seconds.

220 Yards Dash—Bruce, '98, 1st; Quinn, '99, 2d; Ham, 1901, 3d. Time, 25 seconds.

Throwing Discus—Richardson, 1900, 1st; Saunders, '99, 2d; Bruce, '98, 3d. Distance, 86½ feet.

Broad Jump—Elder, 1900, 1st; Bruce, '98, 2d; Saunders, '99, 3d. Distance, 18 9-10 feet.

Two-Mile Run—Merrill, '99, 1st; Hyde, '99, 2d; Robbins, 1900, 3d. Time, 12 minutes.

To celebrate her victory, '99 spent the evening at the home of Miss Irving on Main Street. In the opinion of all present this was one of '99's best class parties.

In private life we hear much of "the uncertainty of existence," "Fisherman's luck," etc. But we doubt if there is any phase of life more uncertain than a college base-ball game. In fact this very thing has been demonstrated by the history of our base-ball team this spring. We will not call it luck, for fear we might be asked to explain luck; but simply say that Dame Fortune has played an important part in the games of this spring. First, the team would display its ability to play excellent ball by keeping the opposing team down to very restricted limits for a good part of the game; then a lost ball or two, as occurred in the last Colby game and allowed six runs, or some like occurrence, would seem to discourage all exertion. No one who has carefully watched their work can severely criticise the playing of the team as a whole. Space forbids anything more than a brief summary of the league games.

U. of M. vs. Bates, May 14th, at Orono.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
U. of M. . .	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	3	0	—13
Bates	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	—6

Two-base hits—Quinn, Dolley, Sprague. Three-base hits—Lowe, Palmer, Small. Home runs—Brann. Base hits—Pulsifer 2, Johnson, Lowe, Purinton, Pretto, Small, Welch, Brann, Sprague. Stolen bases—Pulsifer 3, Smith, Dolley, Welch, Brann. Double play—Johnson to Smith to Lowe. Base on balls—Cushman 6, Pulsifer 8. Struck out—by Cushman 8, by Pulsifer 5. Umpire—Mason, changed in seventh inning to Fairbanks and Plaisted.

U. of M. vs. Bates, at Lewiston, May 21st.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
U. of M. . .	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	2	0—11
Bates	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Quinn, Lowe, Purington, Small. Base hits—Pulsifer, Johnson, Welch 2, Palmer, Small 2, Crockett 2, Brann, Sprague. Stolen bases—Quinn, Pulsifer, Welch 2, Brann. Base on balls—by Pulsifer 4. Struck out—by Pulsifer 7, by Cushman 5.

Colby vs. Bates, at Waterville, May 25th.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colby	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Bates	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Johnson, Putnam, Bennett, Hudson, Putnam, Scannell. Two-base hits—Quinn, Pulsifer. Three-base hit—Newenham. Stolen bases—Purinton. Double play—Johnson to Lowe. Base on balls—by Scannell 2. Struck out—by Hussey 1. Time of game—1 hour 10 minutes. Umpire—Carpenter.

Only 18 balls were pitched by Hussey in the first four innings. Colby failed to reach first for five innings.

Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Lewiston, May 25th.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoin . . .	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	3—10
Bates	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Quinn, Bennett, Wignot, Greenlaw, Bryant 4, Bacon, Clark 2, Cloudman, Libby. Two-base hits—Pulsifer, Bacon, Stanwood. Stolen bases—Pulsifer, Bacon. Double play—Johnson to Quinn. Base on balls—by Libby 1. Struck out—by Libby 8.

Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Brunswick, June 10 A.M.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bowdoin . . .	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	5—10
Bates	0	0	4	3	1	0	1	0	2—11

Base hits—Quinn, Pulsifer, Johnson, Purinton 3, Hinkley, Bennett, Smith 3, Wignot 2, Bryant 2, Clark, Stanwood 2. Three-base hit—Libby. Two-base hits—Bacon, Pratt. Stolen bases—Quinn 2, Purinton, Hinkley, Pratt. Double plays—Johnson to Lowe, Quinn to Johnson to Lowe, Bryant to Haskell to Libby. Base on balls—by Bacon 3, by Pulsifer 5. Struck out—by Bacon 4, by Libby 1, by Pulsifer 7. Umpire—Carpenter.

Bates was unfortunate in that Smith broke his finger in the ninth inning.

Colby vs. Bates, June 10th, P.M.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colby	1	0	2	0	1	0	6	0	0—10
Bates	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Quinn 2, Pulsifer, Johnson, Putnam, Bennett, Hussey 2, Hudson 2, Scannell, Newenham 2, Putnam, Rowell, Webb. Two-base hits—Putnam. Home runs—Putnam, Rice. Stolen bases—Quinn, Pulsifer, Bennett. Bases on balls—by Newenham, by Hussey 7, by Pulsifer 1. Struck out—by Newenham 5, by Hussey 1. Umpire—Carpenter.

In the two home runs both balls were lost.

STATISTICS OF CLASS OF '98.

Bennett, Joseph Leighton; residence, Farmington, N. H.; fitting school, Austin Academy; intended occupation, ministry.

Blake, Harry Wessenger; residence, Somersworth, N. H.; fitting school, Somersworth High School; intended occupation, undecided.

Brackett, Alice Maude; residence, Limington, Me.; fitting school, Limington Academy and Latin School; intended occupation, teaching.

Brackett, John Freeman; residence, Limington, Me.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, undecided.

Brackett, Sadie May; residence, Phillips, Me.; fitting school, Hillsdale College, Mich.; intended occupation, undecided.

Bruce, Thomas Seth; residence, Paces, Va.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, ministry.

Collins, Ernest Leon; residence, Nashua, N. H.; fitting school, Nashua High School; intended occupation, undecided.

Conant, Goldsmith Hall; residence, Littleton, Mass.; fitting school, Littleton High School; intended occupation, undecided.

Costello, Louis Bartlett; residence, Wells, Me.; fitting school, Berwick Academy; intended occupation, undecided.

Farnum, Florence Stewart; residence, New Gloucester, Me.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, teaching.

Farnum, Imogene Sherman; residence, New Gloucester, Me.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, medicine.

Files, Bertha Fernald; residence, Lewiston, Me.; fitting school, Lewiston High School; intended occupation, undecided.

Freeman, Elijah; residence, Baltimore, Md.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, teaching.

Frost, Frank Wilbur; residence, Auburn, Me.; fitting school, Edward Little High School; intended occupation, undecided.

Garcelon, Mabel Sara; residence, Lewiston, Me.; fitting school, Lewiston High School; intended occupation, teaching.

Goodspeed, Gertrude Cliff; residence, New York, N. Y.; fitted under private instruction; intended occupation, law.

Goodspeed, Henry Stephen; residence, New York, N. Y.; fitted under private instruction; intended occupation, law.

Griffin, Frederick Robertson; residence, South Billerica, Mass.; fitting school, Williston Seminary; intended occupation, ministry.

Hall, Abbie Bessie; residence, Lewiston, Me.; fitting school, Lewiston High School; intended occupation, teaching.

Hawkins, Henry; residence, Sullivan, Me.; fitting school, Maine Central Institute; intended occupation, medicine.

Hayes, Bessie Cushman; residence, Portland; fitting school, Lewiston High School and Portland High School; intended occupation, teaching.

Hinkley, Abner Toothaker; residence, Farmington, Me.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, undecided.

Knowlton, Ansel Alphonso; residence, Lewiston, Me.; fitting school, New Portland High School; intended occupation, teaching.

Landman, Fred Ulysses; residence, New Londonderry, Vt.; fitting school, Leland and Gray Seminary; intended occupation, teaching.

Leader, Julia Frances; residence, Lewiston, Me.; fitting school, Edward Little High School; intended occupation, teaching.

Maxim, Myrtle Belle; residence, South Paris; fitting school, South Paris High School; intended occupation, teaching.

Morrison, Persie Louise; residence, Auburn, Me.; fitting school, Edward Little High School; intended occupation, teaching.

Parsons, William Sherman; residence, East New Portland, Me.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, undecided.

Pearson, Frank; residence, Madison, N. H.; fitting school, New Hampton Institute; intended occupation, ministry.

Perkins, Mary Hallowell; residence, Alfred, Me.; fitting school, Alfred High School; intended occupation, teaching.

Pulsifer, Albert Packard; residence, Auburn, Me.; fitting school, Edward Little High School; intended occupation, undecided.

Skillings, Emma; residence, Portland, Me.; fitting school, Portland High School; intended occupation, teaching.

Smith, Ellen Warrington; residence, Richmond, Me.; fitting school, Richmond High School; intended occupation, teaching.

Sprague, John Perley; residence, Sprague's Mills, Me.; fitting school, Ricker Classical Institute; intended occupation, medicine.

Stickney, Malcolm Enos; residence, Brownville, Me.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, teaching.

Tasker, Adah M.; residence, Richmond, Me.; fitting school, Richmond High School; intended occupation, teaching.

Toothaker, Oliver Henry; residence, North Harpswell, Me.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, teaching.

True, Albert Douglass; residence, New Gloucester, Me.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, undecided.

Tucker, Edward M.; residence, Pittsfield, Me.; fitting school, Maine Central Institute; intended occupation, teaching.

Tukey, Ralph Hermon; residence, Windham Center, Me.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, teaching.

Weymouth, Affie Dell; residence, Lewiston, Me.; fitting school, Lewiston High School; intended occupation, undecided.

Woodside, Tileston Edwin; residence, Sabatis, Me.; fitting school, Latin School; intended occupation, undecided.

College Exchanges.

THE Exchanges for May are of unusual excellence. Not only are the essays and stories well worth reading, but the poetry excels the usual standard both in quality and in quantity.

THE BIRTH OF THE DAWN-FLOWER.

Lo! Blossoms in the Eastern sky
  The faint blue flower of the dawn,
And, ringing out, the petrel's cry
  Proclaims to wave the birth of morn.

The flower, with the blood of Earth
  Is nourished, and dyes red the sky,
While, bursting from the blue of birth,
  Great crimson petals form on high.

Then deeps to gold the blood-red flame,
  The blossom of the Dawn is doomed!
A million leaves of light proclaim
  The flower of the Day has bloomed.

—*Yale Literary Magazine.*

ARBUTUS.

Ah, earliest of the spring,
You come glad news to bring
  Of brighter sky,
The winter-weary bee
Finds his first sweets with thee,
  And so do I.

What though the gale is cold
That drives adown the wold
  And o'er the lea,
The winter-tattered leaf;
I know its day is brief,
  'Tis sweet of thee.

—*Dartmouth Literary Magazine.*

SPRING.

Meek flowers lift their tiny heads
In creamy white and crimson beds;
The balmy air, in fragrance dight,
Floats o'er the vale in gentle flight;
And th' redbird trills ther-thir-a-loo.

Each tree, new wrapt in thinnest down
Of greeny mantle, nature's gown,
Foretells the birth of lovely May,
And "Welcome, welcome," seems to say;
While th' redbird trills ther-thir-a-loo.

A rosy smile rests on the dale,
And sunbeams tint sweet lilies pale;
From golden cups of honey bells
The bee, with sweetness, fills her cells;
And th' redbird trills ther-thir-a-loo.

—*Vanderbilt Observer.*

The Rose's Secret.

A crisis in my life had come—
Two paths before me lay;
The one was fair, the other set with thorns.
"Which shall I choose? O, say!"
I asked my heart.

"Choose thou the fair. Why hesitate?
Rose-strewn its whole length lies.
What if it leads to death? Be nature's child,—
The flow'r that blooms—then dies,"
My heart replied.

I plucked a crimson rose, and gazed
Deep in its heart. A tear
Lay there, whose meaning only I might know,
I sought the pathway near—
The path of thorns.

—*Peabody Record.*

Karma.

Πάντα ῥεῖ.—Heraclitus.

Each morning ushered by the song of birds,
Swings wide a portal into unknown lands,
And there the spirit on the threshold stands,
And weaves a web of fancies sad or gay.

Each evening's glowing colors in the west,
Each bar of richest crimson, yellow gold,
Glows but to pale, its mighty story told.
The glory dims, the flashing turrets fall.

Each night, a wide vault filled with stars,
Opens a vista to heaven's far strand,
Where strife comes not, the holiest, brightest land,
But lo, "The heavens shall fleet away."

Each life, a voyageur seeking far,
The reaches where the living waters flow,
Shall sweep some heavenly chord, half heard and low,
To thrill another's spirit with ecstasy.

—*Cadet.*

Our Book-Shelf.

Carlyle has said the original is always better than the likeness, the real, better than the ideal. If this is true the author of *The Choir Invisible*[1] must have met at least one man of masterful strength, one woman of superior refinement. John Gray is one of those characters, all too rarely found, who combine those happy qualities of mind and heart that mark the man, the gentleman. He is humanly heedless and gets sadly in love with the perfection of nothingness in the person of Miss Amy Falconer, and too late learns the womanliness and strength of a nobler nature. His trials are many, and the apparent outcome is not entirely idealistic, but the essential nature of the man remains pure and strong. Mrs. Falconer's rude surroundings are an excellent foil for her rare personality. In pioneer Kentucky she is like Will Carleton's "first settler's wife," who used her "heart-horticultural powers to turn the wilderness to a bed of flowers." She is as much alone with the money-making, comfort-loving major as if she were isolated in a desert of illimitable extent. Beside her handsome, metallic-voiced niece she seems a clear, welling spring beside a noisy brook. The author has expressed much in the character of these two women, and the contrast is too evident to fail of recognition. The plot is a failure as plots generally go, but there is a strong element of realism that compensates for the lack of plot and the common *denouement*. The style of expression is well suited to the thought. There are passages of exquisite beauty, page after page expressive of the deepest poetic thought. The following is no exception in simplicity and purity: "My candles are all beginning to burn low now, for, as we advance far on into life, one by one our duties end, one by one the lights go out. Not much ahead of me now must lurk the great mortal changes, coming always nearer, always faster. As they approach I look less to my candles, more toward my light-houses—those distant, unfailing beacons that cast their rays over the stormy sea of this life from the calm ocean of the Infinite." And again, "A wing of this swan had been broken, and out of her wide heaven of freedom and light she had floated down, a captive, but with all her far-sweeping instincts throbbing on unabated. This pool had been the only thing to remind her since of the blue-breasted waves and the glad fellowship of her kind. On this she had passed her existence with a cry in the night, now and then that no one heard, a lifting of the wings that would never rise, an eye turned upward toward the turquoise sky, across which familiar voices called to each other, called down, and were lost in the distance."

Caleb West, Master Diver,[2] is a recent novel by F. Hopkinson Smith. There is nothing in the story to claim lasting fame. The characters are mostly commonplace, Caleb West and Mrs. Leroy perhaps presenting a slight difference to the common herd. Caleb West is good and gentle, but obdurate and unreasoning. Mrs. Leroy is not above uttering the common complaints of an ill-mated woman. The scene is laid at Shark Ledge, whose surroundings are of only local interest. The story is simply told and in that respect is in keeping with the high order of talent displayed by the author, both as writer and lecturer. The illustrations are excellent. The expression depicted on Caleb West's face when he says "I ain't blamin' her nor never shall," is the work of a master hand.

William Elliot Griffis has lately written a work entitled *The Pilgrims in their Three Homes*,[3] which seems to possess some strong points of excellence. The author, after deciding to write this story of the Pilgrims, to which he was invited by the Congregational Society of Boston, visited the three homes of the Pilgrims in

England, Holland, and America, and by the most careful research acquainted himself with the actual facts concerning the life and labors of these far-famed wanderers. The narrative combines well the personal history of the leaders in the enterprise and the efforts, failures, and successes of the company as a whole. The work is copiously supplied with half-tone prints of many places and scenes of interest.

Truly, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and the artist who designed the binding of Miss Thayer's latest publication, *Violilla*,[4] must have had that thought in mind. The beautiful blue and gold of the covers is well in keeping with the spirit of the little poem they enclose. *Violilla* is the story of a simple woodland maiden who loves well but not wisely, and sweetly leaves her handsome lover to enjoy his former love. The poem is in the meter of "Hiawatha," and contains touches of real beauty.

"If one should dare to wander,
Dare to roam the shadowy forests
In the beauty of the moonlight,
At the lonely hour of midnight,
He would hear the sweetest music—
Weird, angelic, clear, entrancing.
'Tis the voice of Violilla.
Should he listen, listen fearless,
He would see a vision standing
Like a lily in the moonlight.
Violilla's spirit wanders
Lovingly around the valley."

"Cui bono?" is the natural question from the school-men when a new text-book on some well-worn subject is published, and the question is changed to approval only when the new book has vindicated its right to recognition by supplying some want not before supplied. We bespeak this self-vindication for Dr. Frisbee's *The Beginner's Greek Book*,[5] recently published. It is intended as an attempt to apply the principles of pedagogy to the preparation for reading Xenophon's Anabasis. In the accomplishment of this, the paradigms are taken from the common words of the Anabasis as are also the sentences and vocabulary. The inflectional forms and subject matter are logically treated, thus making the sequence of lessons a natural one. The arrangement throughout is such as to best conserve the time and energy of both teacher and pupil.

[1] The Choir Invisible. By James Lane Allen. Macmillan Co.

[2] Caleb West, Master Diver. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

[3] The Pilgrims in their Three Homes. By William Elliot Griffis. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

[4] Violilla. By Wildie Thayer. The Morning Star Publishing House. $0.50.

[5] The Beginner's Greek Book. By Ivory Franklin Frisbee, Ph.D. Edward E. Babb & Co. $1.50.

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The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

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Instructor in Elocution.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Roger Williams Hall, a new and beautiful building, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian Church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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THE BIBLICAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

This school was established by vote of the Trustees, June 27, 1894, to provide for the needs of students not qualified to enter the Divinity School. Its students have equal privileges in the building, libraries, lectures, and advantages already described. Its classes, however, are totally distinct from those of the Divinity School, the students uniting only in common chapel exercises and common prayer-meetings.

This department was opened September 10, 1895. The course of study is designed to be of practical value to Sunday-school superintendents, Bible class teachers, evangelists, and intelligent Christians generally, as well as to persons who contemplate the ministry.

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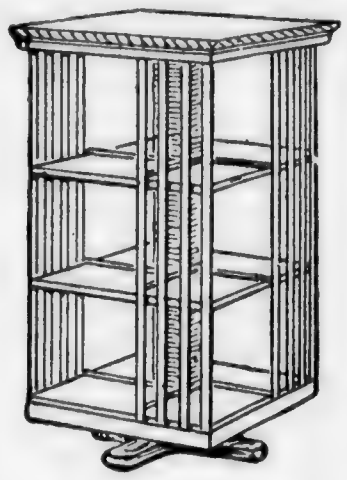
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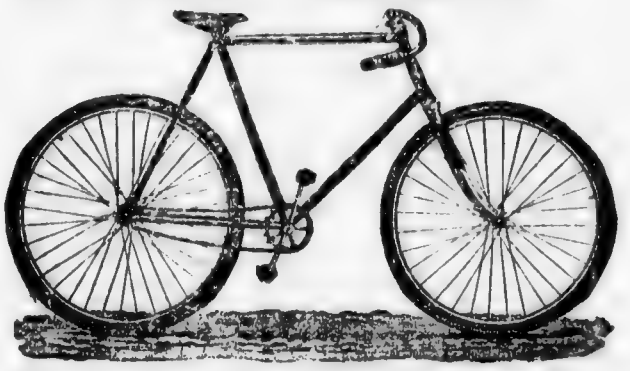
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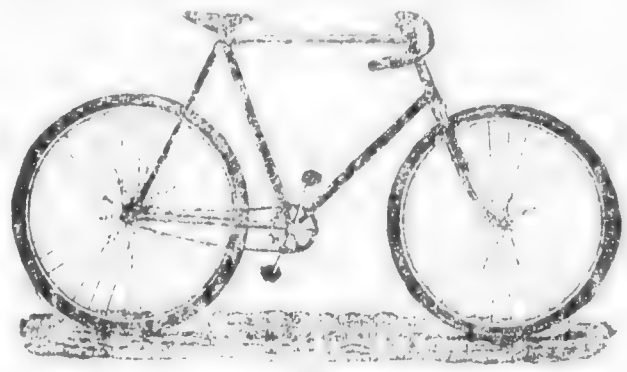
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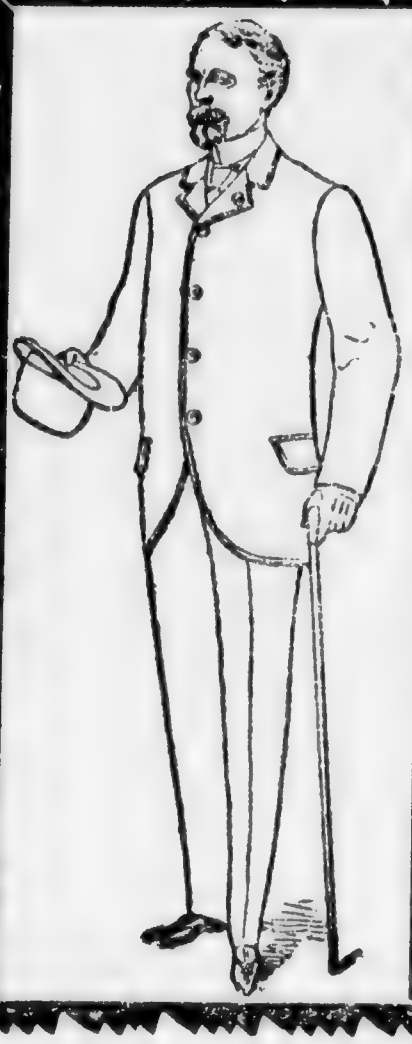
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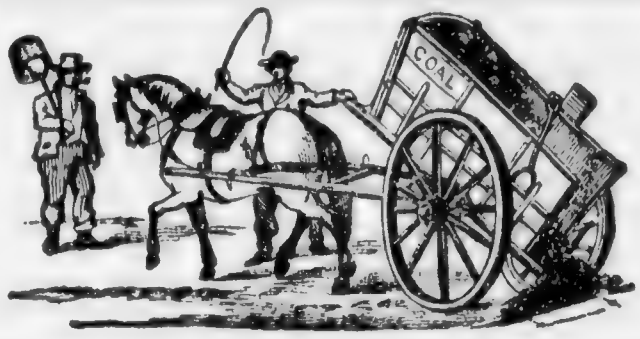
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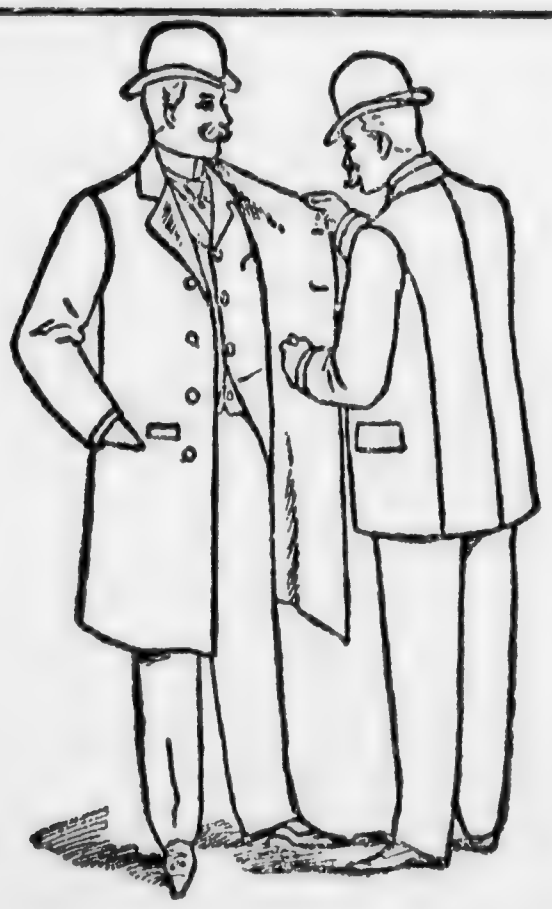
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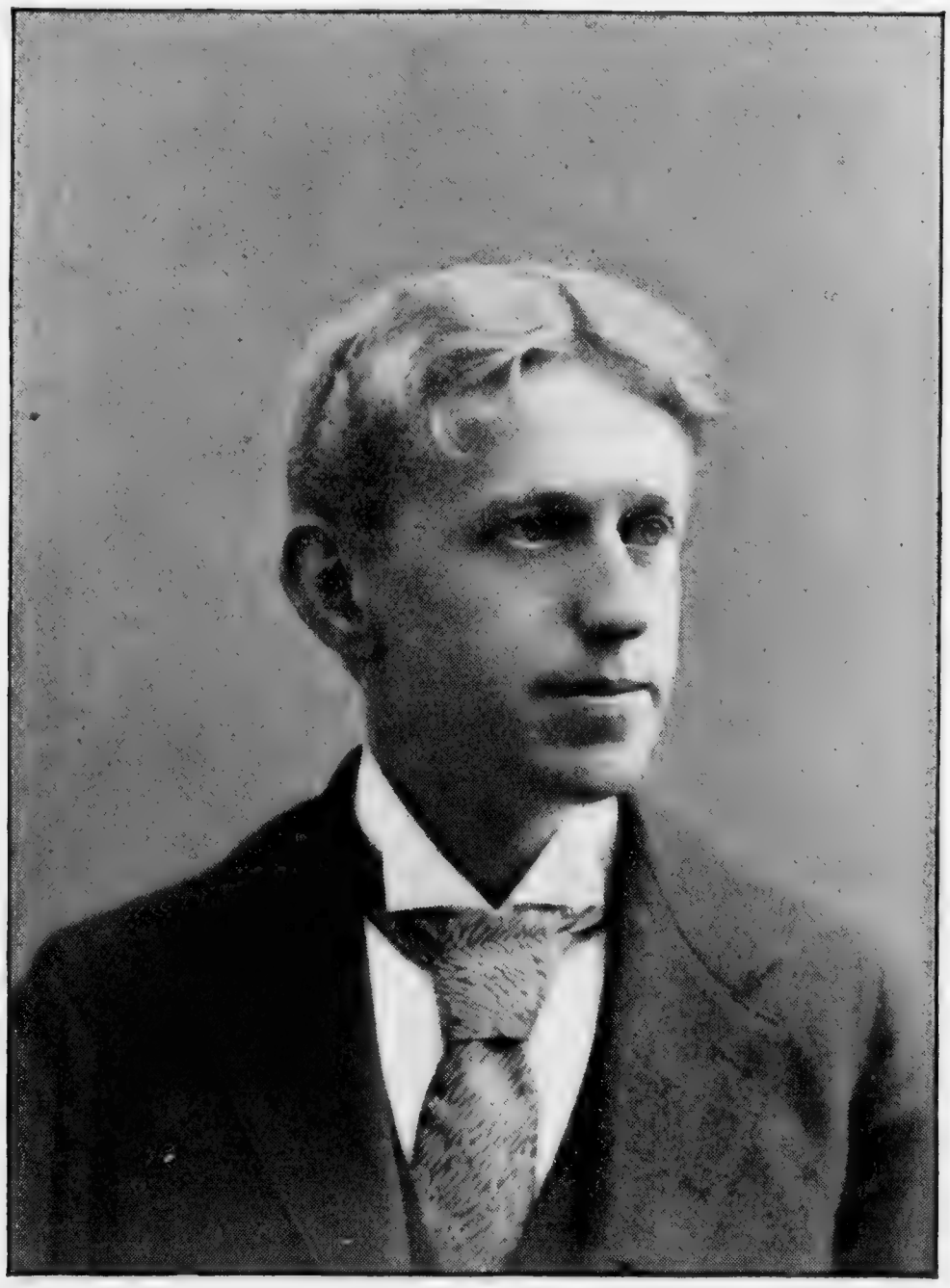
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THE

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NEW ENGLAND'S HERITAGE.

INDIVIDUALITY is the key to progress. The men who make possible any advance in human society are those who dare to have ideas, and dare to work out those ideas. Such men were the founders of New England. They believed in certain principles with all the intensity of their natures; and under almost unsurmountable difficulties, they attempted to work out their conception of duty.

The supreme object of the Pilgrims was the establishment of an educated Christian community; all other motives were secondary to this one desire—to worship God as their consciences dictated. Upon the Mosaic code they attempted to build an ideal Theocracy, which would reach out and touch every phase of their lives. The Puritan home was the old patriarchal home, where the teachings of the Bible were literally interpreted. Life was fraught with a solemn meaning to our forefathers. Their earnestness was intense, and earnestness of will is the condition of all vital power. Sturdy and industrious, frugal and practical, close-knit by common struggles and sacrifices, these pioneers of a mighty cause worked out the problem of right living. Intolerant and narrow-minded have our forefathers been called, and not without just cause. But viewed in the light of their own time, this very narrowness was their greatest defense. The Pilgrims could not afford to have their undertaking fail, and fail it would had they not been firmly united and ground to a common faith. The very intenseness of their religion made them gloomy,

and the cost of their undertaking helped to make them narrow, but, as some one has said, "so intense a light could but cast some deep shadows."

The Pilgrims were, to an unparalleled extent, a body of picked men. "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain into the wilderness." What they accomplished for civilization, neither New England nor the world can ever dispense with. They builded better than they knew. Their enterprise is interesting, not so much for what it achieved as for what it suggested. The results of their toil and sacrifice have been more than the most far-seeing ever dreamed of.

The legacy our Puritan ancestors bequeathed is not confined to us of New England; far and wide it has spread, entering into every part of our civilization, until to-day our country is what it is, because long ago, a few men knew and dared to do their duty. By them was solved forever the problem of concerted action of the whole with individual freedom of the parts. Our liberty, and all it means to us, is based on the very principles for which our forefathers laid down their lives. The duty of citizenship should weigh heavily upon their descendants, not lightly regarded as a privilege, but accepted as a sacred inheritance for the preservation of our home and national purity.

The centre of New England is the home. In all the world it has no equal in its simplicity and purity, its culture and refinement, and its influence upon the prosperity of the nation. Here is inculcated the love of truth and honor, here are taught the homely virtues which have made New England the strength of our land. Our complex civilization is tending to press from his country home the boy seeking for success and fortune; but life is to live, and to be men and women, independent of what wealth can give, or the loss of wealth take away. In the New England village the type of character is simple, earnest, and independent; the ripened fruit of the seed sown by the Puritans. Let New England guard her homes sacredly, for in them is the strength of her power, and "any far-reaching change upon rural New England," says Fiske, "would result in a deterioration of the most perfect democracy the world has ever seen."

Coming as they did from sunny England, the great desire of the colonists was the establishment of English homes; homes where their children might be educated as Englishmen, and where they might

realize their ideal of an educated Christian society. They believed ignorance to be the source of the power of evil; therefore they founded popular education. Moreover the love of learning was inherent in these men and women, and to-day New England may well boast of her Webster, Emerson, Longfellow, and her countless other sons who represent the culture of America.

Our most priceless heritage, however, is our religious liberty. Unforeseen and undesired, our religious freedom is a direct consequence of their work. Love of God, faith in the teachings of the Bible, reverence for the church, this after all is the one inheritance with which we can never part. God forbid that the time should ever come when New England could turn aside from the principles of consecrated duty and loyal faith of her fathers.

Let us guard our inheritance as a sacred trust. We who are the children of such ancestors cannot fail to value the privilege of citizenship, the worth of education. We would be unworthy of our heritage were we less industrious, less earnest, less intense.

New England has never failed the nation in time of peace or of war. In the battle's front, the representative halls, in literature and science, in every department of life, her sons can be pointed out with just pride. As long as we treasure our heritage, as long as we are true to the principles our forefathers made immortal, so long will the term New England be suggestive of all that is purest, noblest, and elevating.

—GEORGIA MAE KNAPP.

FALLACIES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MORE than one hundred years have elapsed since Adam Smith penned his "Wealth of Nations," which gave the first forward movement to modern economics. The new science, propagating itself from mind to mind, gained rapidly in momentum. Ricardo, Mathers, and Mill each contributed his wealth of genius and logic to accelerate the movement. From their time until the present, in England, in France, in Germany, in Austria, and in America, neither labor nor intellect has been spared in the endeavor to harmonize and systematize the chaotic mass of conflicting ideas to which the movement has given rise. The result is significant. Where Political Economy stood a century ago there stands Political Economy as a science to-day.

Its fundamental proportions, though hammered in the heat of an hundred years of fiery discussion, have not yet been welded

together. Without stint the crude ores have been heaped upon the smelting fires, but no metal gleams among the slag. Anarchy reigns where law is the only acknowledged potentate. The elemental doctrines of value and of price, of rent, of wages, of interest and of profits, of taxation and of money, are as much open questions as on the day they were first proposed.

I would not thus close my eyes to the great wealth of economic information which has been amassed during this long strife over economic laws, but the conditions to which I refer cannot be hidden even to the eyes of the least discerning student of the science. I repeat, then, this condition is significant and deserves our candid consideration, for such confusion in economic thought, covering so long a period of time, with the subject matter so easily accessible, is not without a cause, to find which we must go back beyond the bounds of verbal quibbles, we must go deep below the questions of social fact, to the aims and methods of the science itself.

Political Economy proposes to unveil the organic laws which govern the human race in satisfying its material wants. By what means? do you ask. By a thorough study and analysis of the social and industrial organism, is the reply. Alas! on this desert waste lie strewn the bleaching bones of countless economic ideas. Guided by such a method, enveloped in its pestilential fog, the weary seeker after truth wanders about helpless and confused, never to emerge till he emerges on that side from which he entered.

The attitude of the political economist is unparalleled in the history of scientific investigation. Physiological science turns for illumination to the normal functions of the human system. It seeks to explain disease by a study of health. Political Economy, reversing this process, seeks the living among the dead, and not until the grave can yield its dead may we hope to deduce from the disordered and perverted system of human affairs the laws of social and industrial prosperity.

But if the methods of Political Economy are inadequate, is not the attainment of its aim possible? I believe that in its economic sense the aim of the political economist is vain and illusory. A century of economic history reveals a barrenness of results which may not be wholly attributed to the native complexity of the subject, and affords a most impregnable ground from which to repel the fiercest assaults of those who would maintain that Political Economy is or can become a science.

But it needs no discussion to show that an impossible gulf separates the inherent unchanging and unchangeable laws of a true science from the artificial formulas of modern Political Economy. Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoölogy, all possess laws inherent from creation, and remain eternally unalterable. Who but a Sophist, however, would travesty human reason by representing the pseudo-laws of Political Economy as endowed with these properties? Besides, may we not declare that the very nature of social operations precludes the possibility of the existence of purely scientific laws?

Suppose that it be shown that the price of a commodity is determined by the demand and supply of that commodity, what then? Does the discovery render such a course of action necessarily inevitable or right? If not, what shall we say of that scientific law which can not only be altered but is amenable to the decrees of a moral tribunal? And yet, with the exception of certain laws of production which depend on the unchanging order of the material universe, every fundamental proposition of Political Economy is liable to summons before the bar of ethical justice. Shall we not then affirm that the principles which political economists are laboring to compass are, at most, but social and industrial habits or customs, and can never rise to the dignity of laws of science.

But loosed from the moorings of economic law, whither shall we go? Shall the winds of chance fill the sails of human destiny? Listen! Discern the habits of mankind, but acquaint thyself with the science of man himself. Search history well, but let religion bear the torch, for moral ethical religions are the laws of social order. Let society raise its earth-dimmed eyes to Heaven and there, there alone, written in letters clear as the light, read the law of social development, for it is the divine law.

—Herbert Center Small, '99.

THE POETRY OF NORSE MYTHOLOGY.

MYTHOLOGY is not sprung from philosophy and science. She is the child of an earlier age—the age of unfettered imagination, with the wondrous phenomena of nature not yet analyzed and resolved into their elements. Art, literature, science, were still in the foreground, and the past, meagre as it was, chiefly legendary. To such conditions myths owe their origin—they are the creations of an imaginative brain in response to the manifold

voices of nature. It is a thought, eloquent in its force, how untutored man, child-like in the simplicity of his ignorance, viewed the phenomena of nature. By day the glorious beauties of the universe were personified; by night strange dreams added substance and reality to the picture—for those old nations, ignorant of the psychological explanation of dreams, considered them mystic revelations. Thus mountain and valley, light and shade, cloud and sea, were personified into gods, giants, and elves. In a word, Mythology is the poetry of primeval man. Nor has the Mythology of any race in its infancy surpassed in poetical excellence that of our own Norse ancestors. This is a truth which we at least easily admit, but may not fully appreciate without resolving Norse Mythology into its elements.

Its beauty possesses a charming originality. Thought and perception present at once perfect harmony and striking analogy. It was indeed a poet who gazed upon the pale streamers of the aurora borealis and said, "The princess Gerda is waving her hand before she enters the palace of her regal sire." Not less impressive is the personification of the clouds into Valkyrs or war-maidens, who bear the heroes, chosen of Odin, on swift steeds over the rainbow bridge that leads Valhala.

Moreover, the very essence of this beauty is its vividness and realism. The shrewd Frigga, who outwitted the learned Odin; the beauty-loving Skadi, deceived by a pair of handsome feet; the mischiévous Loki, causing the goat to perform strange antics,—all are as real to-day as they were centuries ago.

The power of this realism lies in its completeness. The Norse poet did not employ beauty to the exclusion of the harsh realities of life. Hence, a settled melancholy, that deep trait of the Norse character, is all-pervasive. In the death of beautiful Balder, in the twilight of the gods, it reaches the height of its power. Yet in marked contrast is a vein of grim humor, relieving, in a measure, the prevailing sadness, and imparting the finishing touches to realism.

But the distinguishing trait of Norse Mythology is strength. In that rugged determination that overcomes every obstacle, in the depth of imagination that combines striking analogy with exquisite harmony, in the unity that exists throughout the entire system of myths, appears the majestic strength of Norse genius.

To summarize the characteristics revealed in the poetry of Norse Mythology, we find its beauty original, its vividness dramatic, its

realism human; we find the pathos of settled melancholy tempered by the mirth of grim humor; we find a strength that outlasts the ages. It is not graceful like the Greek; it is not the poetry of a nation, cultured, luxurious, at ease; it had no Homer to perpetuate it in an immortal Epic; it had no Phidias to chisel it in enduring marble. Has it, then, perished with its creators? No—the poetry of Norse Mythology is enshrined in the literature of the English nation; it is ensculptured in the strength of a republic.

Those same characteristics that gave lustre to the poetry of the North are emblazoned in a Cædmon, a Cynewulf, and a Shakespeare. It was not in the wisdom of buried sages that the master-poet of the world's literature dipped his pen, but in the concentrated genius of his Norse ancestry.

Thence only he drew the imaginative beauty of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the vividness and realism of a Portia and a Shylock, the melancholy of Hamlet struggling with perverse destiny, the humor of "Katherine the Shrew," transformed to a paragon of meekness, the strength of King Lear silencing the elements with his passions.

Germany has her Niebelungenlied, her Gudrun, and her Faust, as monuments of her Norse ancestry; they are but monuments of a receding past. England has her Shakespeare, her Milton, her Tennyson, her Browning, and her America. I repeat it—her America; not the poetry of literature, but of action. It was the harmony of thought and action, generated of the same elements that constitute the poetry of Norse Mythology, deepened and enriched by the power of Christianity, that fitted out a Mayflower, that founded a Plymouth, that settled a New England.

Our monuments are that sombre yet benignant figure of the revolution; that mighty yet tender genius of the nation's crisis. In Abraham Lincoln we see the concrete embodiment of the traits of our Norse forefathers. Beauty he showed in his appreciative sympathy with his fellows; vividness and realism in his clear logic, in his prophetic foresight; the seriousness of a deep melancholy he blended with the humor of a keen wit, while by his strength he freed America from the curse of slavery, and joined the North and South in a union toward which the Eastern World still gazes in wonder.

Greece is but a story; Rome a crumbling ruin; Spain an anachronism; but America is the unfinished Epic in which the spirit of Norse Poetry shall attain its ideal expression.

—Muriel E. Chase.

"GRIT."

THERE is an influential form of practical force compounded of strong will, strong sense, and a strong *I*, which waited a long time for a strong word to announce its nature. Facts of a character indeed are never at rest until they have become terms of language. That peculiar thing, which is not exactly courage or heroism, but which is without mistaking—*Grit*, has coined its own word to blurt out its own quality. If the word has not yet pushed itself into classic usage or been placed in the dictionary, the force it names is no less a reality of popular consciousness, and the word itself no less a part of popular speech. Men who possessed the thing were just those to snub elegance by giving it such an unelegant though appropriate name. There is defiance in its very sound. The word is used by vast numbers of people to express their highest ideal of manliness, which is real grit.

It is impossible for any one to acquire the reputation it confers by outside show, for a quick analysis in the heart of men instantly detects the impostor and curtly declares him to lack the true grit. The word is so close to the thing it names, is so pointed, is so tart on the tongue and so stings the ear, that foreigners, ignorant of the language, might at once feel its significance by its sound.

Grit is in the grain of character—it may generally be described as materialized heroism, spirit, and will thrust into heart, brain, and backbone, so as to form a part of the physical substance of the man. The feeling as it rushes into consciousness is like a physical sensation, and the whole body—every nerve, muscle, and drop of blood is thrilled with purpose and passion. "Spunk" does not express it, for "spunk," besides being *small* in itself, is courage boiling over for an instant. A person usually cowardly may be kicked or bullied into the exhibition of *spunk*, but the man of grit carries in his presence a power which spares him the necessity of resenting. Grit is not mere pluck, for "pluck" also comes by fits and starts and can be disconnected from the other elements of character. Grit considered as a force is sometimes below heroism, sometimes above it, below when heroism is a permanent condition of the soul, above it when heroism is simply a transient mood.

Sir Sidney Smith thinks that Wellington had more grit than heroism. Just before the battle of Waterloo, Sir Sidney, being at Paris, was told that the Duke had decided to keep his position at any cost. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "if the Duke has said that, t'other fellow must give away." This is just the sign of Grit when

it appears, t'other fellow or t'other opinion must give away, its power comes from the rough hold it has on the very realities. Thus in social life it opposes itself to the principle of politeness, *i. e.*, I won't speak the truth of you if you won't speak the truth of me.

In business, Grit consists in the power to say *no*, and to say it with such wrathful emphasis that the whole race of sharpers is driven from your office. The ruin which overtakes so many merchants is not so much due to the lack of business ability as to lack of grit to stand it out if a small reverse comes. Think of the financial hurricanes of late years. There can be no doubt that if the holders of financial power had been men of real grit these might have been made much less disastrous. But they kept on with widespread sails to the very point of danger, and when the tempest struck, instead of joining together to build a raft they each sought a plank.

In politics, Grit is as necessary and shows itself as much, if not more, than in any other line of life. A politician must have it to attain to anything. A weak man in the right is no match for a gritty man in the wrong.

A peculiar kind of grit, coming not under any of these, yet touching all, is that illustrated by Grant and Lincoln, each making no parade of the unmovable purpose, iron nerve, and penetrating intelligence God had given him. Grant's greatness was hidden in a cigar, as Lincoln's behind a joke. When any one tried to coax, overawe, browbeat or deceive Lincoln, he was reminded of a story. When one made the same attempt upon Grant he listened and smoked; if some one tried to make him tell his plans for the campaign, he smoked; if any one called him a fool and a blunderer, he smoked; if you praised him or told him he was the greatest general living and he ought to run for President, he continued to exhale the unsubstantial vapor, which typifies the politician's promises. And yet we all know what Grant was and what Lincoln was. These two seem to be two of the greatest examples of true Grit.

Grit may well be called a great force, a great power, but unlike heroism, it may be an evil as well as a good. In truth, Grit in its highest form is a form of courage deserving of mixed respect and admiration. Admitting its immense practical influence in public or private life, conceding its value on the rough, direct struggle of person with person and opinion with opinion, it is still by no means the top and crown of heroic character, for it lacks the element of sympathy; but combine charity with grit and you get a hero of every-day life.

—A. T. L'Heureux, '99.

Bates Verse.

THE FRESHMEN.

Who is it the Seniors view with scorn
As they take their seats on the opening morn,
Looking so lost, and sad and forlorn?
The Freshmen.

Who is it the Juniors eye with pride,
And are eagerly willing to stand by their side,
To teach them each trick they ever have tried?
The Freshmen.

Who is it the Soph'mores give many a slur,
While they in return make not a demur,
Only sit up so quiet where the Soph'mores once were?
The Freshmen.

Who is it comes out at the top in the end,
And to others' affairs their advice never lend?
Not the Seniors, or Juniors, or Soph'mores, my friend,
But the Freshmen.

—1900.

THE STORM.

Hark! the wind howls 'round the chimneys,
Whistles through the empty room,
And the owls hoot in the treetops
Wrapped in mist and gloom.
Hark to the moaning waters
Dashing o'er sticks and stones,
Hark to the storm-swept woodland,
How it sighs and groans.
Thunder through heavens pealing
Shakes the crags and hills,
Sends the turbid waters rushing
Swift down the swollen rills.
Lightning gleams across the heavens,
Far above the storm-swept earth,
Lights alike the cot and palace
And the haunts where beasts have birth.
All the elements seem meeting
In each deafening crash,
Peal on peal of glorious thunder,
Flash swift following flash,
Till the earth's foundations quiver,
Filling hearts with woe,
While the gusts of wind a-blowing
Fitful come and go.

Life takes on a deeper meaning
With the storm and rain,
As the heavy floods down-pouring

Seem to sweep away all pain.
In the roar and peal of thunder,
In the swish and dash of sleet
Dashing 'gainst the fast-closed window
Like the sound of pattering feet,
In the zigzag paths of lightning,
That take no course or form,
We can see and read God's message
Brought down on the wings of storm.

—1900.

'TIS EVENING.

'Tis evening, and the light,
Late lingering in the west,
Hath faded; so the night
Is hovering with sweet rest.

'Tis evening, and a star,
In yonder orient sky,
Gleams brightly from afar
Where filmy mist-shapes lie.

'Tis evening, and the wood
Is veiled in silver sheen,
While with her sombre brood
Dame Shadow flits between.

'Tis evening, and a tear
Is shed where lillies blow,
The message of a year
Ere Silence wooed blind Woe.

—'99.

TO A SPRIG OF HEATHER

(Sent by a Friend).

Feast mine eyes upon thy blossoms,
Treasure of my distant home,
Waking memories crowd upon me
Gazing on thy face, alone.

Just a sprig of Scottish heather
Plucked from off some craggy brae;
Still a tear-drop fallen heedless
Doth upon thy beauty play.

Other flowers may grow in splendor,
Beauty's tint beyond thine own;
Sweeter fragrance blow around me,
All thy perfume, long since gone.

God, who watered every floweret,
Guarded each with tender care,
Made a place within my bosom
All for thee, fairest of fair.

Take, ah take the rose and fragrance,
Smile upon each leaf and stem.

Let it speak to thee of beauty,
Let it be to thee a gem.

Give, ah give me back the heather,
Let me press it to my heart,
Holding every bud together
Lest one petal should depart.

'Round each gentle purple blossom
Cling the memories of the past;
Childhood pleasures hover o'er thee,
Youthful moments hold thee fast.

See I thee, though crushed and withered,
See I, too, where thou wert born;
Think I it were cruel, careless,
That thou ruthlessly wert torn

From among thy stately mountains
To adorn my humble home;
Distant far from thy fair calling,
Like myself, alone, alone!

Far removed from Scotia's hill-sides,
From thy couch of richest green:
Every look upon thee, treasure,
Makes me dream, ay, fondly dream.

Dream I of those distant hill-tops
Covered with the purple hue,
Where thy beauty blended softly
With the early morning dew.

Who shall say but that thy beauty
Graced the spot where I have step't?
Who shall say but near thy dwelling
In the long ago, I slept?

Back with thee, in mind, I wander
To the old familiar place,
Where beyond in stately grandeur
Triple Eildons rear their face.

From the grass the lark upspringing,
Springing upward to the skies,
Upward circling, circling upward
From the reach of human eyes,—

Upward, upward, ever upward,
Upward from the dreamy plains,
Singing, singing, ever singing,
Singing softly, sweetest strains.

Man but faintly hears the music,
Notes of earth, devoid of wrong;
Angel eyes look on the singer,
Angels hear the earth-born song.

God himself smiles on the songster,
Sends him back, and still he sings;
Ease and comfort, circling downward,
To the listening mortal brings.

Hear I in my dreams the music,
Music of the lark again,
Sweet to men as to the angels,—
Sweet to angels as to men.

See I, too, the Rosie Lintie
Dodging ever out and in,
Now among the briar bushes,
Now the ancient oak within.

But I dream! O sprig of heather,
Why bring back the by-gone time?
Why remind me of the pleasures
That no longer can be mine?

Still, my friend and fellow-mortal,
There is joy within the soul.
To look backward and remember—
Though between us waters roll—

There are hearts that truly love us,
Love us just for what we are,
See our virtues ever present,
See our failings from afar.

Thou art, then, O sprig of heather,
A reminder of the past.
Loving hands, which stooped to pick thee,
Have a halo o'er thee cast.

Thou art crushed and thou art withered,
Still each petal hath a power;
Binding friendship's ties the closer.
O that hand behind the flower!

Give, ah give me back the heather,
Let me press it to my heart,
Holding every bud together,
Lest one dream of old depart.

—1901.

DU BIST WIE EINE BLUME.

I.

Thou art just like a flower,
As pure and fair and sweet;
I gaze at you, and sadness
Into my heart doth creep.

II.

It is as if I lay my hands
Upon thy golden hair,
Praying that God may always keep
Thee pure and sweet and fair.

—VON DEUTSCHE, 1900.

Around the Editors' Table.

IN this first issue of the college year, the STUDENT would extend a cordial greeting to all its friends, both old and new, and especially to those members of the Freshman Class whom we are meeting for the first time. We are glad to welcome them to our college and to an active participation in all its athletic, social, and intellectual life. There is a peculiar charm connected with the student's life that can be found nowhere else; there is cast about it a magic spell conjured up with the names of the great minds, past and present, who have contributed so liberally to its enrichment. Into the society of such as these we are all invited. What are the conditions of membership, do you ask, in this fraternity of the intellect? "It is open to labor and to merit, but to nothing less. . . . Do you ask to be the companion of nobles? Make yourself noble, and you shall be. Do you long for the conversation of the wise? Learn to understand it, and you shall hear it. But on no other terms? No. If you will not rise to us, we cannot stoop to you." * Life offers no better opportunities for making these acquaintances than the time devoted to college work. Here, in our undergraduate years, with the aid of those who have passed the way before us, we may learn of mathematics and science, meet Shakespeare and Browning, make their thoughts and feelings ours. There is a culture, also, apart from books; get this, enter fully and heartily into the college life and spirit, take some part in athletics, in society work, in social life, strive to be broad men and women. We are a little world all our own here, connected, it is true, with the outer world, yet, nevertheless, distinct. Of this world we may each be a part, receive its inspiration, make the impress of our personality felt upon it. Then let us be active and earnest in these few brief years, that we may fit ourselves for the greater world and its broader activities.

IT is probably true that if the whole sum of human discouragement could be suddenly taken away, the world would make a great leap forward in all lines of improvement. Some men give way entirely to disheartening influences, and the result is pitiable in the extreme; others feebly fight off the blood-chilling monsters, and are able to accomplish a little of the life-work they had planned; there are a few stout-hearted men who go on steadily, heedless of obstacles, and accomplish the grand results of undivided efforts. So we see it is an expensive thing to be discouraged. In these days

* Sesame and Lillies. (John Ruskin.)

when physical science is carried to such a high degree of excellence we learn that it requires more vitality to support the system in illness than is needed to do a large amount of work. The same is probably true of the mind. It seems an easy thing to give way to discouragement; but in that event the mind keeps working over some doleful thought, and is becoming each moment less capable of grasping sound reasons and correct notions. A man fails in business, and his money losses are great; but the man himself loses nothing if he can adjust himself to his changed fortunes and go on courageously. A student fails in his recitation, that failure will be of very little import unless in its results it prove disheartening. In short, we may say that discouragement is self-inflicted punishment and tolerable only because self-inflicted.

THE Bates student body keeps increasing with each succeeding class. In 1895 there were not two hundred students registered in the college, while at present there are three hundred, save five, who are registered as members. By the appointment of new professors, and separating the classes into small divisions, all departments are successfully carried on as far as class work is concerned. But when the whole student body unites in any public entertainment in which the parents of the students and friends of the institution are interested, there is no auditorium on the campus large enough to accommodate all who wish to attend. During the past three years there has been no exercise, such as are held on Ivy-Day, or commencement week, when our largest auditorium, the college chapel, has not been filled to overflow. Many of our alumni and friends have been turned away. A new building on the campus has been suggested, and a considerable sum has been contributed by students and others for this purpose. This is a step in the right direction. But until this building is on the ground would it not be advisable to hold our public meetings in some place where all who wish can attend and be comfortable? Last June, the alumni dinner was held in the City Hall, to the satisfaction and comfort of everybody in attendance. Why not follow this example for all our public exercises until our new building materializes?

AT this season of the year the phase of college life which is receiving the most universal attention, both of the students and of the people in general, is, perhaps, the foot-ball interest. When you meet a student from another institution, his first question is, "What is your outlook in foot-ball this year?" Or if you meet

a friend in business he has a similar question. Again there are the alumni and alumnæ, the Faculty and the student body, whose unbounded interest it is unnecessary to dwell upon. Now then, if our foot-ball representatives are the center of so great attention, is not the importance of their making a creditable showing proportionally as great? A very important effect of a winning foot-ball team is the favorable impressions which it makes in the minds of prominent fitting school students. The three principle requisites for a foot-ball game are, physical ability, a knowledge of the game, and staying powers, brought about through training. That we have men of physical ability there is no doubt. Considering our coach, our captain, and the old players, we also have no doubt that the men will have a knowledge of the game. But, important as the above two essentials are, yet all will have to admit that they are both useless without staying power. Let us, then, have training. Captain Pulsifer has given out a few simple rules, which, if followed, will insure good results: Every man in bed at 10.30 P.M. Entire abstinence from tobacco and stimulating drinks; care about food, no pies, etc.; punctuality at practice. Now each student should see to it that these rules are obeyed; a man who breaks them should be criticised. Let every student assist Captain Pulsifer to enforce these rules.

AT parting, a dear friend often leaves some token with loved ones, that shall ever recall pleasant memories of himself; so it has come to pass that classes, bidding farewell to their *Alma Mater*, wish to leave a memorial of themselves. First, let the class build a record of industry and honor, that it may not be ashamed to be remembered. Then let it materialize this record by some appropriate, useful donation.

It is time for us, as Seniors in Bates College and members of 'ninety-nine, to consider what token we shall leave. We have failed often; we have succeeded sometimes; we would modestly say our hearts have been sincere and our purposes earnest. Of our love for our *Alma Mater* we need say nothing. Our record is not yet finished, but we hope it may not be an unworthy one; and now for a word about a farewell token.

'Ninety-seven's idea was a good one, and this class has been paid a thousand times for its labor and expense in the genuine appreciation bestowed upon Professor Hartshorn's room. Could we do better than beautify one of the other recitation rooms? As we gaze with admiration and awe upon 'ninety-seven's bequest, so the successive classes would, we hope, gaze upon ours. We present this matter thus early, that 'ninety-nine may think well upon it.

Alumni Round-Table.

ROSCOE ADDISON SMALL.

ROSCOE A. SMALL, of the Class of 1892, died at the residence of his parents, in Lewiston, July 18, 1898, after a very brief illness from muscular rheumatism, developing into a fever.

Roscoe Addison Small was the son of Addison and Florence S. Small. He was born in Portland, Me., January 10, 1871. He removed with his parents to Auburn in 1874, and one year later came with them to Lewiston, where his home has been to the time of his death. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Lewiston, graduating from the high school in 1888 and entering Bates College in the fall of the same year. He pursued the regular four-years' course in the college, graduating as valedictorian of his class.

He was engaged in teaching during the year following his graduation from Bates, first, in the high school at Scarboro, Me., then as principal of that in Lincoln, Mass. Signal success attended his efforts in both these positions. He settled upon this as his life-work, and, with a view to a thorough preparation for it, entered the Senior Class in Harvard University, in the fall of 1894. Graduating with high honors in the following summer, he devoted the two succeeding years to study for the degree of A.M., which he secured, together with many distinctions in the way of scholarships and prizes, including the much-coveted Sohier prize.

These acquirements only whetted his ambition, and another year was spent in the same university in the study of a variety of subjects, including English Literature, Old German, Old French, and Anglo-Saxon. In the spring of 1897, after spending four years in Harvard, during a portion of which time he was actually assisting the Faculty of that institution in various departments, he received the degree of Ph.D. His theme on this occasion was "The Stage Quarrel Between Ben Jonson and the so-called Poetasters." So successfully did he treat his subject that later on, when he contemplated publishing his essay in the German periodical, *Englichen Studien*, it completely won the admiration of the editor of that well-known magazine, Professor Koelbing, who persuaded Dr. Small to enlarge his work and make it the initial volume in a series of German publications to be known as "Forschungen zur Englischen Sprache und

Literature." He was engaged in reading the proofs of this book at the time of his death.

At the completion of his course at Harvard, Mr. Small received flattering offers to connect himself with the faculties of two of the best known institutions of learning in New England. After some deliberation he accepted that from Brown University and became instructor in Forensics, Rhetoric, and Anglo-Saxon, in the fall of 1897. He completed his first year in that position and had been re-elected with an increased salary and many gratifying marks of esteem.

It was here in our own college, of course, that most of us first learned to know Roscoe. And to know him was to love and admire him. Easily the leader of his class from the beginning, no one was a more congenial companion, or a truer, warmer friend. His college course was always a busy one. He was a member of the editorial board of the STUDENT, a leader in society work, both literary and religious, and always active in promoting all college interests. Everything that pertained to the welfare of the college or of his class had his heartiest support and co-operation. His home was always headquarters for his class and the center of its social life. His classmates were always welcome there, and when there he seemed like a brother, his parents their parents.

When his work took him into other fields his loyalty to his *Alma Mater* and to his class was no less intense. He always took the keenest interest in what was transpiring here, and every Commencement saw him here, when his duties permitted. Only last June he became a member of the College Club at Bates, and sought every opportunity to enter more and more into the work of her development. But our beloved classmate has entered that

> "Sinless, stirless rest—
> That change which never changes."

His work has been done. There were no blotted pages to erase, no blank ones to explain. His life had been a busy one, busy in a tireless effort to make the most of himself, busy in a constant study to be of service to those around him, busy, in short, to make the best use of the talents God had given him; and they were not few. Quick to learn, he never worked the less diligently. Quick to comprehend, he never investigated the less carefully. Quick to make friends, he never studied others' wishes the less conscientiously.

An older associate on the Faculty of Brown University said at

his funeral that he was directed by the Trustees to secure an instructor who should at once be foremost in intellect and foremost in character; that with this injunction in mind he selected Mr. Small; that he had been associated with him daily, for hours at a time, and never had he met one whose aims were higher and daily life purer. We are apt to complain, on an occasion like this, that

"Death loves a shining mark, a signal blow."

That one with an intellect so magnificent, a culture so thorough, a character so noble, and ambition so lofty, should be cut off just as the future was opening up so much, not only to himself, but to mankind through him, makes us pause to ask ourselves—why should it be? We can only answer that it is because his work has been done, his mission fulfilled, that

"It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make a man better be;
Or standing long an oak three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and seer:
A lily of a day
Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night—
It was the plant and flower of Light.
In small proportions we just beauty see;
And in short measures life may perfect be."

W. B. SKELTON, '92.

Whereas, the Being of infinite wisdom has seen fit, for reasons unknown to us, to call from earthly labors our beloved classmate, Roscoe A. Small; be it

Resolved, That the Class of '92, Bates College, have lost a most brilliant scholar, whose deep researches and diligent study had placed him in the foremost rank of the literary world.

Resolved, That we as a class have also lost a true friend—one who in all our councils was judicious yet enthusiastic, cautious yet progressive.

Resolved, That the Class of '92 extend their deepest and sincerest sympathy to the afflicted parents and brother, and pray them to look to the only true source of comfort, to Him who afflicts none willingly, and behind whose chastening rod lies hidden a purpose of infinite love.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents and brother, and that they also be inserted in the BATES STUDENT.

ERNEST EARLE OSGOOD,
SCOTT WILSON,
W. B. SKELTON,

Committee on Resolutions, Class of '92, Bates College.

PERSONAL.

'75.—G. W. Wood, Ph.D., has bought and is editing the *Lewiston Sun*.

'77.—O. B. Clason has been elected to the senate from Kennebec County, and it is understood that he will be the president of that body.

'80.—The Beginner's Greek Book. By Ivory Franklin Frisbee, Ph.D. This book seeks to apply the principles of pedagogy to the preparation of the pupil to read Xenophon's Anabasis. It furnishes material for a full year's study of Greek. The leading principles of the language, the inflectional forms, fundamental rules of syntax, exercises, and vocabularies, are presented in a clear and convenient manner. The paradigms contain the most common words in the Anabasis, so that a useful vocabulary is being acquired as the student progresses. Inflectional forms are classified according to their natural relations. The book is prepared by a teacher who has had long experience in Greek instruction, and shows the result of ripe scholarship. The publishers, E. H. Babb & Co., Boston, have made a handsome volume, with large, clear type and attractive illustrations.—*Education, September, 1898.*

'80.—Prof. I. F. Frisbee delivered an oration before Descendants of Sir William Pepperell Association, held at Kittery; subject—Colonel William Pepperell.

'83.—H. H. Tucker, principal of Laconia High School, has a sister who entered Bates College this fall.

'83.—O. L. Frisbee presided over the annual reunion of the Descendants of Sir William Pepperell Association, held at Kittery.

'84.—Miss Annie M. Brackett and Professor Dennison of East Corinth were recently united in marriage.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert has been elected principal of the chief Grammar School of New Bedford, Mass.

'85.—F. A. Morey, Esq., was elected to the Legislature from Androscoggin County. Mr. Morey is a Democrat.

'86.—F. H. Nickerson is superintendent of schools, Melrose, Mass.

'86.—F. W. Sandford has returned from his trip to Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

'87.—F. W. Chase has been elected principal of the Adams School, Newton, Mass.

'87.—A. S. Woodman has been called to become pastor of the Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass.

'89.—Dr. Eugene Stevens and Miss Alice M. Holland were married in Lewiston, August 17, 1898. Dr. Stevens is a prominent physician in Belfast, Me.

'90.—H. J. Piper is completing his course in theology at Cobb Divinity School.

'91.—Paris P. Beal has entered Cobb Divinity School.

'92.—W. B. Skelton attended the twenty-first annual session of the American Bar Association at Saratoga, N. Y., August 17, 18, and 19, and was admitted to membership in the association.

'93.—A. P. Irving has resigned his position as superintendent of schools, Rockland, Me., to accept a similar position with advanced salary, at Ayer and Groton, Mass.

'93.—E. W. Small is principal of High School, Somersworth, N. H.

'93.—George M. Chase is professor of Greek, Fairmont College, Wichita, Kansas.

'93.—E. J. Winslow is instructor in sciences at Farmington High School, Farmington, N. H.

'95.—R. E. Files, who is principal of the High School at Mechanic Falls, was in town last week.

'96.—R. L. Thompson has sold his drug store at Peaks Island.

'96.—F. W. Hilton and Miss Ivy Rowell of Lewiston were united in marriage on Wednesday, August 10, 1898.

'96.—Miss Flora A. Mason is teaching in the Springfield (Me.) High School.

'96.—Miss Bertha F. Files is teaching in the High School, Madison.

'97.—Miss Emma Chase is teacher of Greek in Auburn (Me.) High School.

'97.—Carl Milliken has entered Harvard University to take a graduate course in history and economics.

'97.—H. P. Parker is principal of High School, Vinalhaven.

'97.—Miss Eva Roby is teaching natural sciences and mathematics in Coe's Academy, Northwood Center, N. H.

'97.—C. O. Wright has returned from the war and is now in Lewiston on furlough.

'97.—A. W. Foss is probably in Manila, Philippine Islands.

'97.—A. W. Bailey has returned from the war.

'97.—Margaret F. Knowles was recently united in marriage to W. R. Small of East Machias, Me.

'97.—Everett Skillings is instructor in Latin and Greek in Montpelier Academy, Montpelier, Vt.

'98.—T. S. Bruce entered Newton Theological Seminary, Newton Center, Mass., this fall.

'98.—G. H. Conant is assistant in the physical and chemical departments in Bates College.

'98.—Miss Florence S. Farnum is teaching at New Gloucester.

'98.—Miss Imogene S. Farnum is elected to teach in Cottage City High School, Cottage City, Mass.

'98.—Miss Mabel S. Garcelon has a position as teacher in Ashby, Mass.

'98.—F. R. Griffin entered Harvard Theological School this fall.

'98.—Henry Hawkins entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania this fall.

'98.—A. T. Hinkley is principal of the High School, Lisbon.

'98.—A. A. Knowlton is principal of High School, Leominster, Mass.

'98.—F. U. Landman is instructor in Latin and Greek in Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield.

'98.—Miss M. B. Maxim is elected to the position of principal of the High School, Edgartown, Mass.

'98.—W. S. Parsons is elected as principal of the High School, Guilford.

'98.—Frank Pearson and Miss Rose Sanborn of Holderness, N. H., were united in marriage, August 10th. Mr. Pearson is supplying the Free Baptist Church at Brunswick, and at the same time completing his Divinity course at Cobb Divinity School.

'98.—Miss Mary H. Perkins is teaching in a grammar school, Cottage City, Mass.

'98.—Miss Ellen W. Smith is teaching in Weymouth High School, Weymouth, Mass.

'98.—John P. Sprague is instructor in physical culture and in physics in Cobb and Arms School, Chicago.

'98.—Malcolm E. Stickney enters a Harvard graduate course.

'98.—Miss Adah M. Tasker is preceptress of North Bridgton Academy, North Bridgton, Me.

'98.—Albert D. True is principal of the Francestown Academy, Francestown, N. H.

'98.—Edward M. Tucker is principal of Madison (Me.) High School.

'98.—Ralph H. Tukey is instructor in classics, Brimfield, Mass.

Local Department.

ADDITIONS AND CHANGES IN FACULTY.

BATES has been fortunate this year in securing the services of three very able instructors in their several departments,—Professor G. Robinson in the department of Elocution, Professor C. G. Hoag as associate instructor with Professor Hartshorn, and Professor M. C. Leonard, in the department of Physics. Following are a few facts concerning the previous work of these instructors.

Professor M. C. Leonard, after taking a four years' course at Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School, where he fitted for college and studied the art of teaching, for two years held the position as teacher of natural sciences at Shaw University, North Carolina. From here he entered Harvard, taking a full course, and winning honorable distinction in physical sciences and pedagogy; here also students needing improvement in character and scholarship were placed under his instruction, with results that won the highest commendation. On graduating he took the degree "B.S. *Magna cum laude.*" Since graduating from Harvard he has been employed in the High School at Rye, N. H., in Vermont State Normal School at Castleton, and during the past summer in the Vermont Teachers' Institute.

Professor C. G. Hoag, brother of our popular foot-ball coach, is a graduate of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and also of Harvard University. After completing his studies in this country he spent the year 1894–5 in the universities at Berlin and Zurich. On returning to America he was engaged during 1895–6 to fill a temporary vacancy at Haverford. From here he took the position of master in English at Belmont School, California. During 1897–8 he was again at Harvard, taking his degree of A.M. for graduate work.

Professor Grosvenor Robinson is already so favorably known here as an inspiring and efficient instructor in elocution that any introduction is entirely unnecessary. Hitherto he has been engaged only a few weeks out of each term in preparing students for public exercises. For the future, however, he will reside in Lewiston, and give his entire time to systematic instruction of the art in which he has so few equals. Knowing Professor Robinson, we feel that his usefulness will be appreciated not only in the class-room but also in the social life at Bates.

COLLEGE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION AT NORTHFIELD.

BATES Y. M. C. A. sent seven men as delegates to the Northfield convention. Northfield stands pre-eminently for awakened enthusiasm and a deeper spiritual life. Representative men from all the colleges of the East meet together here to compare notes. They are all engaged in the same work, namely, to bring college men to Jesus Christ; they are confronted with similar problems, interested in the same results.

As coals are to burning coals, so are these conventions of a handful of live men from one college and a handful from another college, brought together in one place. Enthusiasm is aroused, spiritual life deepened.

Enthusiasm is not all the benefit we as delegates received. A man delegated from Bates, as chairman on his home college committee, meets every day for the ten in the class, and is instructed by men of wide experience in their special department. This trains men for leaders. Besides the advantage of meeting the cream of the college fellows and the advantage of going over the problems with class and experienced teachers, there is the great privilege of listening to such men as Robert E. Speer, Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., D. L. Moody, and many of those men skilled in Christian work. These men make us all feel the importance of the human soul, the value of every college man representing Christ, in his profession or business or occupation, when out in the world of action, and that we are the men upon whom the responsibility rests. The influence of the convention gave a grand revival to Bates last year, and the prospects are even better for one this year.

THE Y. W. C. A. CONFERENCE AT NORTHFIELD.

THE sixth Northfield Conference for Young Women was one of great interest and measureless value to its delegates. The attendance this year was a third larger than ever before, numbering over four hundred.

The forenoons were devoted to the missionary, city, and college conferences, and two courses in Bible study,—one, teaching of the life of Christ, was led by Professor Bosworth of Oberlin; the other, a study of the women of the Bible, was led by Miss Laura Wild, the evangel secretary. The missionary conference was conducted by Miss Ruth Rouse of London, who has recently been chosen college secretary.

Directly following the morning classes the 11 o'clock platform

service was held in the auditorium. At these meetings Mr. Moody and others addressed the young women. The afternoons were reserved for rest, field day sports or pleasure excursions, thus affording opportunities for visiting the many beautiful and interesting surroundings.

Toward sundown all assembled on Round Top to receive a personal message from such speakers as Margaret Sangster and Mrs. W. R. Moody. Immediately following this, the final services of the day were held in the auditorium. Here they were addressed by inspired and consecrated speakers, among whom were Mr. Moody, Dr. Judson of New York, Dr. Scofield of Northfield, Chancellor McDowell of Colorado, and Robert Speer, whose helpful words can but be long remembered by all present, and whose influence can never be estimated.

All who attended this conference were impressed as never before with the importance of the Christian both in the home fields and in distant lands. We trust that the five delegates from our association may impart to the other members the blessings which so inspired their own lives while at Northfield, and that the influence of the Summer Conference may extend to all, and thus further the kingdom of God on earth.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

1902's class color is light blue.

Thurlough, formerly of 1900, has joined 1902.

E. Wall, Colby, 1901, has joined the Class of 1902.

E. E. Daicey and L. J. Deane, formerly of 1901, have joined 1902.

The music at chapel is led by Miss Roberts, '99, and Mr. Miller, 1900.

Have you made your contribution to the collection of minerals in the Physical Laboratory?

'99 regrets that Misses Edgerly and Odiorne are still unable to return to their college work.

Several Bates men have been employed during the past month in coaching their fitting school foot-ball teams.

The book-store has been moved and so arranged that it is more conveniently accessible to the students than before. It is in the charge of Mr. Bolster, assisted by Mr. Hutchinson, '99. A telephone is among the recent improvements.

R. S. Roberts, who entered with 1900, has entered 1901; H. Goddard, also a former member of 1900, has joined 1901.

1901 welcomes W. K. Bachelder, a former member of '99, and Miss Ethel G. Files, formerly of 1900, also Mr. Longwell of New York.

The first class party of their course was enjoyed by the Class of 1902 at the home of Miss Bertha Day of Auburn, Saturday evening, September 24th.

Professor in Psychology (to class before recitation)—"I am glad to meet you this morning." Same (after recitation)—"I think I won't meet you again for a week."

1900 welcomes the following new members: Miss Fairbanks, former member of '99; Mr. Reud of the Divinity School; Mr. Guptil, who took his first two years at Colby.

We regret to learn of the bereavement which has befallen Miss Floe L. Getchell, 1900, in the loss of her father. Mr. Getchell was a well-known business man of Lewiston and Auburn.

The members of the Faculty attended a meeting of the Maine Medical Association, held at Poland Spring, Tuesday, September 27th. A banquet was served in the evening, and the occasion proved very enjoyable.

Captain P——r (to young lady to whom he has been introduced)—"I am always glad to form the acquaintance of Freshmen, especially the Freshwomen." Supposed Freshwoman—"Sir!! don't ever dare to speak to me again. I am a Sophomore." The Captain walked home alone.

One of the most interesting features of the Geology course is the weekly expedition under the guidance of Professor Leonard, for the study of home geology. During one of these excursions, the Professor made a personal investigation of the river bed, by taking a high dive from the bridge over Bobbin-Mill Brook.

All classes unite in welcoming Professor Hartshorn back from his foreign trip. The Professor and his wife spent the summer travelling in the British Isles, visiting especially places of literary interest. They spent some time in the south of Ireland, then visited Wales, England, and Scotland, pausing in the regions frequented by Burns and Scott, and made a tour through the north of Scotland, returning to the south of England by way of the border-land and the ballad-regions.

The prizes for scholarship during the past year were awarded to Miss Hayes and Miss Jordan in the Junior Class, Miss Tarbox and Mr. Wagg in the Sophomore Class, and Miss Neal and Mr. Rand in the Freshman Class. The two prizes in each class were of equal value. A special prize for extra work was given to Miss Marr, 1900.

The following members of '99 have not returned to their accustomed places in the class-room: Miss King, teaching at West Minot; Miss Hicks, teaching in South Paris High School; Miss Sara Maud Perkins, teaching music at Danvers, Mass.; M. P. Dutton, teaching at The Forks; T. H. Scammon, preaching at West Bethel; F. P. Wagg, teaching at Lubec.

The missing links in the chain of 1901 are: Miss C. B. Perkins, teaching at Kennebunkport; J. S. Bragg, teaching at Ripley; D. M. Crosman, teaching at Monmouth; W. A. Densmore, teaching at Kennebunk; I. I. Felker, teaching at St. Albans; J. F. Hamlin, employed in New York; W. R. Ham, entered Bowdoin Medical School; Miss C. L. Shea, absent on account of ill health.

The Young Women's Christian Association gave a reception to the girls of the Class of 1902, at Cheney Hall, Tuesday evening, September 13th. The entertainment included a literary salad, which was followed by prettily served refreshments. The young ladies of the entering class were cordially welcomed to all the college life, and the occasion was very pleasant to every one who attended.

The 1900 roll call shows the following persons absent: Miss C. E. Berry, teaching at Springfield Normal School; Miss M. B. Lambe will be absent the first of the term, owing to illness; Miss L. J. Small, teaching at Lisbon; E. P. Davis, entered Junior Class at Amherst; A. M. Jones, teaching at Brooks; P. L. Pottle, entered Junior Class at Bowdoin; J. W. Rogers, employed at North Guilford.

The annual reception of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A.'s to the incoming class occurred on the evening of September 15th. It was a very successful event, being the best attended reception for years. The programme consisted of marches and conversations, together with the following entertainment: An address of welcome by each of the presidents of the associations, recitation by Miss Vickery, 1901, and a short address by President Chase.

The Class of 1900 availed themselves of the good weather, Thursday, September 22d, and went on an excursion to Merrymeeting Bay. They patronized the Lewiston, Brunswick & Bath electric railroad, and with colors flying and the sound of many horns, rode

to their destination, Merrymeeting Park, where a clam-bake was enjoyed. On the way back they improved the opportunity to visit points of interest at Brunswick, and returned home after a very pleasant day.

The Bates Alumnæ Club have very kindly furnished Cheney Hall Library with subscriptions to many of the current magazines. These papers have been placed there for the use not only of the occupants of Cheney Hall, but of every young lady in college. It is hoped that each one will avail herself of the advantages of this opportunity. Following is a list of the magazines: Review of Reviews, Forum, Century Magazine, Ladies' Home Journal, New York Independent, Morning Star, Musical Record, Studio, Boston Transcript, Missionary Helper, Book Buyer, Harper's Monthly, McClure's Magazine.

In the annual Sophomore-Freshman ball game at Lee Park, September 17th, the Sophomores won an easy victory over their Freshman opponents, with the score of 22 to 16. The victorious company was made up as follows: Buker, c.; Allen, p.; Putnam, 1; Halliday, 2; Smith, s.; Lang, 3; Marr, r.; Stuart, m.; Dennett, l. The Freshman company included Brown and Deane, c.; Moody and Brown, p.; Fowler, 1; Daicey, 2; Deane and Clason, s.; Sullivan, 3; Clason and Moody, r.; Donnocker, m.; Tryon, l. As usual, the class celebrated their victory by a class party, and a very pleasant evening was spent at the home of President Chase.

Among the many changes and improvements which have been instituted in and about the college during the past year none have been needed longer or have met with more hearty approval among the students than the rearrangement of the rooms of Parker Hall and equipping the same with steam heating apparatus. The rooms are now arranged in suites; each study is provided with a radiator, so that the student may regulate the temperature as he sees fit; the entire building has been repainted, repapered, and over half of the old plastering removed and replaced by new. All in all, the rooms have been placed in excellent condition, such as should inspire each student with a desire to keep them so far as possible in their present attractive condition. One of the most convenient changes is the putting of the water on the second and third floors.

While it is impossible at this early date to make any definite statement as to what is to be expected of our representatives on the gridiron this year, yet it is very conservative to say that the outlook is favorable. Captain Pulsifer says that the students are taking a

greater interest and that more men are out than on previous years. There are many able men and hard workers, too, in the Freshman Class. In fact, not only are the vacancies to be sharply contested for, but several of the old players will have to work hard to hold their position. Mr. Hoag, who is to coach the team again this year, began work on the 26th of September. At time of going to press thirty suits had been let out; and on favorable days there have been twenty-two or over of the suits used. Of last year's team the following men are now here: Captain Pulsifer, Halliday, Purinton, Putnam, Call, Saunders, Sturgis, Richardson. The schedule is as follows:

October 6—N. H. State College at Lewiston.
October 8—U. of M. at Orono.
October 15—U. of M. at Lewiston.
October 19—Boston University at Lewiston.
October 22—Exeter at Exeter.
October 29—Bowdoin at Lewiston.
November 5—Colby at Waterville.
November 12—B. U. at Boston.

The members of 1902 with their residences and fitting schools are:

Clara Frances Allen, Leominster, Mass.; Leominster High School.
Florence Sophia Ames, Lewiston; Lewiston High School.
Julia Emma Babcock, Lewiston; Lewiston High School.
Sadie Elizabeth Bangs, Sabattus; Lewiston High School.
Elwin Rynell Bemis, Dexter; Dexter High School.
Wallace Mellen Bickford, Auburn; Edward Little High School.
Harry Alfred Blake, Dexter; Dexter High School.
Lucian William Blanchard, Rumford Falls; Rumford Falls High School.
Arthur Colwell Brown, East Poland; East Poland High School.
Robert Alpheus Brown, Bowdoin Center; Latin School.
Preston Jewett Carver, Auburn; Edward Little High School.
Marguerite Blanche Chapman, Bowdoinham; Bowdoinham High School.
Bessie Dyer Chase, Lewiston; Lewiston High School.
Earle Alfred Childs, East Dixfield; Wilton Academy.
Ernest Fairlie Clason, Lisbon Falls; Latin School.
Edna Cornforth, East New Portland; North New Portland High School.
Elmer Eugene Daicey, Auburn; Edward Little High School.
Arthur Edwin Darling, Auburn; Edward Little High School.
Francena Bertha Rust Day, Auburn; Edward Little High School.
Ethel Mae Dean, South Paris; South Paris High School.
Arthur Lewis Dexter, Whitman, Mass.; Whitman High School.
Charley Fletcher Donnocker, Melrose Highlands, Mass.; Melrose High School.
Willard Melvin Drake, Auburn; Edward Little High School.
Mabel Edith Drake, Auburn; Edward Little High School.
Philip Revere Everett, East Poland; private tutor.
Bertha Sarah Field, Auburn; Edward Little High School.
Alice Miriam Fittz, Natick, Mass.; Natick High School.

Irving Cressey Foss, Strafford, N. H.; Austin Academy.
Albert Francis Fowler, Farmington; Latin School.
William Skelton Garcelon, Lewiston; Latin School.
Edna Mae Gosline, Sussex, King's County, N. B.; Newton High School.
Peter Alexander Harris, Lewiston; Latin School.
Virgil DeWitt Harrington, Farmington, N. H.; Farmington High School.
John Arthur Hunnewell, Scarboro; Latin School.
Clarence Lorine Jordan, New Portland; Latin School.
Charles Garfield Keene, South Gardiner; Gardiner High School.
Lucy Florence Kimball, Newburyport, Mass.; Newburyport High School.
Helen Knowlton, Farmington; Farmington High School.
Lillian Gertrude Leggett, Northboro, Mass.; Northboro High School.
Percy Augustine Leighton, West Cumberland, Me.; Latin School.
James Alexander Lodge, Manchester, Mass.; Story High School.
Flora Estella Long, Lewiston; Monson Academy.
Georgiana Lunt, Auburn; Edward Little High School.
Ida Mae Manuel, Franklin Falls, N. H.; Franklin Falls High School.
Alfred Edward McCleary, Maynard, Mass.; Maynard High School.
Philena McCollister, Lewiston; Lewiston High School.
Ernest Llewellyn McLean, Augusta; Cony High School.
Annie Louisa Merrill, Gardiner; Gardiner High School.
Bion Corydon Merry, East New Portland; Latin School.
Annie Eunice Millay, Bowdoinham; Bowdoinham High School.
Frank Benjamin Moody, North New Portland; New Portland High School.
Augustine Deo Ohol, Fitchburg, Mass.; Cushing Academy.
Clarence Ernest Parke, Lyndon Centre, Vt.; Lyndon Institute.
Ruth Eugenia Pettengill, Curtis Corner; Gardiner High School.
Ray Eugene Pomeroy, Lewiston; Lewiston High School.
Evelyn Achsah Purinton, Bowdoinham; Bowdoinham High School.
Mabel Arnold Richmond, Monmouth; Monmouth Academy.
Edville Adallas Roys, Lewiston; Latin School.
Ethel Almeda Russell, Auburn; Edward Little High School.
Samuel Ellison Sawyer, Lewiston; Lewiston High School.
Claribel Gilman Smith, Monmouth; Monmouth Academy.
Amanda Metcalf Staples, Bowdoinham; Bowdoinham High School.
Walter E. Sullivan, Oakland; Lewiston High School.
Laura Anna Summerbell, Lewiston; Lewiston High School.
Frank Asbury Tenney, Lewiston; Latin School.
George Thombs, Monson; Higgins Classical Institute.
Hattie Pearl Truell, Northboro, Mass.; Northboro High School.
Grace Ellen Thompson, Stratham, N. H.; Portsmouth High School.
Harry Harding Thurlough, Litchfield; Latin School.
Harry Merritt Towne, North Bridgton; Bridgton Academy.
Arthur William Tryon, Auburn; Edward Little High School.
Ellie Louise Tucker, Athens; Laconia High School.
Charles Oscar Turner, Farmington; Farmington High School.
Erastus Lewis Wall, Rockport; Hebron Academy.
Susie Frances Watts, Littleton, Mass.; Littleton High School.
Margaret Elizabeth Wheeler, Beverly, Mass.; Beverly High School.
Bessie Vara Watson, West Somerville, Mass.; Midway High School.
Plaisted Jackson Whitman, Buckfield; Hebron Academy.

College Exchanges.

"In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnish'd dove;
In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

IT would seem that some of the colleges enjoy a perennial spring, if we are to judge by the prevailing tone of their periodicals; nevertheless these contain some very good articles.

Especially worthy of note is the poem entitled "Adagio," in the *Vanderbilt Observer*. As the poem is long, we quote but two stanzas:

No more—O my beloved!—no more
Shall my soul, in its silence, outpour
Upon thee, with its fullness, its burden, its anguish of love,
The full life of my life and the soul of my soul; with a love
As of heaven outpour on thy image long blent
With the springs of my life; a passion tide lent
Of the spirit outpour on thy image engraven in lines
Fire-traced as by breath of my being.
But under the pines—the old, shadowy pines—
I am mourning a hope at my feet,
That down from its soaring has fallen
All prone at my feet—at my feet,
And is dead.

No more shall the flower-sweet breathing of sky and of world,
From the clover bloom fresh, from the dews of a petal uncurled,
With the robin's love caroling laid, low whisper to me,
As it wafts on its bosom the sorrowful chant of the sea,
Shall it whisper, beloved, of thee;
No more of my life, of my own.
And methinks I can hear the dull, pitying moan
Of the wind as it turns in compassionate grief from its roaming;
No comfort for me, for my soul, in the heart of the gloaming,
Save the tears of the mist and the moan of the sea—
And the moan of the sorrowing sea.

In the same number the story of "The Drowned Beetle" shows no little skill. The weird and picturesque are strikingly portrayed.

"Chloe of the Triolets," in the *Tennessee University Magazine*, is a sketch of unusual grace. Here, too, "Notes on Shakespeare's Heroines" shows a pleasing acquaintance with England's greatest poet. Yet the article is faulty—the style is rather crude, and the characteristics of the heroines in several instances are not sufficiently brought out; but on the whole the essay is good. One bright thought is developed thus:

"Excellently done," said Viola, "if God did all." Ah, Shakespeare, how truly didst thou speak! Would that every recreant woman of the present might learn

a lesson from thy saying and remember that beauty is far truer beauty if God did all; but, oh Shakespeare, if thou shouldst come to earth once more and mayhap gaze on two or three of earth's fairest women, I feel that thou wouldst raise thy voice and say upon the removal of the veil, instead of "Excellently done, if God did all," "Excellently done, if God did any."

In the *Georgetown College Journal* the serial story, "A Twentieth Century Man, or the Ha'nts of Piney Hollow," is completed. It ranks above the average college story.

IN MAYTIME.

By the brook that dances fair
Violets are strewn along,
Meads are bright with marigolds,
Bobolinks are in the air,—
How they thrill with liquid song,
Pulsing with rich life and strong
Sweet-breathed winds from orchard wolds.

—*Dartmouth Literary Monthly.*

ECHO.

Diana sat beside a spring,
Surrounded by her virgin band,
Disconsolate, the huntress queen;
For all the morn throughout the land
She'd searched for Echo, fled afar,
She'd called to Echo, all in vain.
Yet, though the prattler did not come,
She heard her call sent back again,
Echo! . . . . . Echo!

She searched the wood, she searched the dell,
The mountain cave in lonely spot,
She heard a voice within them all,
But wand'ring Echo found she not.
Now, weary with her fruitless toil,
She lay beside the soothing spring,
Once more, her voice to Echo gave,
Once more, far Echo back did fling:—
Echo! . . . . . Echo!

The day is gone when, wild with sport,
Diana hunted in her glen,
The boar is vanished from her grove,
Its flowers are crushed by weary men
Who sadly wait beside the spring
Diana shadowed with her woe.
Though worn with seeking, still they strive
To resurrect the Long Ago.
Echo! . . . . . Echo!

O lonely soul, how long to call
Wilt thou continue, sad, at last

To learn the lesson each must learn,
That Echo speaketh naught but "Past."
'Tis thus thou seekest, all in vain,
An answer to thy soul's sad moan,
And weepest as the waited voice
Brings naught but mimic of thy own:—
Echo! . . . . . Echo!

—*Dartmouth Literary Monthly.*

Our Book-Shelf.

The scene of *Penelope's Progress*,[1] by Kate Douglass Wiggin, is laid in and about Edinburgh, "Scotia's Darling Seat." Penelope, the artist, Salemina, the practical, and Francesca, the witching, all from the "States" and having travelled together before, spend a delightful six weeks in Edinburgh, and then remove to a country village and set up house-keeping in "a wee theekit hoosie in the loaning." Penelope is comfortably engaged to a plain American at the opening of the story, and with her there is no "greet;" but beautiful, delicious Francesca carries on desperate warfare with all the weapons of national prejudice before she "gies in" to "th' unconquered Scot." The characters are delineated with a fair degree of truth. Susanna Crum and Jane Grieve are surely not types of their class. The one "couldna say" and the other "wadna do." Aside from the plot, which is simple in the extreme, there are points of some interest to those who have seen Scotland and noted its institutions and customs. "Omnia Presbyteria est Divisa in Partes Tres" is a chapter on church worship in Edinburgh. At the close of the chapter we read the following: "As I fell asleep on that first Sunday night in Edinburgh, after the somewhat unusual experience of three church services in a single day, three separate notes of memory floated in and out of the fabric of my dreams: the sound of the soldiers' feet marching into old St. Giles' to the strains of 'Abide with Me'; the voice of the Reverend Ronald ringing out with manly insistence: 'It is aspiration that counts, not realization; pursuit, not achievement; quest, not conquest!'—and the closing phrases of the Friar's prayer: 'When Christ has forgiven us, help us to forgive ourselves! Help us to forgive ourselves so fully that we can forget ourselves, remembering only Him! And so let His kingdom come. We ask it for the King's sake. Amen!'"

At the Sign of the Silver Crescent[2] is the title of Helen Choate Prince's latest novel. The spirit of the story is somewhat idealistic, but true to life in many instances. The writer has made the characters interesting, and the *denouement* is pleasing. Grafton is a man of sterling qualities, of unimpeachable honor, but gentle and tender, withal, able to meet the charming Parisiennes with all courtesy and kindness, but fully aware of the deplorable lack in their natures. Rare little Suzette is goodness itself and well deserves her happy lot. Felix is a disgusting animal, with his love of music as the one redeeming quality in his composition. Poor Temple finds his first lesson in diplomacy rather humiliating. The curé's meanness is an excellent foil for his sister's blind devotion. The scene of the story is laid in France, but the general essence of plot and narrative is plainly Anglo-Saxon. To those readers who find the modern realistic novel unsatisfactory, this simple story, where the right man marries the right woman, presents a welcome change.

Silver, Burdett & Co. have recently published a high-grade school reader, which is appropriately named *Stepping-Stones to Literature*.[3] The selections are from the best authors,—Browning, Dickens, Ruskin, Goldsmith, Shakespeare, and Tennyson are among the names that appear—their writings forming a charming variety of thought and expression. It is a noticeable feature of this book that the selections are not of the fragmentary nature found in most reading books, but are sufficiently long to make the reading profitable. A taste for solid, wholesome reading is one of the great gifts which the public school should bestow upon the pupil, and these high-grade readers in the hands of skillful instructors furnish an excellent means to this end.

[1] Penelope's Progress. By Kate Douglass Wiggin. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

[2] At the Sign of the Silver Crescent. By Helen Choate Prince. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

[3] Stepping-Stones to Literature. By Sarah Louise Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. Silver, Burdett & Co. $0.60.

The entering class in the University of Pennsylvania Law School numbers over ninety.

Harvard will erect, at the south entrance to the college yard, a memorial gate, on which will be inscribed the names of the Harvard men who took part in the Spanish-American War. Memorial services are also to be held. A committee of the alumni has both in charge.

The women of Cornell have made a new departure in the line of athletics, by the organization of a "Sports and Pastimes Association," which includes tennis, bicycling, boating, basket-ball, and fencing clubs, active membership in which replaces the otherwise required gymnasium work. It is the ultimate purpose of the Boating Club to form an intercollegiate association of Wells, Wellesley, Wisconsin, Cornell and others.

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The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Roger Williams Hall, a new and beautiful building, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian Church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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THE BIBLICAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

This school was established by vote of the Trustees, June 27, 1894, to provide for the needs of students not qualified to enter the Divinity School. Its students have equal privileges in the building, libraries, lectures, and advantages already described. Its classes, however, are totally distinct from those of the Divinity School, the students uniting only in common chapel exercises and common prayer-meetings.

This department was opened September 10, 1895. The course of study is designed to be of practical value to Sunday-school superintendents, Bible class teachers, evangelists, and intelligent Christians generally, as well as to persons who contemplate the ministry.

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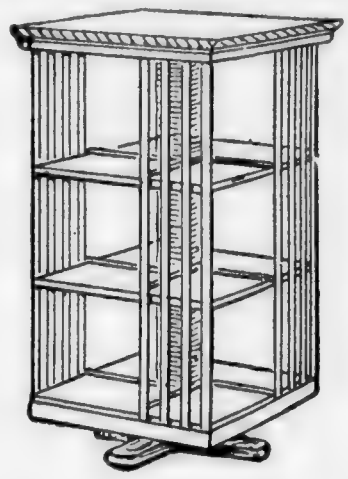
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Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Monday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

The examinations for admission to College will be both written and oral.

Hereafter no special students will be admitted to any of the College classes.

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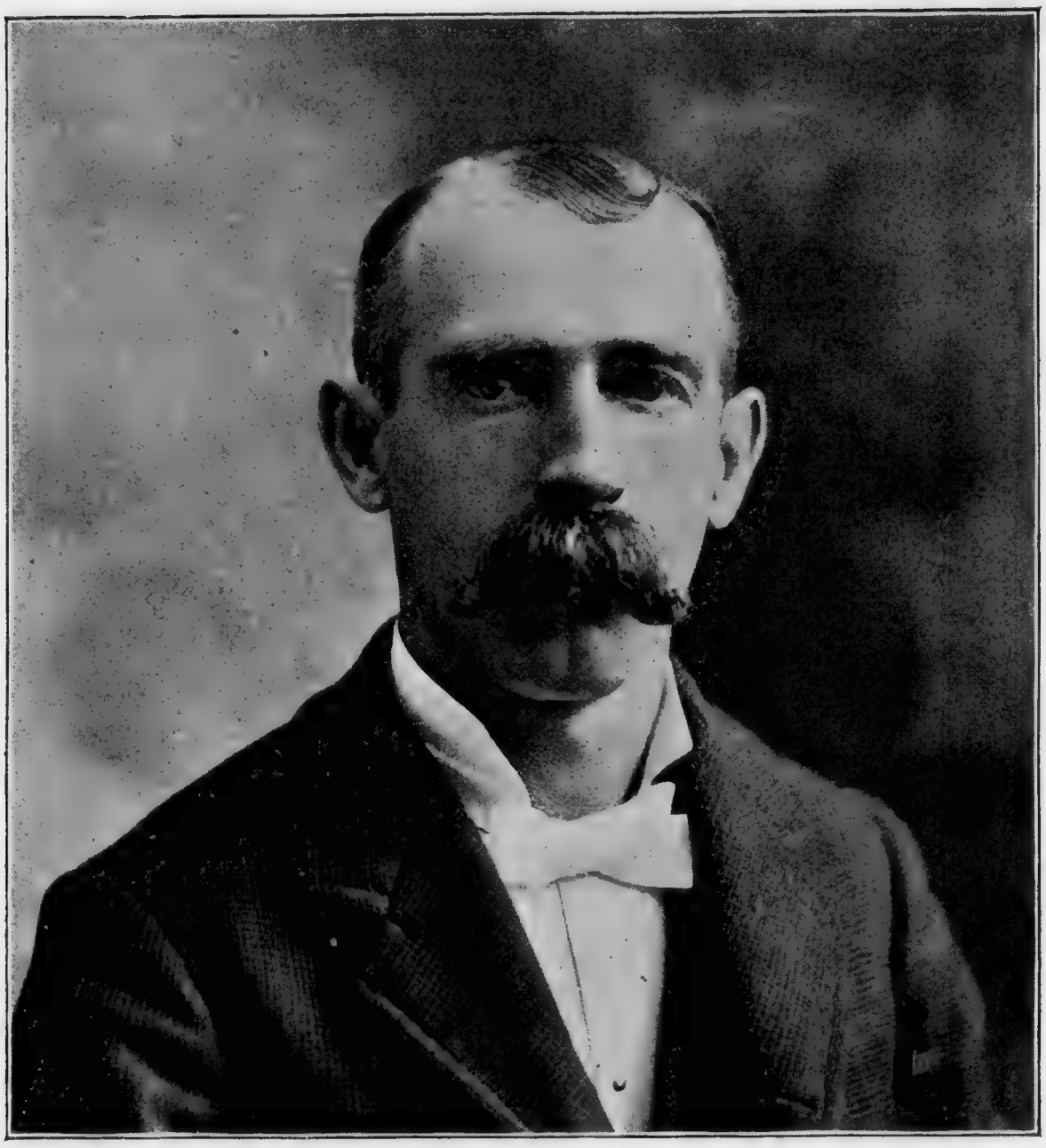
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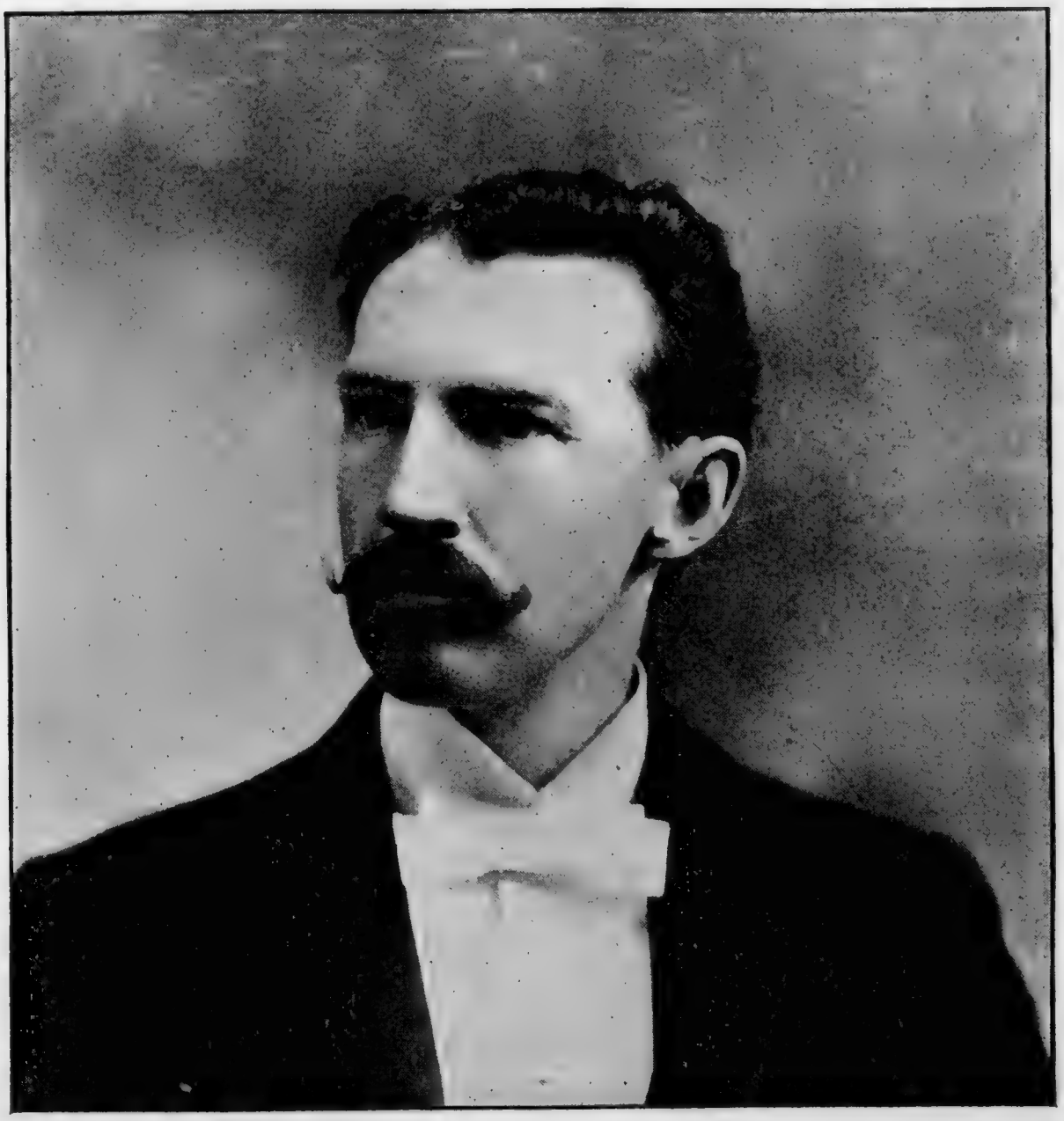
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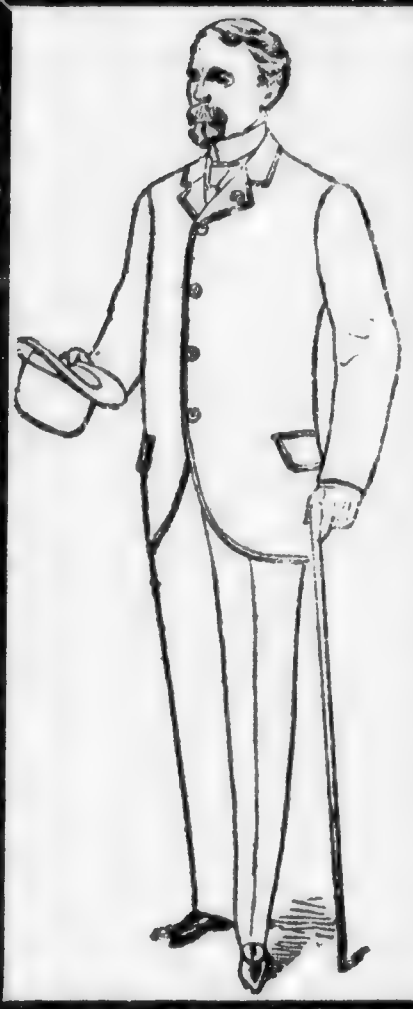
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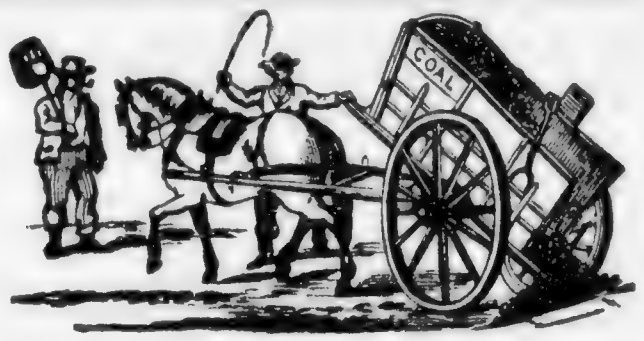
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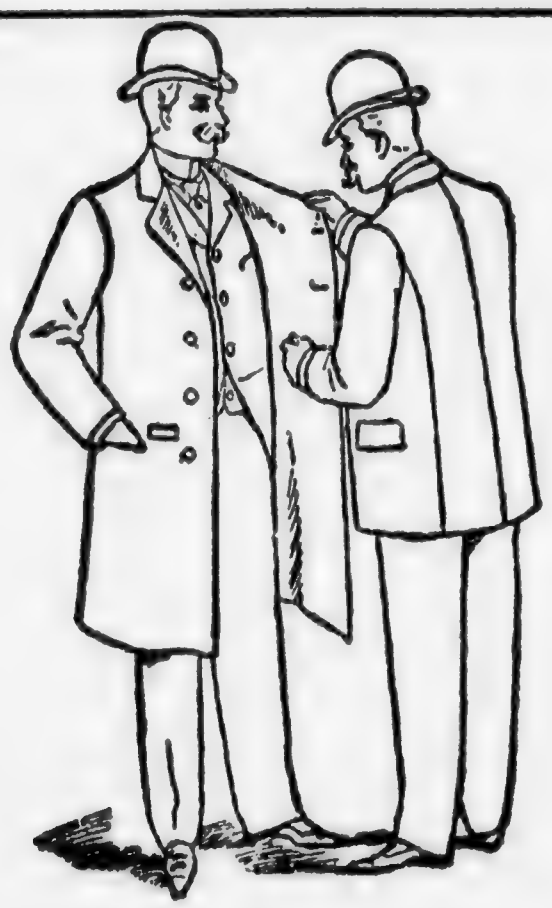
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Each nation has its heroes, men who have been sublimely great in national crises. It may have been on the bench, in the forum, on the field of battle or upon the quarter-deck; in some supreme, history-making movement big with destiny, a great, brave soul has done some deed of valor, and the nation sees, in that sublime act, its own conception of its national character and life. So that the people of a nation, when comparing themselves with other nations, immediately turn to such men to represent them in the comparison and test.

We work, and work hard, for things material, for things we can see and touch. For silver and gold men will take long journeys and face many perils. But silver and gold are not the most potent

things in the world. That intangible something we call inspiration has far greater power than these. Men seek silver and gold in the hope and expectation that they will live to enjoy them. But men inspired will go into the very "jaws of death," into the very "mouth of hell," in response to a command of duty, unshrinkingly, unhesitatingly. You could not hire them to do it for the wealth of a thousand Klondikes. But they do it just the same. They do it because their higher, their moral nature is touched. Forgetful for a time of habit and the commonplace, they rise on airy pinions to heights of moral sublimity and grandeur, beholding not only things terrestrial, but things celestial. They toil. They suffer. They agonize. They die. But out of their toil, their suffering, their agony, their death, comes some immortal act of heroism which, self-perpetuating, is reproduced in men and women then unborn.

What is there to life but the heroic? To exist is nothing. The brute does that. To toil is nothing. The ox and the ass do that. To go through a daily routine of successive acts day after day, without change—a machine can do that automatically. But a quickened brain and an inspired soul are capable of the greater, the heroic things, when thereto inspired by that which is great and heroic.

The world has always recognized the value of the inspiration of heroism. In our public squares we raise monuments and statues, commemorating in enduring marble and bronze the glory of public and private achievement. We fill our galleries of art with living canvass, that men and women may see the faces and forms of the wise and great, that they may catch from the artist's touch an inspiration, prompting to like achievement and like glory. What are the pyramids, the arch of triumph, Washington's monument, and Grant's tomb, but the artistic and powerful expression of men's faith in the inspiration of the heroic. Show me a civilization that is lifeless and unprogressive, and I will show you a civilization that has no heroes. For heroism is life, progress, immortality. Out of our heroes come our ideals; out of our ideals comes our character; out of our character comes our life; out of our life comes our immortality.

Let us, then, not allow the cares of our daily life, the weight and inertia of habit, to blind us to the potency of that which thrills, electrifies, and inspires, to the performance of things more than commonplace, to things great and heroic.

That we might be less a barbarian and more an angel, men and

women have wrought, and toiled, and suffered, rising from humble mangers to mounts of transfiguration. Inspired by such noble deeds of heroism, let us live, let us ever abide in the sunshine of a faith that quickens us ever to newness of life, to obedience, to sacrifice, and to duty, that we ourselves, not perhaps upon the field of battle, or in the steel-bound turret of a man-of-war, but in the illumined pathway of a brave life, may be heroes. And so through us may others live,

> "For the right that needs assistance,
> For the wrong that needs resistance,
> For the future in the distance,
> And the good that they may do."

—G. A. Hutchins, '99.

ABBOTSFORD.

ONE of the most interesting castles in bonnie Scotland is Abbotsford, full as it is of the recollections of Sir Walter Scott, who founded it. Within its walls the majority of the Waverley novels were penned; within its walls Sir Walter strove, as never man strove, to free himself from an increasing debt; within its walls Sir Walter breathed his last and went out into eternity, leaving with us books and poems which have made his name immortal.

Abbotsford is situated on the south bank of the river Tweed, a few rods above the Gala stream, and thirty-four miles from Edinburgh, in one of those picturesque locations that make Scotland the pride of the native, and the delight of the traveller.

Not always did Scott's home bear its present name, for up to the year 1811, when the author purchased the estate, and remodeled it, it was generally known as "Clarty Hole." Scott, however, seeing the abbots of Melrose crossing and re-crossing the ford near his dwelling, put the two names together, "abbots" and "ford," making a name that will live as long as his own.

Looking from a distance, only rows of chimneys are visible above the tufted trees, whence the name, "chimney house," so often applied to it. The building is patterned after the Scottish baronial style of architecture, with grounds laid out after modern ideas, and tended by the most competent gardeners and game-keepers. Inside, everything speaks of neatness and care, of luxury and wealth, with never a hint of the poverty and struggle that hastened the owner's death.

Of special interest is the library, wherein are the old chair, the table on which the author worked until peep of dawn, and books and papers which were peculiarly dear to him. As we enter this room a solemnity comes over the soul, and thoughts of the author and his heroic struggle crowd so vividly upon us that we stand in stifling and unexplainable silence. We see only Scott, his works, his deeds; our eyes wander over the room, still the author is before us, and never a word is spoken. So deeply are we impressed that we would not break the silence; we would not banish the spell of inspiration. A little distant is the armory, on whose walls hang weapons of every description, in fantastically arranged rows, reminders of the various ages of which Sir Walter wrote.

The scenery of Abbotsford, including Huntly Burn and Ashestul, is simply wonderful, and cannot be painted in all its beauty by the pen of any writer; to enjoy its grandeur men must gaze upon it. Directly in front the Tweed flows drowsily on and on, with here and there a ripple made by the shining trout that leap out of their domain to view, perchance, the springing flowers along the braes, or to hear the twitter of the mavis.

Far in the distance loom up the Cheviot mountains, making more prominent the triple Eildons, on whose summit Wallace tried his strength. Stretching eastward, the blue sky reflects the beauty on the hills of fairy Selkirk, and Saint Mary's loch. Melrose is three miles to the westward, lying snugly in a valley, protected by hills and groves on either side. Its abbey stands out against the horizon in all its stately nobleness, made immortal by the pen and imagination of Scott, and guarding in its recesses the sacred heart of Scotland's saviour, the heart of Bruce.

Still, with all the beautiful scenery, with all the famous surroundings, Abbotsford attracts the traveller, not so much by what is seen as by what is unseen. The life that was lived there, the sacrifices which were made there, and the pangs of poverty and frets of debt which were felt there, have been so stamped upon the building, that we forget for a while the stone and lime, and think only of the man, the poet, the novelist, the hero, Sir Walter Scott.

—F. Halliday, 1901.

THE IDEAL IN FICTION.

THE use of the word "ideal" does not indicate that this article deals in misty, ethereal ideas, far removed from the practical interests of earth, or that it contains intellectual subtleties, incomprehensible without great mental effort. It treats of a subject of practical interest to-day. The records of the Boston Public Library show that four-fifths of the books taken out during a given period are classed as "Juvenile" and "Fiction." This indicates, especially in a city like Boston, supposed to be as solid in its literary tastes as any, two noteworthy facts: that the amount of fiction read to-day is enormous; and that children from ten to eighteen form a large percentage of readers. This is only a modern evidence of what has always been characteristic of the human race, for the world—particularly the young in the world—has always loved stories. Remembering, then, the tremendous power of the novelist, that the thoughts he advances, the lives he portrays are re-thought, re-lived over and over, that any effect on one reader must be multiplied a thousand fold in reckoning its total influence on the world, is it not of vital importance what material and what treatment shall constitute the fiction of to-day?

We plead for the ideal in fiction. Not for the romantic school, comprising tales of improbable adventure and unattainable glory; not for a portrayal of the goody-goody types of perfection common in novels forty years ago, resembling nothing that ever existed in heaven or earth. Both of these have sometimes been termed ideal. But we ask that fiction be true to life as it is, not merely true to the surface of life; and that it stimulate the moral sense.

The so-called Realists demand that we relate only what the senses make known to us. A novel must be a photograph, a record of observed facts in which imagination plays no part, and what should be art has been reduced almost to a science. It is characteristic of this school to depict the seamy side of life, to show human nature in its lowest and most sordid aspects. Howells's novels, though not depicting positive vice, give monotonous pictures of modern life. We see nothing of the individual soul with its aspirations and struggles, and feel that nothing exists beyond what is outwardly apparent. The Realist actually misrepresents life in making it appear as though the surface were all, and most of that unworthy. A novel true to life gives more than this. Our inward world of thought, feeling, and mental struggle, is more real than

the material world. We need to be behind the scenes, to see the motives of action and development of character. A novelist should not merely reproduce, but interpret human life and the spirit of the age. A novel true to life will not confine itself to showing up the weak or wicked phases of humanity, but will represent also the brightness of life, portray its noble characters, give a glimpse of ideals which inspire hopefulness, well-directed activity, and better living. Idealism in fiction is not unreality, but the representation of the best that is real.

Browning says, "Art should sting into consciousness the diviner side of man's being." Fiction is an art, not a science. A man's moral energy is paralyzed by a picture of his own unworthiness unrelieved by anything higher, while the ideal in fiction makes him know what he is capable of; it increases his power to see goodness and beauty around him. For we see only as much as we are capable of seeing, and a mental perception of the good and true is stunted by absorbing ideas of disbelief in human nature, but quickened by a vision of the best.

Fiction must have the element of interest. People read novels to be entertained. But a good novel has other results besides entertaining. It may make known people and places; convey new thoughts, or give moral lessons; but these must be an organic part of the novel and not thrust in; they must be absorbed unconsciously. Their result, however, is shown by the general effect on the mind when the novel is finished. Two stories might be written with equal ability, give the same amount of information and intellectual stimulus, deal with the same class of people. One shows the inherent weakness and imperfection of human character, with no noble motives and high ideals. Such a book impresses the reader with a feeling that what seems to be good in this world is a delusion, that nothing is worth striving for. The second, though depicting evil, and its results just as truly, shows also the dignity of life, arouses the mind to appreciation of real worth, and stimulates the moral sense.

The ideal in fiction, then, is to represent life fairly; to interpret human nature; to show beneath the familiar world of word and action the hidden, yet no less real, world of thought and feeling; to depict by the side of meanness and evil, beauty and truth; to inspire, not contempt, but respect for humanity; to incite to better living by showing man "what he may be in terms of what he is."

—Edith H. Hayes, '99.

A FOOL.

MANY are the ways in which a man may make a fool of himself, and many are the species of the genus fool. At this moment I feel every variety of fool under the sun.

What a jolly idiot I was! How lightly I stepped along! And what an easy facility there is about these downward paths. But that is another story, as Kipling says. Let me tell you: They say my grandmother wrote poetry. I suppose I am the result of that. Oh, grandmother! why, why did you do it?

My father was a lawyer, hard and practical, a typical limb of the law. I knew there was no use talking about art or literature to him when I became eighteen. There was an *opening* for me in a newspaper office. I climbed into it as gracefully as possible and here I am, a poet by nature, and by profession a writer of news that never happened and *personals* about people who have an *interest* in the paper. By this means, at seventy-five cents a column, I can earn the magnificent salary of twelve to fifteen dollars per week. Such are "life's little ironies."

But I don't complain, thanks to my grandmother. I can get a good deal of enjoyment out of a dingy newspaper office. If I write up about some one having been on a hunting trip to northern Maine, I enjoy the camp life they had; I sit around the camp-fire with them; I walk through the scented woods, and it is *I* who brings down the game. If I write about a grand reception or some grand old house, I enjoy the dancing; the plants in the conservatory; I admire the rich bric-a-brac; I enjoy the splendid rooms. Living in a hotel I have a fine fancy for the fine thing as it should be. In this sense I am the proprietor of a goodly number of castles *en Espagne*, little fancies of my own.

Well, but to the story. It was in midsummer. As there was little to do the editor, to get rid of me, sent me for a short trip to England, to write up some stories of rural life for the Sunday edition, giving me just enough to pay my fare across and back, and to put up in second-rate inns, unless I paid my lodging out of my light pocket-book. Being a bicycle enthusiast (not to call it fiend), I naturally took my wheel with me.

I was standing at the door of an inn in a country village, when, —sh!—something went whizzing past me. I looked up and saw a lady on a bicycle. She was a tall, slight figure, in a black gown, black sailor hat, with a white veil, white gloves, and white cuffs.

The way she rode was an inspiration. Now I like the wheel for a man, but up to that moment I considered it a failure as far as women are concerned. I never enjoyed seeing several yards of skirts in more or less violent motion. But here was a woman who had mastered the art, the only woman I had ever seen who looked well on a bicycle. The riding was *great*, and, feeling I must see as much of it as possible, I mounted my bicycle and went after her.

I managed to see a good deal of it, for I followed her three miles or more before I could come up to her so as to see her face. Presently we came to a steep hill and she slipped lightly to the ground. I took my hat off to my particular stars. Here was my chance. In a moment I was at her side, cap in hand, smiling in an apologetic and tentative way. "This is rather a stiff hill," I said. "One cannot easily ride up it, and yet I could imagine you to ride over any hill on a wheel. Will you allow me to tell you I admire your cycling immensely? I have never seen anything like it before."

"Thank you," she said, gravely. "Perhaps I have had special advantages. I have had a great deal of practice."

Her manner was gracious, yet dignified. She spoke in clear, pure accents, and she walked like a queen. As to her face I felt it was lovely, but I never got beyond her eyes. They were wonderful!

It was a glorious morning. Below us lay the sea, reflecting the blue of the sky. The sun shone grandly. We kept up a sort of desultory conversation till we reached the top of the hill. Already she was preparing to mount her wheel. Wanting to improve my opportunity I said: "This is a lovely spot. I have never been here before. Can you tell me the name of the next village?" "Norley." "You know the neighborhood?" "Yes, I know it well." "You live here, perhaps?" "No, I do not live here, but I am much here, and know the whole neighborhood." "As I intend to remain in this place for some days, what should one do, what should one see?" I added.

"There is a very ancient church on the top of the hill; then there is a ruined castle, 'ruined nicely,' as Carleton says." By this time we were at the entrance of the church. "Let us look at the church: tell me about it," I said abruptly. Grandmother had had her innings. "Phew! It's stuffy! Tablets—I see tablets all around. All Saxbys! Is this their place?"

"Yes; they live at Heathmore castle, there in the woods."

"Present marquis a spendthrift, I have heard; place mortgaged, I believe."

"There are rumors."

"Pity the man cannot live up to his ancestors; these seem a good lot," said I, glancing at one inscription after another.

"Yes, if one may believe epitaphs. Well, I must say good-bye here," said my companion, as we reached the gate and sunshine.

"Do not say so. May I not ride with you a little farther?"

"But I am not going any farther. I turn aside here in the woods."

"I should like above all to see Heathmore woods."

"Unless we have an order, we may go only one mile."

"One mile is better than nothing; may I come?" She looked at me in an amused, half-indulgent way, and we started.

As we approached the lodge she said, "I must really say good-bye here."

"Are you not coming back? I thought we could go no further without an order."

"I have an order."

"I see. If you would like me to come I think I would be willing to risk the displeasure of Lord Merton." But she shook her head and held out her hand, saying, "I shall always look back on this as a very pleasant morning."

"But I shall see you again; this is not to be the end?"

"You will go back to America, for I saw at first glance you were an American; I shall go away, and it is unlikely we shall ever meet."

"If I know myself we shall meet again," I said to myself, and rode away. I settled in that village where I had first seen her, and for a week I was ever on the road between it and Norley. I had been talking to the village blacksmith, and was standing at the door of his shop. She was at a distance, but was coming towards me. And she was on her bicycle. My heart gave a great bound. "You see that lady coming along; who is she, where is she staying? Man alive, look quick!"

"That— O, that is Lady Marget, as we call her. T' markis' sister, ye know."

"Quick, let me step into your workshop a moment," I gasped.

FAME.

I.

THE large hall is filled to o'erflowing; each face wears an eager, expectant look. Finally the singer appears on the brilliantly lighted stage. She is young, fair, and graceful. Her eyes have the innocent expression of childhood, deep, wonderful eyes they are, bright with a world of love undeveloped. She is dressed in pure white, in her hair nestle sweet white violets. She sings, and the crowd critically listen. "She is very pretty," some one murmurs, then all is silent. The crowd slowly moves away.

The singer stands alone on the stage for a moment gazing at a brilliant form which towers above her. "Ah, Fame," she pleads, "hasten to me, I long for you. Come!" But Fame deigns not to reply, not even to look at the fair singer, but moves away, and the girl is left alone.

II.

Again an eager crowd is anxiously waiting. The singer appears. Her face is flushed with earnestness. Her deep eyes are wondrously beautiful, lighted with love and passion and art. Her dress is of a rich bright material and falls around her form in graceful folds. Breathlessly the crowd listens to her song of love.

The innocence of childhood, the anxious desire to please are no longer visible. With confidence now she yields her melodious voice, and the listeners are held entranced.

Beautiful, yes, beautiful as of old is the singer, yet the knowledge of the world, of its heartlessness, vice, and selfishness, have embittered her soul, and only love and its redeeming power has kept her from despair.

"She is a great artist," some one murmurs, then the vast audience moves away and again the singer is left alone. She gazes upward toward the figure of Fame, who is now gazing at her, yet moves no nearer to her. "Fame," she pleads, "wilt thou be mine? Ah! Come! Come!" But Fame gazes at her sadly, and slowly moves away.

III.

Once more a waiting audience gaze on the form of the singer. She is dressed in the purest white, in her hair are pure white roses.

Wondrously beautiful she is, with a pale, rare, indescribable loveliness. In the depths of her eyes is an unspeakable soulful tenderness.

Her face is bright with the knowledge of truth. She has known of love, of passion, of suffering, and has passed through a baptism of affliction, has met the angel Pain. Pure, as the purest gold, she stands before that eager throng and sings, "*I know that my Redeemer lives.*" "Wonderful! beautiful!" the audience murmurs.

See, from that vast crowd a figure comes forward. It moves nearer to the great singer and at last kneels before her and pleads, "Let me be thine, forever thine, I have come to thee at last." The singer gazes at the speaker with surprise. "Who are you?" she asks quietly. "Do you not know me? I am Fame." Smiling, the singer turns away. "Pardon me," she whispers, "I had forgotten you."

—WILDIE THAYER, '99.

Bates Verse.

THE SONG OF THE QUAIL.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Hark, that note yonder, so sweet and so clear!
"Fear—fear God!" "Fear—fear God!"
'Tis the quail, calls to my ear.
Sitting safe hidden among the green stalks,
Bidding the passer who by the field walks
"Love—love God!" "Love—love God!"
He is so good and so dear.

Again and again comes the brief little song:
"Praise—praise God!" "Praise—praise God!"
Who to maintain thee is strong.
See'st thou the harvest, of beauty and worth?
Regard it not dully, O dweller of earth!
"Thank—thank God!" "Thank—thank God!"
He keeps thee all thy life long.

Frights thee in tempest the Lord of the sky?
"Pray—pray God!" "Pray—pray God!"
And He will let not a flower die.
Shall days that are yet to be make thee afraid?
By the quail's whistle again doubt be laid:
"Trust—trust God!" "Trust—trust God!"
Rings out the sweet, haunting cry. —D., 1900.

VERITAS PERMANET.

The fire burned bright upon the wide stone hearth;
The blaze shot out and gladdened all the room
With ruddy light. The uncurtained windows caught
The gleam and sent it forth to cheer the gloom
Of night. Within the room an aged man,
With eyelids prone to sleep, enjoyed, as in

A dream, the warmth and comfort of the glad
Hearth's glow. And as the cheering light sprang up
From bursting knot and forestick's blazing heart,
Fair memory brought and broke the orient jars
Of childhood's joys, youth's visions, ruddy, bright,
And all the glory of strong manhood's days.

He mused, the fire burned low, the light grew dim.
The old man woke to find the shadows drear
Slow creeping close, and closer yet, around.
The bright dreams vanished, and his heart grew sad
With thoughts of adverse days, the days of dread,
When friendship's hand had shown the clutch of greed;
When they, the strong, on whom his heart had leaned,
Grew weak, unloving, failed him in his need;
When evil looks, and words of dark import,
Had sent him forth, heart-weary, here to dwell
With beasts and birds, a stranger to his kind.
The weight of grief was heavy at his heart,
And anger burned to make some sign, to leave
Some record of his wrongs, and make the world
Partaker in his cup of bitter woe.

"Aye, on this cabin wall my story I
Will write in letters bold. Perchance some day,
When I am done with all this pain and grief,
Some man may read my words and learn thereby
To trust no man. For even as the blaze
On yonder hearth, but one short hour ago,
Made glad this room with light, but now, so soon,
Leaves nought but gloom and darkness, even so
The truth of man departs, the love of friends
Fades, and is lost in greed and envious spite."

He spoke, and through the darkness groped his way
Toward the wall, and touched it with his hand,
And felt the place where, on the morrow, he
The message dark would write, of grief and hate.
He touched the wall, and felt, with dull surprise,
The spot held yet, indeed, a gracious warmth,
E'en in the gloom. A soft delight stole o'er
His weary frame; his heart was touched, as now
Some friendly hand, with sure redemption strong,
Had reached out in the darkness drear, and clasped
His hand, to help him on his way. His heart
Was softened, and sweet cooling tears welled up
To quench the anger fierce, the burning grief.

His heart was softened, and his soul was raised
Above self-pity and resentment's strife,
And God's great plan appeared as plain and clear
As level landscape viewed from mountain height.
He knew the truth of man must always last,
E'en though full oft it fail to shed its light
Where human hearts do sorest feel its need;

For God is over all, His word remains
And sheds its warmth, though dimmed awhile its ray.

He yielded to the sweet, o'er-mastering trust,
And, as a child seeks lightly soft repose,
He sank upon his couch, and knew, at last,
The rest that comes to meek and lowly men.
A wanderer now no more, nor far from home,
For heaven and earth had met in sweet accord.

And so they found him lying there alone;
And one said, as he touched with reverent hand
The placid brow, and saw with filling eye
The sweet repose of hand and wasted limb,
"He rests as one who trusted God and man." —L. B. A., '99.

THE ORIGIN OF THE "PASSION-PLAY."

Silence brooded o'er the village;
Silence, and a fearful blight;
For the people all lay dying,
While the air was thick as night.

Very lovely was the village
Where this awful plague had come,
Which the Lord of earth and heaven
Made to fall on every home.

Anger caused his sore displeasure
To bestow its dread reward
On the beauty of the village,
Falling like a stinging word.

For the men had disobeyed Him,
When they suffered all their lives
To be spent in sin and pleasure,
While their children and their wives

Suffered, from the lack of duty
Which upon them should be laid.
And He caused the greater suffering,
Since none listened when He said:

"Oh, my children! You are sinning
In the sight of men and me!
Do but love your homes and near ones,
And great peace shall come to thee."

But apart they went, unheeding
His command, so kind and just;
And returning to their old life,
Spent their time in sin and lust.

Soon the great and good All-father,
Seeing them unheeding still,
Sent upon the careless village
Such a blinding, blighting ill!

Though the women cried in anguish,
Gasping hard and quick for breath:
"Oh, our father! Only spare us!
Keep away this awful death!"

Yet the men stood round in anger,
For, they said, they'd not done wrong;
That the world was made for pleasure;
And, that life was not so long

They should spend it all in labor,
Never seeking joy or mirth.
But the maidens and the young men
Cursed the moment of their birth.

Once again, the women, shrieking,
Cried to Him above the earth,
Only to remove the suffering,
And the terror, and the dearth.

Many were the hearts that sorrowed,
In the following day and night,
For the dear ones who'd departed,
Far from sorrow and from blight.

But, howe'er the men had done wrong
'Gainst their wives and children dear,
Soon the sorrow that had reached them
Softened hearts so hard and sere.

They began to see how wicked
Was the life which they had led,
And to wish unsaid were many
Of the things which they had said.

"Oh! our Father!" prayed they also,
"Do but take away this grieving
From the hearts of all the people,
And we will, most glad receiving
Thy kind message from above,
Heed Thy most exacting promise,
Whatsoever Thou may'st choose."

So the ever-loving Father
Put into their hearts, now tender,
A divine and helpful message.
Then they vowed a vow, in honor
Of the God who them had saved,
To portray His own great sufferings,
Once in every short decade.

They have called this play of honor
Simply this, "The Passion Play,"
And it still continues with us,
Down to this, the present day. —— 1902.

Around the Editors' Table.

THOUGH at this time of the year the athletic interests seem to be paramount, yet we must not forget that there are other interests equally important and equally deserving of our attention. Three years ago Bates for the first time entered an intercollegiate debate, and came out victorious. Once since then we have been victors, once been defeated. Unless the unforeseen happens, we shall debate again with Colby this winter, and that debate will need not only the strongest effort of the men chosen to participate, but also the hearty sympathy and co-operation of every student, from Freshman to Senior. The enthusiastic interest manifested last winter, which resulted in a delegation of sixty men attending the debate at Waterville, will not soon be forgotten by the Bates contestants. Such a manifestation as that encourages the team. This, however, is not the only way we may help. An attempt will be made this term to form a permanent association with Colby, and to place our own league on a firmer footing than it has had hitherto. Let us all unite in support of the league, at least by becoming members. The dues will be very small, but fifty cents a year, so none need be deterred on that account. But the moral support of a large, active, interested association cannot be estimated in figures, only in results. Intercollegiate debating is fast coming to the front as the contest of prime importance between our colleges. No other contest is of so much value to the participant, victory in no other gives its college such prestige. Bates has had a record in the last few years of which her friends may well be proud; we hope that the future may see no retrogression. Whether it does or not depends on you. Which shall it be?

AS I write I have in mind a youth who left his home, a farm, to attend college in a somewhat distant locality. At the time of his departure he had acquired, through carelessness and negligence, and in part through ignorance of something better, the habit of carrying himself in a very ungainly and awkward manner. Nevertheless, the change wrought in the bearing of this youth by

a single year was such as to cause one to look twice before recognizing him. In his improved appearance alone that youth has acquired a something which, in his dealings with his fellow-men through life, will mean far more to him than his year's study.

Now, by far the majority of Bates young men have not had the advantage of plenty of social life. It is made manifest in many ways. We are all more or less negligent; some about our face and hands, some about our teeth, some about the care of our clothes, and some about the carrying of our physique.

The way of remedy is simple and gratuitous, requiring only a little care and attention to these duties, simple in themselves, but which combined or alleviated, mean so much to the individual. See to it, then, that you appear as though your body, your shoulders, and your arms were bone and muscle and belong to you, rather than that they were so much foreign matter piled upon your hips, and liable to topple over at any moment.

IN many colleges, "Presentation Day" figures prominently among the public exercises held during Commencement week. These exercises are conducted by the Junior Class, who present to the college some token as a memento of their love and respect for their *Alma Mater*. This offers an opportunity for the class to compliment certain members of their number who can make a good presentation speech, write poetry, or make merry with a bubbling up of wit. It also gives opportunity for class odes, etc., making a day in the history of the class that will be remembered.

Ivy Day at Bates, which is also conducted by the Junior Class, is supposed to correspond to Presentation Day in other colleges. It is true that Ivy Day is the one public exercise which stands out apart from all other days in the history of each class. On this day it has been the custom to carry out a programme varying in number of parts and in time of their delivery.

Last year the Junior Class arranged a programme, the presentation of which lasted about three hours and a half. Now this programme was too long. Two hours for an audience to sit in a crowded chapel is long enough if not too long.

As a class who has been over the road we hope the time will soon be when Ivy Day exercises will be held in a spacious hall, where none will be turned away for want of room and fresh air, and when the exercises may be completed in two hours at most.

In carrying out this suggestion perhaps the Presentation and Ivy Day ideas could be united. Supposing the class desired to leave a memento to its *Alma Mater*, then why not unite this part of the Presentation Day to the Ivy Day programme, with a real presentation speech? This, along with the customary Ivy Day oration, class poem, toast-master's speech, a toast to the class, one to the college, the music, singing of the class ode and ivy ode, the planting of the ivy, would make a programme both interesting and instructive, and free it from a lot of stale jokes which only a few appreciate.

THE average Freshman receives so much advice on every kind of subject from many different sources, that the effect is somewhat oppressive, and an added point may not be altogether welcome. But just a word on the subject of note-books. The wide-awake student does not go far in his college course before he begins to realize that a very important part of his education consists in keeping a note-book. At first he may not feel the need of it very much, although in all probability he is constantly finding, in his study, thoughts which he would like to keep for future reference, or he might have occasion to set down some scattering ideas of his own, so that a note-book would be a most convenient companion. But before long, and especially in the study of the sciences, such a book becomes a necessary supplement to the text-book, and, as a record of personal investigation and experience, is of the highest value to the individual student. He has between two covers facts taken from many sources systematically arranged and ready for reference at any time. But system is necessary. The usefulness of such a book may be greatly hindered by a careless method in keeping it, when nothing is in its proper place and consequently cannot be found easily if at all. The true student, keeping in mind order and method in the arrangement of his notes, builds up a note-book which proves a genuine help to him in his work by fixing in his mind things important to be remembered, and which, to quote one of our professors, is, in a material sense, the valuable result of the term's work.

Alumni Round-Table.

MAINE'S REPRESENTATIVES IN CUBA.

EARLY in June the Maine Volunteer Signal Corps was formed. Captain G. W. Butler, First Lieutenant Charles A. Walker, and forty enlisted men formed the little company that was to bear Maine's share of the late war. There were nineteen men from the National Guard Signal Corps, ten Western Union telegraph operators, one Maine Central Railroad station agent, one woolen mill superintendent, three college graduates, a barber, and five men who had worked on electric light or telephone lines.

Augusta, Washington, Tampa, and Port Tampa were but steps to the deck of the Comanche, General Randolph's flag-ship of the second expedition.

Here let me state the duties of a signal man. He is eyes and ears for the commanding general. He must go wherever directed, and when captured he is treated as a spy by all nations. He sends or carries messages, or builds telephone or telegraph lines; in the latter work infantry men are usually detailed to set poles, and are called ground hogs by the wigwagers. The ordinary instruments are flags, torches, phones, telegraph instruments, and heliographs; in the absence of these, a handkerchief or bunch of leaves on a pole or a gun may be used. A motion to the right or left or to the front has a numerical value, and these values combined form letters. This (the Myre code) is used with the flag, torch or heliograph, which is a frame containing two mirrors and a screen mounted, like a camera, on a tripod. Another man with a heliograph expects you. He may be five or eighty miles away. You arrange your instrument so as to throw a beam of light near where he is; he adjusts his instrument so that the light falls on one of his mirrors and sends back a flash. You then invert your screen and send him a message, using the Myre code. The United States government has telegraph instruments so delicate that they can attach them to a line, hear all that goes over it, and even send messages to similar instruments while the line is working and not be heard. The signal man is armed with a revolver and sometimes a knife. His instruments make him a target, but he must send his message, no matter how thick the bullets fly.

On the Fourth of July we were at Key West among the great

war ships, which were gorgeously draped with brilliant bunting, yellow being conspicuous by its absence. Unbounded enthusiasm reigned supreme because of Sampson's victory.

From Key West to Havana is 85 miles, but we sailed 2,500 to get to Siboney. Our voyage was uneventful. As we entered Siboney bay, naked, mangled bodies floated by us. All the forenoon we watched the wounded soldiers as they were put upon the relief ship Robert Ingalls. In the afternoon we landed, in a heavy sea. We were glad to be on *terra firma*. As we gathered round our luggage on the beach, our captain said, "You are in the enemy's country, be on your guard." That night, in the gathering darkness, we sacked our bundles across a little brook, and some fifty feet up the side of a mountain to a little plateau, where we cleared away the brush to make room for our tents, but the mountain rolled as the vessel had. The next day we were sent out in all directions, some to stations, others to flag messages out to Sampson. My detachment rebuilt the line to the front. On the way we met parties bringing in prisoners, or sharpshooters taken from trees. We saw the "Georgia nigger" who made his brags that he had shot 128 American officers. He had been with the Cubans at first, but deserted and went to the Spaniards. Other sharpshooters were known to be thick along the trail that we must follow, and if we wanted coffee at night we must hang our blankets up and sit behind them while the fire burned, for if a man stepped out into the light he invited a bullet, and usually got one.

The next day we noticed that there was a very heavy thunder storm up among the mountains to our right, and some half hour afterward we came to a little valley where there was a brook usually about 10 inches deep, but just as we reached it, we heard a roaring up the stream, and while we were crossing, the water began to rise. Before all the party could cross there was five feet or more of water tearing down the little gorge where the brook had been. The water was thick and red with iron-bearing soil and gravel. In a few hundred yards we had to cross the gorge again. This time we swam. From this point our line ran through a five-acre field of cactus of every description,—one species with a very long, thorn-like nettle, which the boys called Spain's bayonets (they did us much more harm than the real article). Then we passed through a real Cuban forest. Barbed wire ran everywhere, often concealed by small vines. Trees, shrubs, and vines are all covered with briers or thorns; everything

is fast to everything else; one can only get through by cutting his way. Behind such thickets as these, the Spanish lay and shot at our soldiers as they madly rushed into practical death-traps. But our boys would tear a way with their knife bayonets and break through; while the Spaniards, who are by nature good track athletes, and always seemed to be in good training, would usually seek another similar shelter, while our soldiers followed, firing from the hip and yelling in a way well fitted to give a man "chills and fever" (to get away).

After a scanty dinner, we completed our line; then, wet, hungry, and tired, we began a return trip. Fourteen miles of Cuban valley, gorge, or mountain pass lay between us and our supper. We reached camp between eight and nine o'clock. We ate like savages and then slept like logs, while sand crabs of enormous size tried to pull our blankets off from us, or tarantulas or spiders crawled over us, even on our faces. These are not dreams, but real, every-day pictures from the soldier's life in Cuba.

Cuba is beautiful to the eye. Her hills seem to be excellent grazing land for cattle, but the brieriness of all the shrubs make it impossible for sheep to be of any value there. The rock is rich in iron. I have found pieces of coral formation and volcanic rock on the tops of the highest mountains.

Every cave or shelter in the mountains simply bristled with Cuban guns, and white eyes in dark faces, as you passed them.

The Cubans are of two classes, descendants from the old Spanish families who owned the sugar plantations, and their former slaves, Africans who were sold there by the Arabs. The blacks form by far the greater part of the population, and are in reality heathen. They have been driven from being slaves to being outlaws and thieves, in their own fields, and have seen the destruction of the rude mud and palm-leaf huts that they had called home. What wonder that they seem dead to every Christian and humane sentiment? They, as individuals, showed no gratitude for the help we gave them, and would steal from us even while we were feeding them. But it is too sadly true that in many cases the conduct of the American soldiers was such that it would not inspire either gratitude or respect. In the acquisition of Cuba we have acquired another mission field. There is no idol worship there, but the immune regiments now in Cuba are well qualified to inculcate an infidelity that is worse than idolatry.

CHARLES O. WRIGHT, '97.

PERSONAL.

'67.—Rev. H. Wood resides at North Vassalborough.

'68.—George C. Chase, President of Bates College, has a daughter who entered Bates this fall.

'68.—G. C. Emery is principal of a fitting school at Los Angeles, Cal.

'69.—Rev. William H. Bolster, pastor of the Harvard Congregational Church, Dorchester, Mass., read his letter of resignation at a recent Sunday morning's service.

'73.—G. E. Smith, Esq., is conducting a will case before the Probate Court of Worcester, with which Bates College is personally connected.

'74.—H. H. Acterian has recently been in Lewiston. Mr. Acterian has organized a University Extension Club in the city. Professor Hartshorn is to be one of the instructors.

'75.—Dr. Wood gave to the Bates library the first bound volume of the *Maine Statesman*.

'76.—Rev. T. H. Stacy gave to the library his book, "The Path of Light Around the World."

'76.—The youngest son of F. E. Emrich, who has been in service in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment at Porto Rico, started for home October 20th.

'76.—R. J. Everett has been very ill. He has a son who entered Bates with 1902.

'77.—Fred Stuart, the son of G. A. Stuart, died in Cuba. Mr. Stuart reached high distinction in the Signal Corps.

'78.—E. V. Scribner, M.D., superintendent of Massachusetts Asylum for Insane, Worcester, Mass., entertained Hon. G. E. Smith, president of Massachusetts Senate, C. C. Smith, Esq., recorder of Massachusetts Board of Registry, and President Chase, October 17th. Dr. Scribner's home is made lively by attractive and promising twin sons, seven years old.

'79.—Rev. R. F. Johonnot's address is Oak Park, Ill., a suburb of Chicago. It may be of interest to some to know that the degree of S.T.E. has been given him this year by Lombard University.

'79.—E. A. McCollister has a daughter in the Freshman Class, Bates College.

'80.—Dr. Frisbee's "Beginner's Greek Book" has just been adopted into one of the oldest and wealthiest fitting schools in America—the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia.

'80.—E. E. Richards has been elected county attorney of Franklin County.

'81.—W. C. Hobbs has been elected superintendent of schools at Whitman, Mass.

'83.—Mrs. E. R. Clark (formerly Miss Little) is assisting her husband, who has a flourishing boarding-school for girls at Waban, Mass.

'84.—Eben H. Emery of New York, first assistant in the New York weather station, was recently appointed Mr. Dunn's successor as local forecaster at New York. The change was operative immediately, the new appointee taking charge of the New York station July 12th. Mr. Emery is a native of Athens, Me., and is 38 years old. He has been in the weather service for 14 years, and has had charge of a number of important stations. For four years he has occupied the post of first assistant at New York. It is a civil service appointment.—*Lewiston Journal.*

'85.—R. E. Attwood is treasurer of the Lewiston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., which is to occupy the new granite building on Lisbon Street.

'85.—C. A. Washburn, after a year's study at Johns Hopkins University, has returned to his position as assistant principal of the high school at Framingham, Mass.

'85.—Born, to Dr. W. B. Small and Maud (Ingalls) Small, a daughter.

'86.—L. H. Wentworth and Miss Lillie Marble Palmeter were married October 5th.

'86.—F. E. Parlin, late superintendent of schools, Natick, Mass., has entered upon graduate work and pedagogy at Harvard University.

'87.—A. S. Woodman, Esq., is president of the Portland Festival Chorus, which was organized October 19th.

'88.—Rev. S. H. Woodrow was installed, September 27th, as pastor of the Hope Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass., instead of A. S. Woodman, '87, as in the September STUDENT. This is a very large and important church, and Mr. Woodrow has a large salary.

'88.—C. W. Cutts is principal of Bluehill Academy.

'92.—C. N. Blanchard is senator-elect from Franklin County.

'93.—L. A. Ross is principal of the Leavitt Institute, Turner.

'93.—D. B. Lothrop is completing his theological course at Yale University.

'94.—J. C. Woodman has been admitted to the Suffolk Bar, and has entered business with his brother, W. H. Woodman, '90, in Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

'95.—B. L. Pettigrew has just been awarded a scholarship in Harvard Law School.

'95.—C. S. Webb is principal of high school, Sherburn, Mass.

'95.—F. A. Wheeler, for three years a member of '95, is teacher in the High School, Weymouth, Mass.

'95.—Miss Sarah L. Staples is assistant teacher in the Leavitt Institute, Turner.

'95.—Miss Mabel Steward is teaching in Anson Academy, North Anson.

'96.—J. B. Coy has recently been ordained a Christian minister.

'96.—O. F. Cutts, principal of Haverford Grammar School, Pennsylvania, has been re-elected with an advanced salary.

'96.—J. E. Roberts is principal of High School, Kittery.

'96.—A. B. Hoag is principal of Anson Academy, North Anson.

'96.—A. B. Howard has recently been ordained pastor of the Free Baptist Church of South Danville. Mr. Howard, who has taken one year at Hartford Theological Seminary, is to complete his theological course at Cobb Divinity School.

'97.—Alvin W. Foss of Co. A, 10th Pennsylvania Infantry, U. S. V., is in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

'97.—E. F. Cunningham is teaching in the High School, Mattapoisett, Mass.

'98.—Miss Mary Perkins is teaching in South Portland instead of Cottage City, as reported in September STUDENT.

'98.—Miss Sadie M. Brackett is literary editor of the *Lewiston Sun*.

'98.—L. B. Costello is advertising manager of the *Lewiston Sun*.

'98.—O. H. Toothaker is in the employ of the Sun Publishing Company, in the business department.

'98.—J. L. Bennett is in Harvard Divinity School.

'98.—Miss A. D. Weymouth is teacher in Lewiston.

'98.—Frank Foss is working in Stevens's studio.

'98.—Harry Goodspeed has recently been bereft of his mother. Mr. Goodspeed has entered business in New York City.

The annual dinner of the Bates Alumni Association of Boston will occur at Young's Hotel on the evening of Friday, December 23d.

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Get out your golf-stick, and try the links.

T. Roberts, '99, is teaching at Newport, Maine.

Elder, 1900, has been elected captain of the second eleven.

President Chase was away last week, in Boston and vicinity.

Bowdoin won from University of Maine by a score of 29 to 0.

The library is full of Sophomores, cramming for their debates.

Morse, 1900, has been appointed assistant manager of the foot-ball team.

Several Bates men attended the Bowdoin-Colby foot-ball game, at Brunswick, October 19th.

The Geology Class has now made six expeditions into various parts of the surrounding country, for the study of home geology.

Tetley, '99, and Griffin, 1900, have been employed recently as foot-ball coaches, the former at New Hampton, the latter at Turner.

L'Heureux, '99, Summerbell, 1900, Goss and Garcelon, 1901, Pomeroy, 1902, and Miss Thompson, 1900, are teaching in the evening schools.

The Class of 1902 has elected the following class officers: President, C. F. Donnocker; Vice-President, A. W. Tryon; Secretary, Miss Pettengill; Treasurer, Mr. Brown.

The member of the Geology Class, who worked the "Bluff," has named his beloved Prof. "Biz" [from bismuth], on account of his quality of being precipitated in H_2O.

On the evening of October 15th the young ladies of Cheney Hall held an informal reception and party. A very delightful evening was spent in playing games and listening to an interesting programme.

We would suggest a course in the Chemical Laboratory as a preventive from old-maidhood and bachelorhood. Any morning, at the above-named place, one will find several persons of both sexes looking for a *match*.

The second eleven was beaten by Hebron, Wednesday, October 19th. Score, 24–0. Reports say that in the second half Hebron was clearly outplayed, Bates second keeping the ball in her opponents' territory most of the time.

Dr. Jane Kelley of Boston has been at Bates a few days, conducting the physical examination of the Freshman girls. Miss Hayes, '99, and Miss Sears, 1900, were her assistants. Dr. Kelley gave some interesting lectures.

Misses Kelley and Hayes, '99, and Mr. Moulton, 1901, were members of the chorus at the Maine Music Festival held in Portland, October 11–13. A number of the students went down to attend the evening concerts.

The Ladies' Glee Club has begun work this fall with renewed interest. The following officers have been elected to fill vacancies caused by resignation: Business Manager, Miss Summerbell, 1900; Treasurer, Miss Goddard, 1901; Second on the Executive Committee, Miss Cartland, 1901.

The Young Men's Glee Club has elected the following officers for the coming year: Director, Graffam, '99; Manager, Staples, 1900; President, Small, '99; Treasurer, Ellingwood, 1901; Secretary, Foster, 1900. They have begun their rehearsals, and are looking forward to a successful year.

We take great pleasure in recording the generosity of the Portland Piping Company, which has presented the college with $190 worth of piping for the drainage of the new Garcelon Field, and in expressing our thanks for the same. Here's hoping that others will follow the good example set by the Franklin Company and the Portland Piping Company.

Owing to lack of interest on the part of students, and the fact that no time off is allowed, Manager Hutchinson has decided that it will be best not to hold the usual annual tennis tournament this fall. We would suggest that this method is not a very good way to revive the lagging interest. Bates has held a prominent place in tennis among the Maine colleges, and she may in the future if the interest in the sport is not allowed to die out.

At the annual meeting of the Debating League the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. G. Catheron, 1900; Vice-President, W. A. Marr, 1901; Secretary, Miss True, 1900; Treasurer, Jordan, 1901; Executive Committee, Churchill, '99, Merrill, '99, Robbins, 1900, Rand, 1901, Childs, 1902. There was some discussion concerning the formation of a debating league with other Maine colleges, and steps were taken toward securing well-known men in the two cities to speak before the students.

Perhaps the most important event bearing upon Bates athletics of this term was the gift of the land necessary for completing our Garcelon Athletic Field. This land, a strip sixty-three feet wide by five hundred and eleven feet long, situated at the north-east edge of the proposed field, was very generously presented to the college for the use of the Athletic Association, by the Franklin Company. And we wish to say that not only do the students feel duly grateful, but also the Faculty and alumni deeply appreciate the magnanimity and good-will of the Franklin Company.

The library has recently received a number of valuable additions, the largest gift being twenty-nine unbound volumes of the *Athenæum*, *Academy*, and other periodicals, presented by Mr. Edmund S. Clark of Boston. The librarian gave ten volumes of Dick's Recitations, also Carnegie's Triumphant Democracy, Ruskin's Præterita, 3 vols., and Mather's John Ruskin, His Life and Teachings. Some others are, a Catalogue of the Library of the Boston Athenæum, in 5 vols.; the 14th Report of the U. S. Civil Service Commission; the Report of the Meeting of the National Education Association at Denver, 1895; the Annual Literary Index for 1897; Vol. 4 of Poole's Index; two volumes presented by President Chase; three presented by W. C. Strong, and ten volumes purchased.

Wednesday, October 5th, the annual meeting of the Maine Intercollegiate Base-Ball League was held at the Elmwood, Waterville, Maine. The base-ball managers from the four Maine colleges were present. The league officers were elected and the schedule for next season was arranged. One of the matters to come before the meeting was a motion by Manager Wheeler of Bates, that all league games in future should be umpired by officials appointed by the league; said umpires not to be alumni of, nor connected in any way with, any Maine college. Manager Dascombe of Colby introduced a resolution favoring the abolition of all kinds of partisan cheering and disturbances at games, except organized cheering. The following is the schedule of Bates's league games: Saturday, May 13th, Colby at Lewiston; Saturday, May 20th, U. of M. at Lewiston; Wednesday, May 24th, U. of M. at Orono; Tuesday, May 30th, Bowdoin at Brunswick; Wednesday, June 7th, Bowdoin at Lewiston; Wednesday, June 14th, Colby at Waterville.

FOOT-BALL.

Surely our intercollegiate work has started in very favorably for this year. True to the expectation of the early fall, our foot-ball team has had, thus far, a very successful career. Their successes can be best shown, perhaps, by brief statements of the plays in each game.

Bates, 35; N. H. S. C., 0.

The first game of the season occurred in Lewiston, Thursday afternoon, October 6th, with a game between Bates and New Hampshire State College. The attendance was good.

The game opened at 3.15 with kick-off by Halliday. The ball was advanced a short distance, but on the first line-up New Hampshire fumbled, Richardson falling on the ball. On the next play Putnam scored a touchdown after a fine criss-cross and a run of 40 yards. Halliday easily kicked the goal.

New Hampshire kicked off, and after some fine, long runs by Saunders and Fowler, Pulsifer carried the ball over the line for a second touchdown, a goal following.

In the remainder of the first half Bates, by snappy plays, scored three more touchdowns, and Halliday kicked the goals. The half ended with the score, Bates 30, N. H. S. C. 0.

The New Hampshire lads were playing fairly good ball, but they were light and could not stand the lively pace of their opponents. One of their men was slightly injured and was retired from the game.

In the second half Bates put in seven of her second team, and the game was quite close from that time out, although the home team clearly had the advantage, even then. Fowler made one touchdown, and the game ended with the ball within six inches of New Hampshire's goal line.

The features of the game were the general all-around work of the home team. The showing of our representatives in the game was such as to fill every Bates supporter with joy. The line-up in this game was:

BATES.	N. H. S. C.
Richardson, l.e.	r.e., Farwell, George.
Sturgis, l.t.	r.t., Clark.
Saunders, Merry, l.g.	r.g., Twombly.
Childs, c.	c., Dearborn.
Calhoun, r.g.	l.g., Andrews.
Call, Moody, r.t.	l.t., Barnard.
Putnam, Elder, r.e.	l.e., Hunt.
Purinton, Wheeler, q.	q., Lewis.
Pulsifer, Hutchinson, l.h.	r.h., Cleaveland.
Fowler, Stinchfield, r.h.	l.h., Grover.
Halliday, Donnocker, f.	f., Calderwood.

Score—Bates 35, N. H. S. C. 0. Touchdowns—Pulsifer 2, Halliday, Purinton, Fowler, Putnam. Goals—Halliday 5. Time—15-minute halves. Referee—Prof. Hoag. Umpire—A. Given.

Bates, 36; University of Maine, 0.

The second game of the season, and the first in the Maine college series, was played at Orono, Saturday, October 8th, with the U. of M. team, which last year showed themselves so strong.

Details of the play: Halliday kicked to Hatch on the 15-yard line, who was tackled by Saunders. On the line-up, Grover twice jumped into the Bates line and pushed his way for eight yards.

Maine worked the criss-cross and Hatch went around Richardson. It looked like a touchdown, as Grover ought to have blocked off Halliday, but he didn't, and the latter made a sensational tackle, throwing Hatch after the latter had gained twenty yards. The Maine men then tried line bucking, and Bates got the ball on downs. The Orono boys did not have the ball in their possession again during the half. Saunders went through the line for five yards. A criss-cross lost four yards; Saunders couldn't gain, so Halliday punted. In handling Bates's kick the backs were slow and Halliday got down to the ball on his own punt.

Call in two attempts made seven yards. In the last scrimmage Calhoun was hurt and left the game, Moody taking his place. Pulsifer advanced four yards and a half and Fowler a yard. Pulsifer went around W. Clarke for a touchdown. Halliday kicked the goal.

On the kick-off, Bates made fifteen yards, Grover kicking to the 10-yard line. Fowler gained two yards, Saunders three, Call six, Call four on a second attempt, Fowler through the line one yard, but on the next play the Orono centre broke through and downed Call in his tracks. Pulsifer then took the ball and covered sixteen yards. Call gained a few yards through the other side of the line, and again Pulsifer carried the ball for a good gain. On the next line-up, Pulsifer, who never seemed to get tired, broke through between the end and tackle for over twenty-five yards, and a second touchdown. Halliday kicked the goal.

Grover kicked off to the 20-yard line to Bates's captain, who advanced ten yards. Fowler gained a yard, and Pulsifer was tackled with a loss by Caswell. Purinton then changed his tactics and sent Halliday at the center. The latter gained three yards, then eight yards, and then one yard. Pulsifer added six yards. Putnam worked a criss-cross. Sturgis made three yards. Pulsifer again took the ball and dashed down the field for a sixty-five yard run and the third touchdown. The goal was kicked.

On the next kick-off Sturgis made a good gain. Pulsifer rushed the ball ten yards. Putnam contributed four yards. Again he carried the ball ten yards on a criss-cross. The runner went out of bounds, and then Bates worked an old trick. Halliday quickly punted out to Sturgis, who was out in the middle of the field, and the latter catching the Orono team entirely off their guard, made 35 yards. It was then a repetition of the old story, Fowler made this touchdown and Halliday kicked another pretty goal.

Second half. Grover kicked off to Call, and the Bates tackle reeled off fifteen yards. Purinton then sent his captain at left end and tackle for two attempts, and netted thirteen yards. Pulsifer plunged ahead for six yards. Call, by a bad piece of holding, was prevented from leaving his place to take the ball on the next play, and Purinton was pushed back a yard with the ball in his possession. Again Pulsifer, who seemed invincible, made good the loss with a rush of six more yards. For a third consecutive time "Nate" took the ball and made five yards. Fowler then made six yards. One rush by Pulsifer, and then Bates's right half was sent twice between Clarke and Armes for twelve yards. Palmer on the next play made a pretty tackle, stopping Pulsifer as he was starting around the end. The runner gained five yards. Pulsifer dashed through the line for another good gain. A fumble lost Bates a yard, but Fowler dove through the center for another touchdown, and Halliday kicked goal.

Bates made her sixth touchdown in a similar way, her backs doing most of the work. Halliday had no trouble in kicking the goal. Score, Bates 36, Orono 0.

On the kick-off Fowler was tackled and fell out of bounds. Fowler, Pulsifer, and Halliday rushed the ball six, twelve, and five yards. Sabine did some good tackling. Fowler was given the ball for a seven-yard gain around Clarke. Putnam made a bad fumble of a criss-cross and lost six yards. Fowler couldn't gain and Pulsifer made six yards, which was not enough, so U. of M. got the ball just as time was called. The line-up:

BATES.	UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.
Putnam, r.e.	l.e., S. Clarke.
Call, r.t.	l.t., Armes.
Calhoun, Moody, r.g.	l.g., Sabine.
Childs, c.	c., Caswell.
Saunders, l.g.	r.g., Perkins.
Sturgis, l.t.	r.t., Herald.
Richardson, l.e.	r.e., W. C. Clark, Page.
Purinton, q.b.	q.b., Palmer.
Fowler, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Hatch.
Pulsifer, l.h.b.	r.h.b., French.
Halliday, f.b.	f.b., Grover.

Score—Bates 36, University of Maine 0. Touchdowns—Pulsifer 5, Fowler 1. Goals from touchdowns—Halliday 6. Umpire and referee—Edward Hickson of Bangor and Dr. Cobb of Gardiner. Linesmen—Bolster of Bates and Morrell of U. of M. Time—20-minute halves.

Bates, 34; University of Maine, 0.

The next contest was held at Lewiston, Saturday, October 15th, with University of Maine. It was practically a repetition of the game one week before. The play:

U. of M. had the kick-off. Purinton caught it on the 20-yard line and advanced it five yards before being downed. Bates failed to make her five yards on the next three downs, U. of M.'s line showing up strongly. U. of M. tried the right tackle for no gain and then sent a back around the left end. Richardson and Pulsifer were on him before he could start, and he was downed for a loss of five yards. On the next play they failed to gain, and the ball went back to Bates.

Bates then began a series of tackle and guard plays that gained on every trial. Fowler made five yards, Sturgis two more through the right tackle. Pulsifer made two and took the ball again on the next play for four more. Fowler then made another yard through the right side, and Pulsifer tried the same play for no gains. The backs had been making steady plunges into the line and were a trifle winded, so Halliday fell back for a punt. It was a pretty kick, Bates making forty yards. U. of M. had their ball and they gained a few yards on the first few downs, but were unable to make the requisite five yards.

The ball went to Bates again, and Halliday and Pulsifer began again their rushes into the line. On the U. of M.'s 20-yard line Bates was given five yards for offside play. Halliday made two gains of four and three yards. Pulsifer made three more on the same man. Halliday then took the ball, and, aided by Purinton, carried it to within four yards of the line. The steady hammering against the right side of the U. of M. line had told, and on the next play Fowler went through for a touchdown. Halliday kicked a very pretty goal. It took just 10 minutes and 46 seconds to score. U. of M. kicked off for thirty-five yards, and Pulsifer brought it back ten yards before being downed. On the first play, Call took the ball around their right end for a beautiful run of thirty yards. He took the ball again on the next play and made five more. Pulsifer then went around the left end for five yards and Halliday made five more through the right guard. Pulsifer then went through the left tackle for five yards, and on the next play made fifteen more around the left end.

A criss-cross was tried next, but resulted in failure. No gain. Saunders then took the ball for no gain, and on the next signal Halliday tried a drop kick. The ball went out of bounds and was brought back to the 15-yard line, when U. of M. kicked off. Pulsifer caught the ball and advanced it fifteen yards before being downed. Call took the ball for ten yards. Fowler took it for five more, and Pulsifer went through the right side for five yards. Pulsifer took it again on the next play for a small gain, then Halliday advanced it for eight yards in three rushes into the line.

Pulsifer took the ball through the line on the next play for a touchdown. Halliday missed the goal. Time of second touchdown, 6 minutes and 46 seconds.

U. of M. kicked off, Halliday taking the ball and making a good gain. On the first two downs Bates failed to gain and Halliday punted for twenty-five yards. U. of M. failed to make their five yards, but time was called before Bates could advance the ball any. The first half ended with a score of 11 to 0 in favor of Bates. The first half was quite a surprise, as it was supposed that the experience of the two games had put the U. of M. team in far better shape.

The second half opened with Bates having the kick-off. Halliday sent the ball to the 15-yard line, Barrows taking it back ten yards before being downed. On the first three downs they failed to make their five yards, and the ball went to Bates. From then until the end of the game the ball was almost entirely in Bates's hands, and when U. of M. succeeded in getting it on a punt, they couldn't gain and were forced to return the punt. Several long runs around the ends by Pulsifer were the features of the second half, and four more touchdowns were easily made.

Halliday kicked all but one of these, making the score 34 to 0, in favor of Bates. The result was easily a disappointment to the U. of M. men, as they expected a much closer game after their showing against Bowdoin Saturday. Following is the line-up and score:

Bates.	University of Maine.
Richardson, l.e.	r.e., Wright.
Call, l.t.	r.t., Wormwell.
Childs, l.g.	r.g., Perkins.
Moody, c.	c., Caswell.
Saunders, r.g.	l.g., Bird (Capt.)
Sturgis, r.t.	l.t., Sabine.
Putnam, r.e.	l.e., Page.
Purinton, q.b.	q.b., Palmer.
Pulsifer, l.h.b. (Capt.)	r.h.b., French.
Fowler, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Hatch.
Halliday, f.b.	f.b., Barrows.

Score—Bates, 34; University of Maine, 0. Touchdowns—Fowler 3, Pulsifer 3. Goals—Halliday 4. Umpire—Dr. Cobb. Referee—E. R. Hickson. Linesmen—Professor Hoag, Bates; Hale, U. of M. Time—20-minute halves.

College Exchanges.

In several of the exchanges an enthusiastic interest in foot-ball is manifested. We quote from the *Mountaineer* the receipt for a successful eleven: "Don't be afraid, just spit on yer hands, grit yer teeth and git in the game, and we will have a team—and a good one, too." To show the interest of the Amherst students, we quote briefly from their last weekly: "The fact that one hundred and fifty men assembled at the railroad station last Wednesday evening to greet the foot-ball team on its return from New Haven is convincing evidence that "that Amherst spirit," of which we have heard so much and seen so little in recent years, has once more been resurrected. Never before in the memory of those at present in college has a defeated team met such a hearty reception on its return to Amherst. It is this spirit of enthusiasm alone, which, thoroughly infused into the college and the team, can produce a winning team."

A certain publication from the far West shows its enthusiasm in a fiery invective against the Faculty, which is both rude and undignified.

Foot-ball is by no means the sole theme of college periodicals. A story of merit we find in the *Georgetown College Journal:* "Patsy, a Revolutionary Romance." Patsy is the central figure, around which the other characters revolve, namely: her Aunt Esther, her brother, hosts of suitors, and a British soldier—the last named being the hero, as Patsy is the heroine. Patsy was very naughty, or perhaps she really wasn't, but she dressed in her brother's clothes and shot at one of the English soldiers, who fell from his horse. Patsy thought she had murdered him and her remorse was great. Fortunately he did not die, but lived to be nursed back to health by the charming Patsy—and the end is easily guessed. This brief sketch in no way intimates the sparkle and grace manifested throughout the story.

In the October number of *Education* an article entitled, "The Silver Tongue," is worthy of note. It deals with voice culture, and maintains that a healthy body is one of the prime requisites for a pleasing voice.

A July Rain.

The grass is wet an' drippin' an' the puddle's runnin' over,
The July air is reekin' with the scent of hay an' clover,
There is joy in every breathin' of the flower-laden air
And whisperin's of wild-wood joys are driftin' everywhere,

And the laughin' leaves are callin'
To the rattlin' raindrops fallin'
That the fairies are adancin' beneath the holly tree,
And the raindrops hark and hear them
And the fairies never fear them,
For the raindrops love the good folk of forest, glen, and lea.

The mother thrush is singin' sweet, a wild-wood, elfin choral,
And silent dells and dingles offer fragrant incense floral
To the dancin' drops that dimple down each lazy, lispin' stream
Where lilies light the shallows and flashin' minnows gleam,
And the ferns their fronds upturnin'
Like suppliant hands drop yearnin'
For a land where dreams and dreamin', the purest pleasures be,
Seem to tell the clouds above me
That they know me—yes—and love me;
Ah! the shower brings a thousand thoughts and purest joy to me.

—*Mountaineer.*

A Song of Youth.

Sing a song of golden youth, of happy days gone by,
When we rambled thro' the meadows and wandered thro' the rye;
When the homely robin red-breast and the timid piping quail,
With sweeter music thrilled us than the lordly nightingale,
And the purling, curling waters of the dear old meadow brooks
Went babbling forth their music thro' the dark and shady nooks.
How they carried with their murmuring tides those sunny times of yore,
Which, like their pleasant waters, will return to us no more.
. . . . . .
Sing a song of golden youth, of happy days gone by,
When life was all a pleasant dream, without a care or sigh.
'Twas then we thought of nothing but the fast-receding joys,
And life was like a story of Aladdin's magic toys.
We never thought of waves to breast on future's turbid stream,
But lived our happy, youthful life as in an endless dream.
'Tis often when we suffer on this barren, cheerless shore
That we get to sighing sadly for the golden days of yore.

—*Mountaineer.*

J. C. McCracken, 1901, University of Pennsylvania, has been elected captain of the U. of P. track team, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of J. P. Remington.

There will be a new feature in the chapel exercises at the University of Pennsylvania this year. Distinguished men will be invited as often as possible to attend the services and make short addresses to the students.

University of Pennsylvania presents each member of the 'varsity foot-ball team this year with a gold watch charm in the shape of a foot-ball, as souvenirs. The subs receive silver ones.

Our Book-Shelf.

The Story of an Untold Love,[1] by Paul Leicester Ford, is a work of more than ordinary merit. The plot is simple, but skilfully developed, and the characters stand out clearly as living beings. William Maitland, father of the hero, Donald Maitland, is drawn by his wife's extravagance into embezzlement of the property of his ward, Maizie Walton. The son loves the beautiful, winsome Maizie, and knows nothing of the father's business entanglements until he is separated from Maizie and his father is dead. He takes a long journey in joyful expectation of seeing his little friend once more, but is refused an audience, and that day learns of his father's error. His grief is crushing, but he sets about righting the wrong, and during those four years of toil and suffering writes the story of his "untold love" in his journal. The last two chapters present in their brightness a welcome contrast to what has gone before. The author must have enjoyed portraying the characters, especially those of the hero and heroine. It is always a pleasure to meet the high and noble in fiction, and doubly so when these are presented with such delicacy and grace as the author has here shown.

There is a decided lack of definiteness and "point" in Henry B. Fuller's stories of Trans-Atlantic travel. He has given the collection a pleasing title, *From the Other Side*,[2] but one must be in a "dry," contemplative mood to give the book a careful reading. There are some good things in "The Greatest of These," but the thought is rather vaguely expressed. "What Youth Can Do," shows the possibilities of a man who is born to succeed. The magnetic "Piero" rises from the position of a brushwood vender to the principality of one of the "little states," at the foot of the Alps. In the "Pilgrim Sons," we read of the ludicrous attempts of a middle-aged, respectable woman to gain the notice of "the quality." "Pasquale's Picture" is a pathetic story of alternate joy and sorrow. The poor mother loses her son, but finds some consolation in his portrait, which soon fades. She flies to the Madonna for help, but the Madonna frowns down her grim and inexorable refusal. Then the mother, who has "lost her son twice," "bows her grey head meekly and eternally before this court of last appeal."

The student in the common school, and the advanced student in his library, has received a great gift in *Guerber's Story of the English*.[3] This book will do a double part in supplying the youth of the land with profitable reading. The book contains stories of "Early Times in England," "The Druids," "Queen Boadicea," "The Monasteries," "The Battle of Hastings," "Richard and the Saracens," and so on down to the "Queen's Jubilee." The author's avowed purpose is to make the road to literature and history "somewhat easier by these little paving stones," and he certainly has not failed of his purpose.

[1] The Story of an Untold Love. By Paul Leicester Ford. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

[2] From the Other Side. By Henry B. Fuller. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

[3] The Story of the English. By H. A. Guerber. The American Book Company. $0.60.

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Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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This department was opened September 10, 1895. The course of study is designed to be of practical value to Sunday-school superintendents, Bible class teachers, evangelists, and intelligent Christians generally, as well as to persons who contemplate the ministry.

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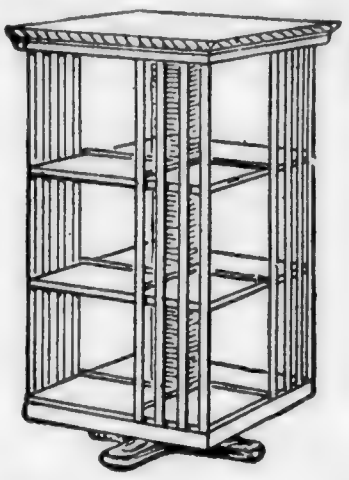
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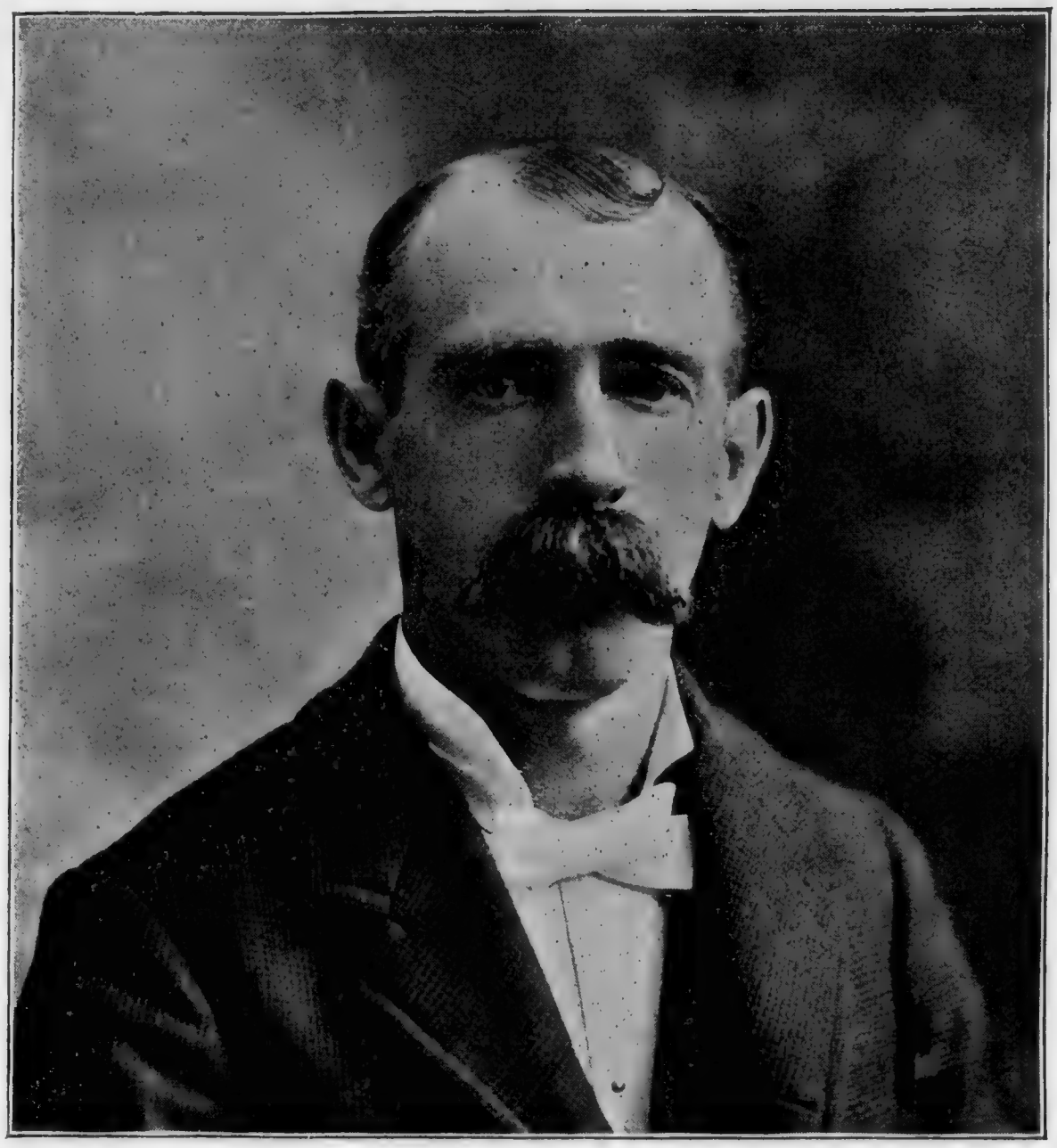
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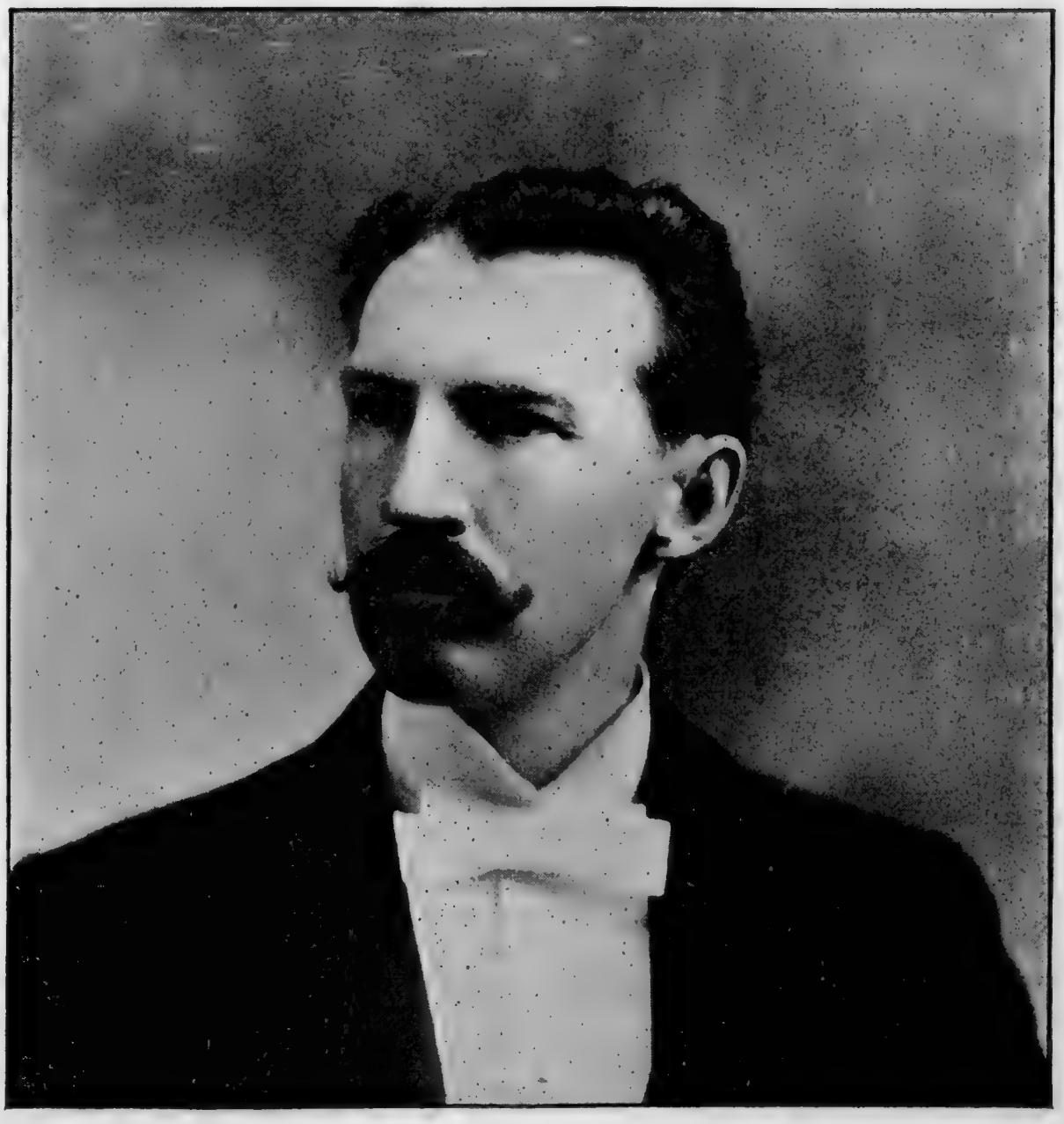
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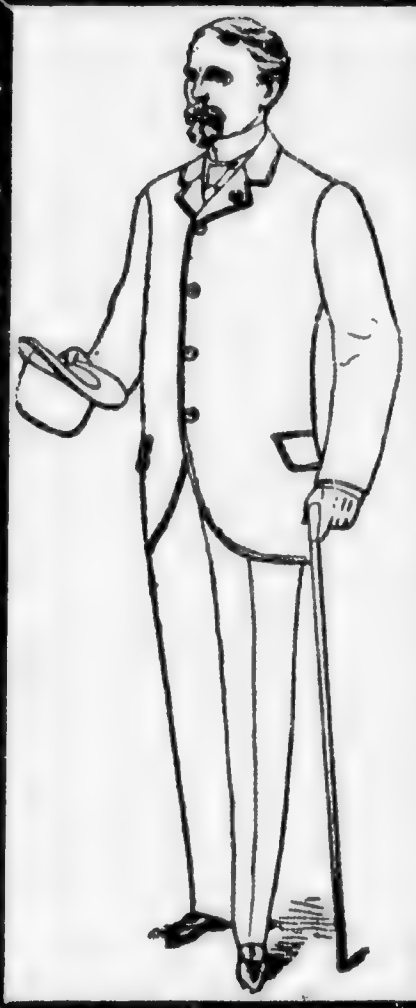
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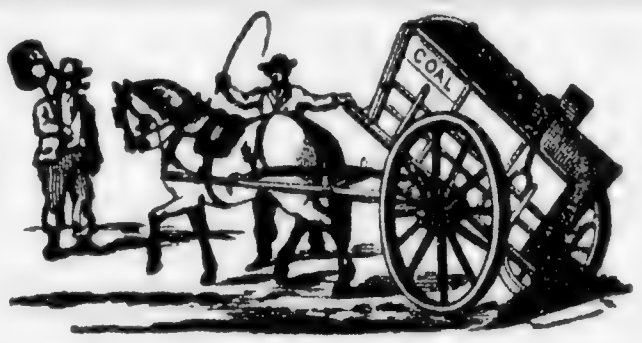
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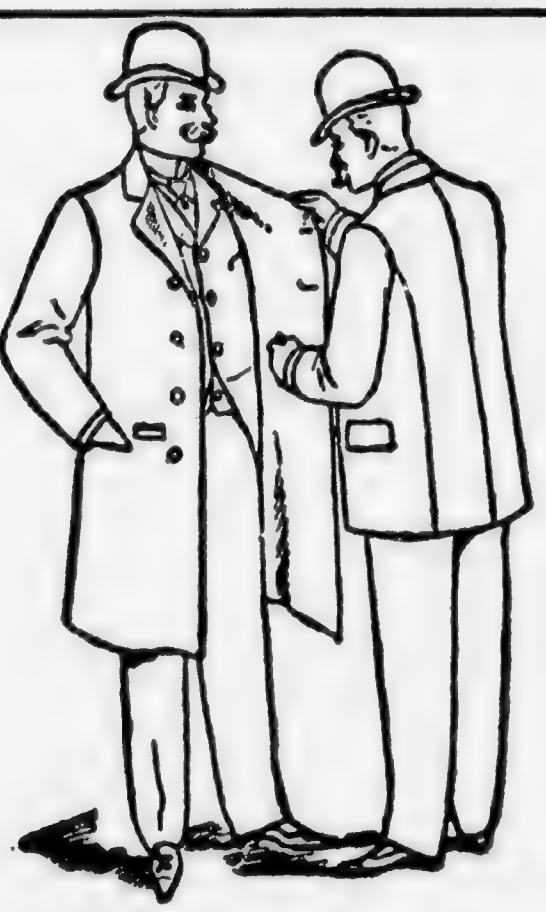
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THE NEMESIS OF NATIONS.

"BY an inevitable chain of causes and effects," says Bancroft, "providence punishes national sins by national calamities." This retribution for sin is personified in the classical world as the goddess Nemesis, the goddess of due proportion, who hates every transgression of the bounds of moderation, and who delights in restoring the proper and normal order of things. According to the ancient conception, Nemesis followed in the steps of Fortuna, and distributed as heedlessly the evil things of life as did the latter the good things. In her desire for a proper equilibrium of affairs Nemesis went even beyond this, and visited extreme goodness itself with reaction. This way of balancing human inequalities is entirely out of harmony with the modern conception of deity, and so Nemesis has come to signify just retribution for sin. The Biblical interpretation of this idea is found in the law, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." This, then, being the law of the individual, it is also the law of the nation, which is but an aggregation of individuals, and therefore subject to the mistakes and sins of human nature.

"She whom none can escape," is the meaning of the Greek name which is applied to Nemesis, and a true appellation it is. On one condition only may an individual or a nation escape her, and that is absolute righteousness and justice. Whom then has she spared?

I call upon history to furnish an example of a sinless nation, but the shadows of long buried empires put forth no claim to this distinction; the voices of the tomb make no reply. I make another demand upon history and call for an example of a nation that has proved the truth of the eternal decree, "They that do not rule in righteousness shall perish from the earth." A host of witnesses now appear. Assyria, with its mighty capital, Nineveh, once the greatest city of the world, confesses that she fell by her own injustice. Because of her pride, lust of conquest and cruelty, did Nemesis visit the merry city that dwelt confidently, saying in her heart, "I am, and beside me there is no other."

Queenly Persia recognized the hand of Nemesis in her defeat at Marathon. Remembering former conquests, unjust though they were, and confident of victory, she went forth to subdue beneath her power the Grecian states, taking with her, as the story goes, a block of Parian marble, in order to erect a trophy worthy of the victory. When bitter defeat was the result, she had carved from the marble a colossal statue of Nemesis, thus acknowledging both her sin and the retribution thereof.

This Nemesis is an impartial goddess. As we turn from the shores of the Orient we find traces of her presence in Europe. Here is the servile remnant, the miserable memento, of old and once omnipotent Rome. What brought her to this? Surely it could not have been injustice, for is not her great book of law prefaced with these words, "Justice is the unchanging, everlasting will to give each man his right?" Alas, these were but the words of hypocrisy; iniquity became her law. The wealth of other nations dazzled her, the desire for conquest overcame her sense of justice, and intoxicated by continued success she believed herself destined always to advance. But another destiny is in store for her. Even proud and powerful Rome is not proof against the goddess Nemesis, and the mistress of the world falls a victim before her whom none can escape.

Passing down to the latter half of the eighteenth century we see a little kingdom of northern Europe, which for its unprecedented misfortunes is an object of pity to all nations. Poland had three powerful neighbors who wished to extend their power at the expense of this weak kingdom; so Russia, Austria, and Prussia united in the dismemberment of Poland. "It is our destiny," they said, and with the enhanced power each believed herself safe from all harm. But Nemesis, too, must fulfill her destiny. A few years pass by and there

appears one beneath whose conquering step all Europe trembled. Even our three proud and self-called invincible nations fall before this Corsican soldier, the French emperor, Napoleon. Austria is ravaged, and her land drenched with blood. In Prussia we see on every side slaughter and devastation. Next, Napoleon with his six hundred thousand armed men marches through Russia, spreading death and destruction over the land; while in the burning of the metropolis, Moscow, Nemesis completes her mission here. It is now time to lay her impartial hand upon the mighty Napoleon, the man of destiny himself, and while the brands that consumed Moscow are still burning, swift retribution overtook him, direct from God. The snows of the north gathered their forces and advanced upon the vast army until it had scattered and perished, and Napoleon, who had dared call himself Nemesis, is doomed to a signal punishment.

In the history of no nation has the power of Nemesis been more apparent than in that of Spain, once the most powerful nation in Europe; now, in comparison, a decrepit nationality. Through the successes and reverses of centuries, she reached the culmination of her glory in the time of Philip II., who by his maladministration and enormous war expenditures, laid a sure foundation for the decline of the country. One by one she saw her colonies slip from her grasp; little by little her power declined, until once splendid and prosperous Spain presented such an aspect of decay as had never been seen in any other civilized nation. Yet she is granted one more lease of life, and under Charles III., in 1759, commenced the second great revival of the country. But Spain had not profited by her bitter experiences. She continued what she always had been, tyrannical toward the colonies which she ruled; cruel, bloody, and devastating in her wars to keep them in subjection. The spirit which has been starving men, women, and children concentrated in towns, under Weyler, is the same that has animated Spain during her whole career. That the hand of Nemesis is now laid heavily upon her every one realizes; that defeat, humiliation, and ultimate ruin are her destiny, no one can doubt.

Would that it might truly be said that Nemesis has had no occasion to cross the Atlantic and visit our own nation. Proud indeed would we be if of the United States it were true that justice had ever been her law, and oppression had never blotted her record. And why should not this be expected from a nation based upon the principle of freedom and equity; whose sentiments were voiced by these

words: "We hold these *truths* to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Yet four years of cruel and devastating war, with the loss of countless human lives and an enormous expenditure of money, is the price which Nemesis exacted from the people of the United States, because they took from their dark-skinned brother the freedom which God intended him to enjoy.

True national greatness consists not in wealth, else Egypt would be great to-day; nor in extent of territory, for then Rome would not have fallen; not even in culture, for if it did the power of Greece would not have waned, but, as a well-known writer has said: "A nation's destiny lies in its character, in the principles which govern its policy, and bear rule in the hearts of its citizens."

—Edith B. Marrow, '99.

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"OH, no, George. There's no attachment between us. We have always lived in Portland, and have grown up playmates together. I like to tease her about Bowdoin because she is so down on Bates—but that's all. If you want an introduction I should be pleased to give it to you."

"Thanks, awfully, dear friend, I wish you would."

The speakers were two Bates graduates, spending part of their vacation at the Ocean View House, Block Island. The girl referred to was a slender blonde, of medium height, and had just gone down the hotel steps.

"She's a very pretty girl, I think," said Cameron, as he watched her passing swiftly from his sight.

The introduction took place that evening, and, to make a long story short, it was only a few days before Cameron was deeply in love with this charming young woman. However, before they reached any definite understanding, Miss Goodwin returned to her home in Portland, and Cameron to his business in Springfield.

In the meantime, Eastman had begun to find the playmate of his early life more attractive than ever; and once or twice, when Cameron had been monopolizing her company, Eastman went off muttering to himself, "I don't see how she can endure the company of that Cameron."

Shortly after he returned home, the term at the Harvard Law

School began, and he was obliged to commence work. During the next few months, Eastman saw very little of his former playmate or Cameron. At Christmas time, however, he was unpleasantly reminded of the latter, by finding on Miss Goodwin's desk, one day, an exquisitely bound volume of Longfellow's poems, on the fly leaf of which was inscribed, "From your friend, G. R. Cameron."

"I don't know why I dislike that fellow so," he thought, "Grace is nothing to me. She's just like a sister. It's none of my business whom she corresponds with, or who gives her presents." Nevertheless he returned to the law school with an injured feeling; a feeling which he could not explain satisfactorily, even to himself.

Days and weeks went by. Eastman decided to go home every month for the rest of the year, but always returned dissatisfied with himself. At length the school year closed. This year Eastman spent much of his vacation with a classmate in northern Vermont. While there he did not fail to write frequently to Miss Goodwin, who was spending her vacation at home.

As the time drew near for another year at the law school to open, Eastman returned to his home in Portland. The remainder of the vacation passed quickly. Soon he was back, hard at work. Now he resolved to go home once in two weeks.

During his first visit home, which was the second Sunday in October, Eastman called on Miss Goodwin, and the two young people engaged in a discussion on foot-ball.

"I tell you, Grace," said Eastman, "Bates is going to more than beat Bowdoin this year. Why do you still support Bowdoin? While your brother was there it was all right for you to do so, but now—why don't you desert the sinking ship?"

"The sinking ship, indeed!" was the scornful reply, with flashing eyes. "I'll bet you anything that Bowdoin will win the game."

"I'll take it. What do you want to bet?"

"Oh, I don't know. Call it a necktie against a pair of kid gloves. Number six, you know, for you might as well buy them now."

"Possibly, but then we can't always tell."

Two weeks later, the Sunday before the Bowdoin game, Eastman called again. While there, Miss Goodwin innocently asked, "Have you bought that pair of gloves yet? The game comes next Saturday."

He did not reply. She looked up surprised.

"Why, what's the matter?" she said. "You are not going back on your promise so quick, are you?"

"No, Grace, but I want to change the bet. In place of the necktie"—he stopped and cleared his throat. "In place of the necktie I—I want you to put yourself."

"To put myself! What do you mean, you silly fellow?"

"Just what I said. If Bates wins the game will you be my wife?"

"Why no, of course not. Didn't you know that I was going to be an old maid?"

"Grace, if Bates wins the game will you be my wife? Don't evade the question, please."

"Truly, Fred, there is no chance whatever of Bates winning that game, so such a bet would be very foolish."

"If that be so, you will be safe enough. So why not agree to it?"

"Well, if you insist upon it I suppose I can."

"Thank you," he said.

On the Wednesday following, Miss Goodwin received a note which read thus:

"DEAR GRACE:

If you and your brother intend to visit friends in Lewiston this week I suppose you will be at the contest next Saturday. I shall endeavor to be there and will see you directly after the game. Sincerely yours,

FRED."

The morning of October 29th promised a clear, cool day. About noon clouds gathered and at two a heavy mist fell. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, shortly before three a large crowd had assembled at Lee Park to witness a struggle which promised to be exciting and of unusual interest.

A few minutes before the game was called, Miss Goodwin appeared, dressed in black, with white gloves, and white on her hat. She carried in her hand a white banner with an embroidered B in black, thus showing her loyalty to her favorite college.

She was accompanied by her brother and a young lady friend. They had just taken their seats near the center of the main grand stand when a loud "Boom-a-lak-a, Boom, Bates, Boom" was heard from the grand stand of the Bates students.

Miss Goodwin turned to her brother and said with a sigh, "Do they think they are going to win?"

"Never mind, let them cheer now," replied her brother. "We'll do the cheering later on. Just look at the two teams. See how small and weak the Bates fellows look compared with our boys. We have had an excellent coach for a week, and I am sure we will win. At any rate let us hope."

The end of the first half came—Bates, 6; Bowdoin, 0. Miss Goodwin felt uneasy. "Oh, dear," she uttered, "What is the matter? Why hasn't Bowdoin scored?"

The intermission only prolonged the anxiety of the Bowdoin supporters. At length the second half was commenced. More cheering was sent up for Bates.

A few seats back of the Goodwins sat Fred Eastman. As the minutes went by and Bowdoin failed to score he began to feel easy. "It looks as if Bates had won the game and I the——"

Just then the visiting team was advancing the ball as fast as possible until the ten-yard line was reached. Eastman was somewhat disturbed for fear a touchdown might be gained, and if so possibly they would kick the goal and then there would be a tie. He thought Bowdoin luck was at hand. But no. The Bates men worked bravely and prevented a touchdown by the visiting eleven.

Eastman glanced at Miss Goodwin. How pretty she looked as she leaned forward utterly absorbed in the playing! "If Bates only wins this game, I win her," he thought.

A few minutes more remained in which to play. These were full of nervous excitement. At length the whistle blew and the game was over. Bates had won, and the air rang wildly with cheers from her loyal enthusiasts.

A few hasty steps and Eastman stood beside Miss Goodwin. "Well, Grace, we have won the game."

For a moment she made no reply. Then looking up, with tears in her eyes, "Yes," she said, smiling through the tears, "you have won the game."

Grace Goodwin has decided to desert the "sinking ship." Next year she will carry a banner of garnet and white, and from now on she will be a loyal supporter of Bates.

—Bertha M. Brown, '99.

HERO-WORSHIP.

"TO the military attitude of the soul," writes Emerson, "we give the name of Heroism." The word hero, from its derivation, means "God-like." Thus a true hero means to us one who possesses all the noblest virtues with which man is endowed; it means the man who, with conquering hand, and by the light of divine truth, gives his service to some noble purpose or ideal. This demands the highest qualities of mind and soul; a keen intellect to know and judge, a pure and lofty soul to feel and inspire.

Napoleon conquered nations, and raised himself to be the first man in Europe; the world rang with his praises. Admiration and honor must be rendered to his almost superhuman energy and his grand intellect. But can we worship a man whose only aim was self-aggrandizement, whose soul was dead? The intellect, so that it may not go astray, must be fed by the soul.

It is the union of both these forces that gives to Shakespeare's genius its immortality. Struggling under disgrace and ignominy during his life, he yet has given to the world the wide knowledge and understanding that are the wonder of nations; the deep wisdom and spirituality that are the inspiration of countless hearts. This is the real hero whom we may follow, love, whom we may worship.

Hero-worship is not an ancient idea, which modern civilization has outgrown. It is ever present with humanity. Men must, with love and admiration, reach out from themselves to characters above and beyond them. With the advance of knowledge, the hero has lost the divine attributes once accorded to him, but he still reigns with a power, though lessened, undeniably certain and forcible. It is because we look upon the hero as merely human, that his influence goes so widely throughout our land, uplifting, inspiring, ennobling.

The worship of a hero implies a close acquaintance with him, with his acts, his thoughts, his aims. We look up to him as a man of like faculties as ourselves, but of capabilities far higher, grander than our own. We may surround him with a glory not really his. But if we see and feel it, it is real to us, and only augments the beautiful power of his sway.

This veneration for the hero, as adherence to any object too high for our grasp, brings the subjection of the merely selfish and egotistical in our nature. It is impossible for a man to develop a strong and noble character who lives only in and to himself. Let him behold the truth and beauty of another's nature and rightly perceive the grandeur and nobility of a "God-like" man; his own petty ambitions sink into the background, his spirit receives a new impetus, and self is swallowed up in the great sea of loftier purpose which the hero has awakened in him.

Yet the hero is not so far separated from his fellow-men that his attainments seem to them impossible. Rather, he furnishes a definite goal for their ambition. With their eyes fixed on him as their earthly guide, they advance with the hopes of those who tread a path some mortal has trod successfully before them. His glory shines

ever before their eyes, urging them on to their best effort, their truest accomplishment. He stands as on the height of attainment, declaring to them what he has done, pointing out to them the course to follow. They receive of his strength. Through him they get nearer the ideal of life, nearer the harmonious beauty which underlies the seemingly cruel struggle.

The hero's nature, of itself, gives forth to those who know and love it, new incentives to duty, creates purer aspirations, for truth and right. The worship of the hero must, indeed, presuppose primarily that like qualities exist in the worshiper with the hero, though in a much lower degree. For we will admire only what we ourselves can appreciate and acknowledge as good. But a continued reverence for something too high and noble for common men begets, in the devotee, a fuller knowledge of the really grand and beautiful, a firmer allegiance to the truest and best. Our companionship with goodness and earnestness must always, though perhaps unconsciously, arouse the best in us and stimulate it to a larger growth, as the sunshine quickens the plant.

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could not understand how she had so little taste for dress—those homely print gowns would have made a less beautiful woman an object of ridicule in his eyes. She seemed so bound up in her country home, she persisted in helping her aunt in all the various and hard tasks of the house. His better nature went out to this girl as it never had to any one else, but his foolish pride and fear of the world's criticisms were stronger still. He had not the slightest doubt he could win the girl should he try, and yet her plebeian surroundings, her ignorance of the ways of the world, the anticipated sneers of his friends—all these strove with the pure love which was coming more and more to control him.

And Laura—in spite of her determination to punish this disturber of her summer's peace—found herself strangely softened at times, and again and again she would half resolve to carry on the farce no longer.

One day Mr. Allen came to beg Aunt Jane to let his aunt and cousin come to Deerforth to board for a week with him. The night they arrived, Laura was out rowing, and when she returned, hearing voices on the piazza, stole around to the back door to her room. As she was crossing the hall, she stopped, and then a look of perplexity spread over her face. She leaned forward and listened intently. She could not be mistaken. That was the voice of her room-mate and dearest college friend. Then the truth flashed across her and a mischievous smile spread over her face.

She went to her room, chose from her long-neglected wardrobe the prettiest dress there, and arrayed herself in it. Her face was flushed with excitement, and her eyes sparkled with suppressed merriment as she went down the stairs. Mr. Allen heard her coming, and rose.

"Miss Laura, let me"—and then he stopped. Who was this? Not the companion of his happy summer, a simple country girl, but a beautiful woman, dressed with faultless taste, moving with an air of perfect self-possession toward him. And then, to his surprise, his cousin gave a pleased cry, and the two girls were clasped in each other's arms.

During the girls' chatter which followed, he sat by silently, his amazement slowly changing to dismay as he realized that the country girl of his summer was the city-bred and college-trained beauty of whom he had heard so much from his cousin's letters, but whom he had never known.

But why had she played this trick on him? This was the question which he studied over and over during the days that followed. The print frocks were cast aside now, and he learned to know Laura Davis as the world knew her—and yet, such is the inconsistency of man, he liked her better as she had been when, in her guise of simplicity, she had taught him to love her.

One evening, as he was returning from the post-office, he perceived a slight, familiar form moving ahead of him. In a moment he was at her side.

"Miss Laura—you out alone, at this hour?"

"I had an errand for auntie and your cousin could not go with me; moreover, a country girl"—very demurely—"is never afraid."

"Miss Laura, why did you make me think you had spent all your life here, that your home and heart were centered in this stupid little town? Why did you wear those ridiculous cotton dresses? Surely there must be some reason! Laura," and he paused, and tried to look into her eyes, but her face was turned aside. "Laura, my darling, have you not read my secret? I love you, dear, and this summer, as you have unfolded yourself to me day by day, I have begun to see what life might mean to me with you always near. Tell me, dear, can you not love me a little?"

Somehow it didn't seem such a good joke to Laura as she had imagined it would. She began to wonder if she hadn't been foolish to deceive him as she had. A whip-poor-will called out through the woods, and somehow her heart seemed to answer its call. Was this love, this strange, delicious sensation which thrilled her through and through?

"Laura, will you not answer me, dear? As you stand there you remind me of those German lines:

"Du bist wie eine Blume
So hold and schön und rein."

At the familiar sound of the German the girl's face changed—a hardened look crossed it, and unconsciously becoming more erect, she looked him firmly in the face and, with perfect German accent, repeated:

"I have no desire for a flirtation with a simpering country maid. My fate does not await me here in the form of a simple village girl—I'll wager!" Are you satisfied, Mr. Allen?"

Like a flash the truth came over him, and for a moment he stood dumbfounded.

"Laura, must I suffer all my life for a foolish speech before I even knew you? Do not answer me thus, Laura!"

"The simple country girl was not your equal, Mr. Allen, your pride stood between you and her. But Miss Davis, the wealthy friend of your cousin, is worthy of your deepest homage. After this, remember, Mr. Allen, that true nobility may be found in a humble village home as well as in a city mansion. But I see auntie coming, and I will go to meet her. Mr. Allen, I will say good-night—and—and good-by also, for I leave to-morrow for home. Auf wiederschu—"

And a moment later he heard her light step down the road, gradually fainter and fainter until, at last, it died away in the distance.

—'99.

Bates Verse.

GOD'S "THANK YOU."

I have labored long and earnest,
Toiled for others all the day,
Tried to useful be, and helpful,
Some kind thing to do or say;
No one seems to understand me,
Tears I scarcely can restrain,
Not a word of thanks to cheer me—
Are my efforts all in vain?

Darkness falls, heaven's tears descend
While sympathetic star-eyes shine.
Loving, tender, God my father,
Whispers to this heart of mine,
"Thank you, child, be not discouraged,
You have tried to do your best.
Thank you, child." It is God's thank you,
Bringing peace and joy and rest. —W. T., '99.

SUNSHINE AND SHOWER.

As Sunshine descended, resplendent with power,
He met his poor brother, unfortunate Shower.

"Well, Sunshine," said Shower, "'tis a horrible day."
"Fine weather, indeed," Sunshine hastened to say.

"Ah, no," growled Shower, "there's a damp, cold breeze.
All things are uncomfortable; look at those trees!

"Their branches are leafless, a most wretched sight."
Then Sunshine made answer, "Their branches unite.

"They rest from their labor united in love,
And with bare arms uplifted seek heaven above.

"Each tree, my dear brother, more sunlight receives
Than when, earth-encumbered, they struggled with leaves."

"Just hear that brook growling!" said Shower with a sigh.
"'Tis singing," was bright Sunshine's ready reply.

"I'll hasten," said Shower, "to fall on the world."
"By my smile," said Sunshine, "you will be impearled." —W. T., '99.

A PICTURE.

When October's frosty breath
Turns the leaves to gold and red,
And the merry little songsters
To a warmer home have fled,

There comes to my mind a picture
Of a woman, old and gray,
Whose trembling hand and feeble step
Her fourscore years betray.

From an oaken chest she is taking
Her treasures once again,
While the quavering voice is humming
The notes of an old refrain.

I can see the dim eyes brighten,
As the frail old hands caress
The silken folds, so faded now,
Of her mother's wedding dress.

On a shining silver buckle,
She pauses to press a kiss,
As tenderly she murmurs,
"My dear sister once wore this."

A huge old pewter platter;
The buttons on "grandpa's" coat;
A piece of yellow parchment;
The letter that "brother" wrote.

Those were but few of the treasures
Contained in that bountiful store.
All tokens of the loved ones
Who were now on the other shore.

. . . . . .

Like a sermon is the picture,
Teaching us to spend our years
That the tokens of our loved ones
Bring the smiles and not the tears.

And it proves, beyond a question,
That death can never sever
The love-ties which have bound
The family home together.

Then, loving words and kindly actions
Let us plant for memory's own,
And we'll gather a priceless harvest,
For we'll reap what we have sown. —P. S., 1900.

Around the Editors' Table.

A SHORT, interesting story appeared in our last number, entitled "A Fool," which we find with so many characteristics, both in plan and phraseology, as to excite comment from the reading public. This story is, in fact, very similar to a story by E. B. Piercy, entitled "Romance on Wheels," which is published in the September number for 1897 of the *New Illustrated Magazine*, and the STUDENT wishes to give credit to whom credit is due.

The STUDENT Board, and especially the Class of '99, who is responsible for the reputation of our magazine, regrets the sharp criticism under which our paper has been placed, and is pained at the thought that any member of our number could so far forget himself as to contribute an article of this kind for publication as an original part, which was taken almost word for word from the work and inventions of another.

We believe in and encourage any person literarily inclined to study the ideas and suggestions and the styles of the masters in art and literature, and to give them out again in their own way and language; but we warn any one against giving out the inventions and ideas of another as his own. It not only brings criticism upon the magazine, but it heaps disgrace upon the offender.

CHILDREN and invalids often are advised and guided in the matter of diet by their elders or physicians. In general, the simple are directed by the wise, the weak by the mighty. Narrowing these broad, but impromptu maxims to the precincts of Bates College, we will proceed to discourse in terms less vague, hence not so pleasing. We maintain that we are here for development—moral, intellectual, and social. Attendance is compulsory at chapel and recitations; we attend. Attendance is not compulsory at Society, and there are some of us who are too often conspicuous by our absence. It is maintained by many, and not without reason, that the societies are a feature the college could least sacrifice. Are we such weaklings and invalids that we avail ourselves of opportunities only under compulsion? If so we had best return to apron-strings

and the nursery. It is our duty to ourselves, our friends, and our society that, on all reasonable occasions, we should appear on Friday evening. If circumstance forbids, it is to be regretted; if personal inclination or natural laziness, it is to be lamented. The high standing of three societies has been attained only by effort. This high standing can be maintained and raised still higher by effort alone. Nor is this effort a duty to be grudged, but a privilege and a pleasure.

IT is by no means a new thought to the real philanthropist that the man who would help others must also attend to his own case, but the majority of people have yet to comprehend this truth. The spirit of real helpfulness can never be anything but a beneficence; but when in casting about for something to take the place of the work that is ours to do, we fall upon some task of our neighbor's, and with tacit or declared argument claim that we are doing right because we are lifting our neighbor's burdens, then it is that we cheat ourselves and waste the right in defending the wrong. "Bear ye one another's burdens." True enough, but "Let every man bear his own burdens." If we bear another's burdens when we should be bearing our own, we cast back upon the world the work that we ourselves should have done, and we also cast upon the world our own soul weakened and enervated by the habit of shirking our own appointed task and taking refuge in specious sentiment. "If a man would be altruistic," says Spencer, "he must first be egoistic." The progress of the race depends upon the development of the individual, and development, like charity, "must begin at home" or it is naught.

AS the end of the term approaches and our time is taken up in so many ways, we may not realize that we are omitting a usual part of the term's work, unless our attention is called to the fact. But such is the case.

Until last year it had been a time-honored custom for each literary society to close the work of the fall term with a public meeting, held in the chapel, to which all students and their friends were invited. Last year such meetings were not held for various reasons, but principally on account of the expense, which neither Piæria nor the two older societies felt that the condition of their treasuries would warrant them in incurring at that time.

This year the question has naturally come up again and has been quite thoroughly discussed. Of course there are arguments to be considered on both sides, but unless something definite is decided, every fall will witness this same discussion. Now the programmes presented on these occasions were invariably the result of hard work on the part of the members, and showed to the friends of the students the work which was being done by the literary societies. This was decidedly an advantage. But there is no doubt that these meetings tended to increase to undue proportions the spirit of rivalry which, though in some degree necessary to the life and best work of the societies, is not an end to be sought.

Then, again, our chapel is not large enough to accommodate any number of visitors, besides the student body, as we had abundant reason to know from its crowded condition at public exercises last summer. The method of admission by ticket, which has been tried in some cases, has never proved very satisfactory. These difficulties would not be remedied by following out the suggestion which has been made that all three societies should unite and combine their talent in one programme, though this would seem to offer the best solution.

But as to reviving old customs to the extent of holding three public meetings at the end of the fall term, the advantage to be gained does not seem to overbalance the amount of money, time, and work which would have to be spent upon them, and for the present we shall probably obtain the best results if we devote our energies toward making our regular meetings as interesting and profitable as possible.

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the alumni of Bates College will occur at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Friday, December 23, 1898. The business meeting of the Bates Alumni Association will be held at 5 P.M., and dinner will be served at 6 P.M. All graduates of the college are invited and urged to be present. All desiring to do so will bring friends to the dinner, either ladies or gentlemen.

Professor H. S. Cowell, principal of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., is president of the Association for the year, and is making every effort to assure an enjoyable meeting. Short speeches and much sociability will be the order of the evening. As many as find attendance possible will feel repaid for the effort.

L. J. BRACKETT, *Secretary*.

BOSTON, November 18, 1898.

Alumni Round-Table.

WHAT IS LIFE?

WHEN the first missionaries from Rome entered England they found the flaxen-haired Englishmen not the easiest converts they had met. It is related of one old chieftain that he refused to accept the new religion unless the monks could tell him whence life came and where it goes after death. "What is this life of ours?" he asked. "To me," he said, "it is like the bird of passage that enters our council room, and circling about for a moment in search of some resting place, flies out of the open door, and is gone." Men of religion, of science, and of philosophy, have in turn repeated the old chief's query, and who will say that a final answer has been given? There is not one definition of life that satisfies the requirements of a definition.

The world of phenomena presents itself in two aspects, the mental and the physical, the phenomena of mind and matter. Life also presents itself in two aspects—physical and physiological, which are absolutely distinct. Life is inseparably associated with a peculiar chemical substance known as protoplasm. It differs from all other known substances in manifesting the phenomena of life.

It is a matter of daily experience that lifeless matter is changed to living, and that the living in turn becomes lifeless. Lifeless matter as food enters animals and plants, and in turn passes out of them in the lifeless state. Thus matter is transformed in never-ceasing cycles. A living animal or plant has been likened to a fountain or flame into which and out of which matter is constantly streaming, while the fountain or flame maintains its characteristic form and individuality. A striking analogy between a living being and a whirlpool has been made. The whirlpool is permanent, but the particles which compose it are constantly changing.

How, then, it will be asked, if dead matter is constantly becoming living in animals and plants, does living matter differ from dead? Chemically it must be inferred living protoplasm does not differ from lifeless protoplasm. This is, of course, an inference, for the moment an attempt is made to analyze living matter it is killed. Chemical analyses show that the protoplasm when dead is composed of a fairly definite number of chemical elements. That living protoplasm is the same chemically as dead protoplasm is evidenced

by the fact that it weighs exactly the same, and if anything escapes at death it is imponderable, and therefore not material. It must, therefore, be concluded that a chemical element peculiar to living matter does not exist.

What is the difference between the living and the dead? It is not a difference in structure. This is the same under the microscope when alive as when freshly killed. Protoplasm, both living and dead, is alveolar in structure. It appears to be a mass of alveolar spaces filled with a substance called chylema, and surrounded by films of a different kind of substance called plasm, both liquid. Which of these substances is the true living substance is not known, but there are strong reasons for believing that the plasm is the living part of the protoplasm.

Living substance repairs its own waste by converting lifeless into living substances. Lifeless substance has not this power. When the repair of living substance exceeds the waste, growth results. Lifeless substances may also grow, but not in the manner of living substance. Living substance grows by the addition of new particles throughout its mass, while lifeless substances grow by the addition of new substances on the outside. Living and lifeless substances also differ in the manner of reproduction. New crystals may grow independently, while for the production of new living organisms pre-existing organisms are necessary.

There are several factors which condition vital action. These are temperature, moisture, chemical substances, electricity, pressure, light. Heat and cold affect the activities of animals and plants, but their capacity of adaptation to extremes of heat and cold is very great. Towards chemical substances protoplasm reacts in various ways. Some will not affect it. Some will either modify or destroy its activities. Light is a necessary condition of some life, but not of all. Pressure causes vital action to cease. Another internal condition of life is that a body known as the nucleus must always be present. This usually appears as a rounded body in the midst of a mass of living substance.

It used to be believed that the activities of living bodies were due to a force unlike the other known forces of nature, and this force was called the vital force. With the gradual acceptance of the law of conservation of energy this view has been gradually abandoned. It is now held that all the energy manifested by the activities of life is derived from the food that is eaten. Energy

stored up in food is set free by burning in the body, and manifests itself as heat, electricity, and mechanical movements.

—Prof H. V. Neal, of Knox College.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

PERSONAL.

'67.—A. H. Heath, D.D., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has published a sermon delivered by him at Tabor Academy.

'68.—Joseph H. Freeman is Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Illinois. His address is Springfield, Ill.

'70.—E. A. Nash, who for some time has been connected with the Pullman Car Company, was recently in Lewiston.

'71.—George W. Flint was elected to the presidency of Storrs Agricultural College, and entered upon his new duties July 1st. Mr. Flint, former principal of Collinsville High School, "has been a leading educator in this country for twenty years. He is an active member of the Connecticut Association of Classical and High School Teachers, and is connected with its executive committee. In addition to the duties as principal of the Collinsville High School he has had the practical management of the public school graded system in the place for years, and is in advance with modern ideas of school equipment and administration."—*The Hartford Times.*

'72.—C. A. Bickford, D.D., delivered an eloquent sermon on "Peace," at Ocean Park convention, which is to be published.

'72.—John A. Jones, formerly city engineer of Lewiston, is surveyor for the Garcelon Athletic Field.

'74.—Charles S. Frost, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Somerville, Mass., has just dedicated a new church edifice.

'74.—Rev. J. H. Hoffman is settled over the Congregational Church, New Haven, Vt.

'75.—Prof. A. T. Salley, D.D., gave a sermon before the Free Baptist delegates at Ocean Park, which is to be published.

'75.—A. T. Salley is president of the Michigan Association of Free Baptists.

'76.—E. Whitney has moved from Orange, Mass., to Washington, D. C., where he has a position as clerk in a government department.

'76.—E. R. Goodwin, principal of Worcester Commercial College, was the sole judge for awarding prizes, for Amherst College essays on oratory, submitted at commencement.

'78.—J. W. Hutchins, principal of Malden High School, was in

attendance at the College and Preparatory Association, held at Springfield, Mass., October 14th and 15th.

'80.—W. A. Hoyt, principal of Normal School, Brookfield, Mass., has recently lost his wife.

'81.—W. W. Hayden is pastor of the Madison Free Baptist Church, with which the Maine Free Baptist Association has recently held its annual convention.

'81.—W. P. Foster, Esq., of Boston, had a poem published in the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* which attracted wide attention, entitled "The Captive." Mr. Foster also had a poem published in the July number of the same magazine.

'82.—I. M. Norcross, superintendent of schools, Weymouth, Mass., is secretary of Massachusetts Superintendents' Association, which held its last session at Springfield, October 13, 1898.

'82.—O. H. Tracy, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Boston, has recently dedicated a very fine church edifice.

'82.—Rev. John C. Perkins is president of the Portland Ministers' Association.

'83.—Rev. W. H. Barber is pastor of the Methodist Church, North Auburn.

'84.—E. H. Emery is in charge of an important government signal station, New York City.

'85.—Rev. G. A. Downey is pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Lyndon Center, Vt.

'85.—A. B. Morrill is a successful principal at Easthampton.

'86.—Prof. W. H. Hartshorn is giving a course of lectures on Ruskin before the Ladies' Shakespeare Club of Lewiston.

'87.—Rev. Israel Jordan preached at Main Street Free Baptist Church at Lewiston, October 2d.

'87.—U. G. Wheeler and F. Whitney attended the superintendents' meeting, held at Springfield, October 13th.

'87.—John R. Dunton of Belfast has been admitted to practice law as a member of the Waldo County bar, having passed a creditable examination.

'88.—W. F. Tibbetts is doing graduate work in Chicago University, and is at the same time teacher of Latin in Kennan Institute, Chicago.

'89.—G. H. Libby is president of the Androscoggin County Teachers' Association.

'89.—C. J. Emerson is principal of the High School at Stoneham, Mass.

'90.—H. B. Davis is teacher of Sciences at Wilbraham Seminary, Wilbraham, Mass.

'90.—Prof. H. V. Neal, professor of Biology in Knox College, recently delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Peoria Scientific Association, on "What is Life?" This lecture, somewhat abridged, is given in another column of this STUDENT.

'90.—Rev. F. B. Nelson, pastor at Peru, visited Bates recently.

'91.—N. G. Howard, superintendent of schools, Hingham, Mass., who recently visited Bates, has a son.

'93.—W. T. Sims is principal of High School, Southborough.

'93.—M. W. Stickney is teacher of Sciences in Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

'93.—S. I. Graves, superintendent of the grammar school division, Gardiner, Me., has recently declined the flattering position as principal of the grammar school in Springfield, Mass., with an increased salary.

'94.—J. B. Hoag is principal of the grammar school at Woburn, Mass.

'94.—L. J. Brackett of Roxbury, Mass., has a son.

'95.—Miss E. E. Williams is teaching in Edward Little High School, Auburn.

'95.—Miss Mae Nash is teaching in Boston School of Expression, Copley Square, Boston.

'95.—W. S. C. Russell had a large class in Geology during the past vacation, made up of lady summer residents at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

'96.—Miss Alice Bonney is teaching in High School, Winthrop.

'97.—P. W. Brackett has recently lost his father.

'97.—Miss Blanche Porter is a teacher at Pennell Institute, Gray, Maine.

'98.—A. B. True is principal of Francis Academy, Francis, N. H.

'98.—Miss A. D. Weymouth is teacher at South Lewiston.

'98.—Miss Bessie Hayes has a position in Owen, Moore & Co.'s dry goods store, Portland.

'98.—Miss Persie Morrison is teaching in a grammar school, Bennington, Vt.

'98.—T. S. Bruce, Bates's famous guard, has the pleasure and honor of playing with the Newton A. A. this season. His work, as shown in the recent game with Yale, is up to the old standard, and is highly creditable to him and a source of pride to his *Alma Mater*.

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Hearken, ye of 1900, listen to each coming word,
Do they not sound quite familiar, like to questions lately heard?
Turn to act the fourth, beginning, Where's the Duke upon the stage?
Where's Bassanio? Where's Antonio? How is Shylock, in a rage?
Why did Portia come to Venice, did she understand the law?
Did she mean to tell Bassanio all she did and heard and saw?
What made Portia tell those white lies, wouldn't black have done as well?
Was the hero seeking money, were the tales he told, a sell?
Why did Portia love Bassanio, not the Moor of great renown?
Why not Shylock or Lorenzo, why not Launcelot the clown?
Tell the state of Portia's feelings, was her wisdom from above?
Did she really trust Bassanio? Mr. J——, what is love?
What made Shakespeare have a Portia; was she tall, and full of grace?
And her age, young or uncertain? Was she plain or fair of face?
Leave that subject for a moment, take it up some later day.
Your attention for a moment to the origin of the play.
When and where was the play written? From what source derived the clue?
Do you think that ancient people thought of it the same as you?
Tell the tale of bonds and caskets. Has the play a good name got?
If it has, say why you think so; if it hasn't, say why not.
Last, the question that's a puzzle. Answer, ye who may.
Give the *scientific* reason. Why did Shakespeare write the play? —1900.

Champions of the State.

T. H. Scammon, '99, has returned.

Miss Varney, 1901, is with her class again.

R. B. Nason, ex-'99, recently spent a few days at Bates.

Bills for the STUDENT for 1898 are out. Have you settled?

Sophomore debates began Monday afternoon, November 21st.

The Geology Class enjoyed a walk to Rose Hill, November 9th.

Steam heat in Parker Hall is proving a very successful innovation.

Miss King, '99, has finished her school at Minot and rejoined her class.

A. M. Jones and A. W. Lowe, 1900, have recently returned to their studies.

Mr. Stetson, State Superintendent of Schools, addressed the students Wednesday evening, November 16th, under the auspices of the Debating League.

G. L. Griffin, 1900, assisted in the entertainment given by the Lewiston High School Athletic Association, Friday evening, October 21st. Mr. Griffin was easily the favorite of the evening.

Professor Leonard recently started on a geological expedition to Lake Auburn, escorting a select party of one. But a thoughtful young man of '99 appeared in time to prevent such a calamity.

Progress in the grading of the Athletic Field is watched with much interest. The place has been transformed since spring, and before long we hope to see a base-ball diamond becoming an actual fact.

At the annual convention of Androscoggin Teachers, held at West Minot, October 21st, Professor Geer gave a discourse on History, and Professor Leonard gave one on "Hints in Teaching Geography."

The Freshman declamations occurred in six divisions, and thirteen speakers were chosen to take part in the prize division which was held Monday afternoon, November 7th. The following programme was carried out:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

The Old Surgeon's Story.	Miss Murphy.
The Apple-Tree.—Dunbar.	Miss Pettengill.
Education.—Phillips.	Lodge.
The Whistling Regiment.	Miss Merrill.

MUSIC.

Rabbi Hirsch's Centennial Address.	Merry.
The Legend of the Organ-Builder.	Miss Miller.
Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata.	Miss Gosline.
Fitz-James and Roderick Dhu.—Scott.	Roys.

MUSIC.

The Negro Question.—Lincoln.	Sawyer.
The Soldier's Reprieve.—Mrs. Robbins.	Ohol.
Genevra.—Rogers.	Miss Babcock.
The Cuban Question.—Depew.	Childs.
The Covenanters and Charles Stuart.—Wayland.	Dexter.

MUSIC.

AWARDING OF PRIZES.

The judges, Rev. Mr. Durkee, Rev. Mr. Taylor, and Mrs. Rand, awarded the prize for young ladies to Miss Miller; for young gentlemen to Mr. Sawyer.

Hallowe'en was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies by each class. The Seniors, Juniors, and Freshmen all wended their way across the river and spent the evening with some of their Auburn classmates. 'Ninety-nine was made welcome at the home of Mr. Pulsifer, 1900 at Miss Small's, and 1902 at Miss Allen's. The Sophomores enjoyed themselves in the society rooms. The occasion proved a delightful one for all classes.

O. C. Merrill, '99, went to Waterville November 5th to confer with the delegate from Colby in regard to the formation of a dual league for debating. He reported at the meeting of the Debating League, November 7th, that Colby will not form such a league, but will meet Bates in a debating contest this winter. Arrangements are now being made for that debate.

Miss Ella M. Butts, who is well known at Bates as a missionary in India, addressed the Young Women's Christian Association, Monday evening, October 24th, describing life in India and her work there in a very interesting way. Wednesday evening she spoke before both associations. Her remarks were made more interesting by reference to the missionary map of the world, recently presented to the Y. M. C. A.

The Junior Term Debate for the prize offered by Judge Drew was held in the Main Street Church, Monday evening, November 7th. The question discussed was, "Should the United States enter into an alliance with Great Britain for mutual defense and the maintenance of the integrity of each other's territory?" and the argument for the affirmative was presented by Messrs. Ayer, Manter, and Butterfield; for the negative, by Messrs. Foster, Dennison, and Packard. The prize was awarded to the speakers on the affirmative. The judges were Hon. W. H. Judkins, W. B. Skelton, Esq., Rev. W. N. Thomas.

Six volumes have been purchased for the Library—Kidd, Control of the Tropics; Minto, Characteristics of English Poets; Minto, Manual of English Prose Literature; Timbs, Clubs; Neal Dow, Reminiscences, or, Recollections of Eighty Years. A report of the proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, for 1898, has been presented by the Association. A number of government documents, on various subjects, have been presented by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. The Librarian is taking account of such documents now in the Library, that those which are wanting may be supplied.

President Chase recently made an announcement in chapel which has aroused much interest. A gift of twenty-five hundred dollars has been presented to the college by Mr. Lucius Clapp of Randolph, Mass., one thousand dollars to be used to endow a scholarship and the remainder to be put to such uses as the trustees see fit. President Chase explained the circumstances as follows: When he was in

Boston about three years ago, he received an invitation to speak before the Total Abstinence Society of Massachusetts. In his remarks he told the members of the society that Bates College was in hearty sympathy with their work, and mentioned the fact that all students entering Bates were required to sign a total abstinence pledge in matriculating. The society was so much interested in this statement that a copy of the pledge was published in its paper. Last summer President Chase received a letter from the secretary asking if the pledge was still required of students and asking him to send information on the subject to Mr. Clapp. He did so, and later received a letter from Mr. Clapp, telling of his interest in the institution, and inclosing a check for $2,500.

Address by Congressman Dingley.

The first of the addresses given under the auspices of the Debating League, was given by Congressman Dingley, Thursday evening, October 10th. It was a strong and inspiring address, and especially so because Mr. Dingley's own successful career so well exemplifies the principles which he brought forward. In his opening words he tried to impress the vast opportunities now opening before the student, saying that students are soon to take upon themselves such responsibilities as no one has ever taken up before. This is a grand country and a grand age to live in. Better fifty years of life in such a republic as this, than a cycle in any monarchy on the face of the earth. Saying that he wished to speak on the subject, "Some Elements of Success," he gave it as a principle, that our success will depend upon our seizing opportunities, and work in school is a preparation for meeting opportunities. Large opportunities will never come to us unless we grasp the small ones. The passport to success in life is fidelity in the small things. The best rule for a successful life is to do everything well. Apply it to college life. You are preparing to meet the opportunities of life, working to discipline the mind, to train the observation, and learn to think and draw conclusions. Such training is necessary, and especially for political leaders. One trouble with some of them is that they have never been trained to think. But the only way to get this training is by hard work. There is no short and easy road to acquisition. If there is one royal road to culture, that is the royal road of hard work. An important part of education is reading. Never neglect study for reading, but read; yet not indiscriminately, for much of such reading is harmful. One good book thoroughly read and

digested is more valuable than a book-case full carelessly read. Especially read history. A good knowledge of this branch is necessary to every position, for history is philosophy teaching by example. Do not neglect the Bible in your reading. The Bible is the greatest book in the English language; it presents human nature in every phase in which it exists. Systematic industry is necessary to success. Here Mr. Dingley gave a very interesting account of one day's work as he does it at Washington. Another necessity is courage. It is true that a faint heart never won any prize, but no matter what the difficulties, the end will come out right if we keep our courage. Discouragement is a great danger to a young man or woman. Another element of success is the formation of true character. Though men of doubtful character may seem to succeed, the man who succeeds in the highest sense is a man of noble character, whose word is as good as his bond. The influential men in the House of Representatives are men of God. The man who enters upon life ready to seize opportunities, willing to work hard and systematically, and having the foundation for a sterling character, will be a useful citizen. We must realize that each citizen has a responsibility equal to that of any crown of Europe, since it is the citizens, not the legislators, who make our laws. The peculiarity of Anglo-Saxon government is that it is a government by the majority. The citizens divide into two great parties, the ultra-conservative holding on to the customs of the past, and the progressive, seeking for development. One tempers the other, and out of the clashing of the two comes a good government. Mr. Dingley closed his address by expressing his hearty interest in college students and their work, and stating his belief that the hope of the country is in the colleges, since those who are now students are the ones who, in various ways, are to shape our country's future.

The gymnasium presented a lively scene, Saturday evening, after the victory of the foot-ball team in the game with Bowdoin. The students awoke the citizens in both Lewiston and Auburn on the electric car line, and then enjoyed a less noisy celebration in the gymnasium. The programme was varied when the news of the Colby game, the next week, arrived, to include a bonfire on Mount David.

FOOT-BALL.

BOWDOIN'S SONG—REVISED AND CORRECTED.

They heard that *Bates Academy*
Had hatched a foot-ball team,
Composed of all the wonders
That the world had ever seen,
And they came up from Brunswick
To dispel that idle dream
And take the foot-ball pennant back to Bowdoin.

Now, Bowdoin, was it such an easy thing?
And did you, really, have us "on a string?"
And if your "stuff was good enough
To do most anything"
Why took you not the pennant back to Bowdoin?

They came with all their legions
And our "farmers" dared not speak,
They taunted us with singing,
Timid Bates stood mum and meek;—
But Bowdoin, gray and boastful,
Showed with age she had grown weak,—
And so the pennant goes not back to Bowdoin.

Oh me! Oh my! 'Tis sad and yet 'tis true
That Bowdoin boasted e'er the game was through
And thought upon this bonny earth
Was nothing like her crew;
But when the game was o'er, Oh, where was Bowdoin!

Oh me! Oh my! 'twas sad and yet 'twas fun
To hear them sing before the game begun;
But, Oh, their voices failed them
When by Bates the game was won,
And they all empty-handed went to Bowdoin.

Again this year, as in 1897, Bates maintained her supremacy upon the Maine gridiron, and this without a score against her. The career of our representatives throughout the fall has clearly demonstrated that energy, not weight, that manliness and a determination to advance the ball, not ugliness and determination to injure some one, are the principal requisites to winning games. Three games have been played since the last issue, the first with Exeter, October 22d, Bates winning by a score of 18 to 11. But the greatest interest has naturally centered about the intercollegiate games with Bowdoin and Colby.

The game with Bowdoin occurred at Lee Park, October 29th, and was universally admitted to be the greatest contest ever held between Maine colleges. The play is briefly described below:

On the kick-off the ball went well into Bowdoin territory to Hunt, who advanced 12 yards. Next, on two end plays, Cloudman carried

the ball 16 yards, Hunt 10 yards. Then the ball went to Bates on fumble and Bates began a steady hammering between tackles and guards. It was fine, steady playing, quick and hard, and slowly the Bowdoin team went backward. Time after time the giant guard, Saunders, went into the line and always for a gain. Slowly the ball went to the Bowdoin 20-yard line, then Pulsifer went through the line for 10 yards, putting the ball on the 10-yard line, first down, and then came the certainty that Bates would score.

Saunders took it six yards, and on the next play, with Pulsifer and Halliday with him, Saunders went over the line for the first and only touchdown in the game.

After a few gains Bates lost the ball on a fumble and Bowdoin took the ball well into Bates's territory before it was stopped. Bates took the ball but couldn't gain, and Halliday punted. The ball went straight into the air. There was no gain and the ball was Bowdoin's on Bates's 20-yard line. Bowdoin took the ball to the 10-yard line, and Bates held again.

After two attempts against the line, Halliday punted and repeated his previous effort, the ball went into the air for a gain of only 15 yards, and again the ball was Bowdoin's on Bates's 20-yard line. But Bates held the line stiffened up till it wouldn't be budged an inch, and time was called on the Bates 5-yard line, with the ball in Bowdoin's possession, and as it was third down Bates's goal line did not seem in danger. In fact here, in their splendid work of holding Bowdoin for downs, the superiority of Bates's line was as evident as at any time during the game.

The second half was as exciting as the first, abounding in runs, fumbles, plunges that seemed to be back-breakers, punts, and hard tackles. Bates started in with a rush, and Bowdoin's hopes sank lower than when Bates scored. Bates took the ball all over the field, making good gains, long runs.

The game finally closed in darkness with the ball about in the center of the field. The line-up:

Bates.	Bowdoin.
Richardson, l.e.	r.e., Veazie and Bellatty.
Sturgis, l.t.	r.t., Albee.
Saunders, l.g.	r.g., Wentworth.
Moody, c.	c., Bodwell.
Childs, r.g.	l.g., Young.
Call, r.t.	l.t., Stockbridge and Gregson.
Putnam, r.e.	l.e., A. W. Clarke.
Purington, q.b.	q.b., Hadlock.
Pulsifer, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Hunt.
Fowler, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Cloudman.
Halliday, f.b.	f.b., W. Clarke.


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the ball 16 yards, Hunt 10 yards. Then the ball went to Bates on fumble and Bates began a steady hammering between tackles and guards. It was fine, steady playing, quick and hard, and slowly the Bowdoin team went backward. Time after time the giant guard, Saunders, went into the line and always for a gain. Slowly the ball went to the Bowdoin 20-yard line, then Pulsifer went through the line for 10 yards, putting the ball on the 10-yard line, first down, and then came the certainty that Bates would score.

Saunders took it six yards, and on the next play, with Pulsifer and Halliday with him, Saunders went over the line for the first and only touchdown in the game.

After a few gains Bates lost the ball on a fumble and Bowdoin took the ball well into Bates's territory before it was stopped. Bates took the ball but couldn't gain, and Halliday punted. The ball went straight into the air. There was no gain and the ball was Bowdoin's on Bates's 20-yard line. Bowdoin took the ball to the 10-yard line, and Bates held again.

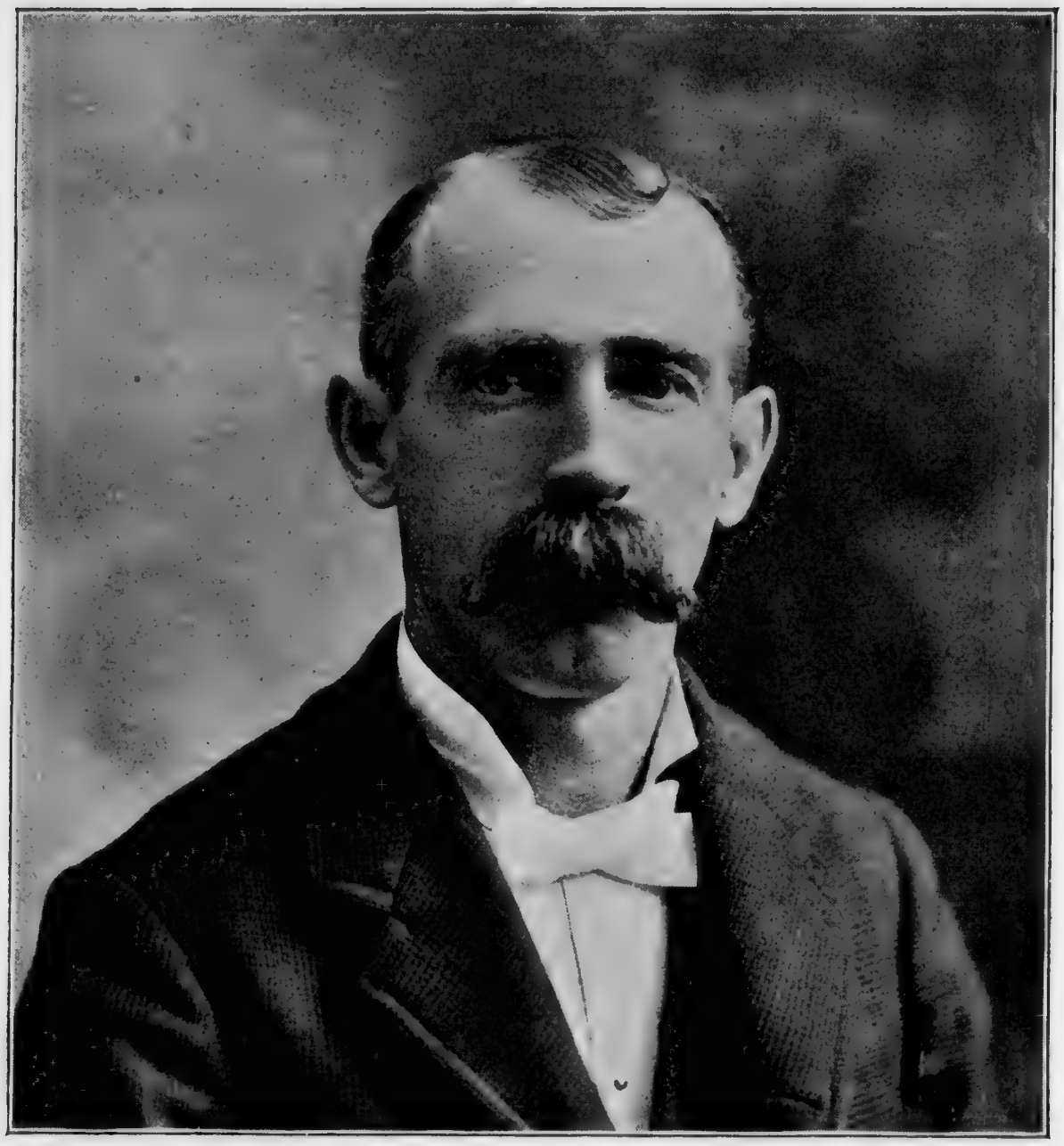
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The game finally closed in darkness with the ball about in the center of the field. The line-up:

Bates.	Bowdoin.
Richardson, l.e.	r.e., Veazie and Bellatty.
Sturgis, l.t.	r.t., Albee.
Saunders, l.g.	r.g., Wentworth.
Moody, c.	c., Bodwell.
Childs, r.g.	l.g., Young.
Call, r.t.	l.t., Stockbridge and Gregson.
Putnam, r.e.	l.e., A. W. Clarke.
Purington, q.b.	q.b., Hadlock.
Pulsifer, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Hunt.
Fowler, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Cloudman.
Halliday, f.b.	f.b., W. Clarke.


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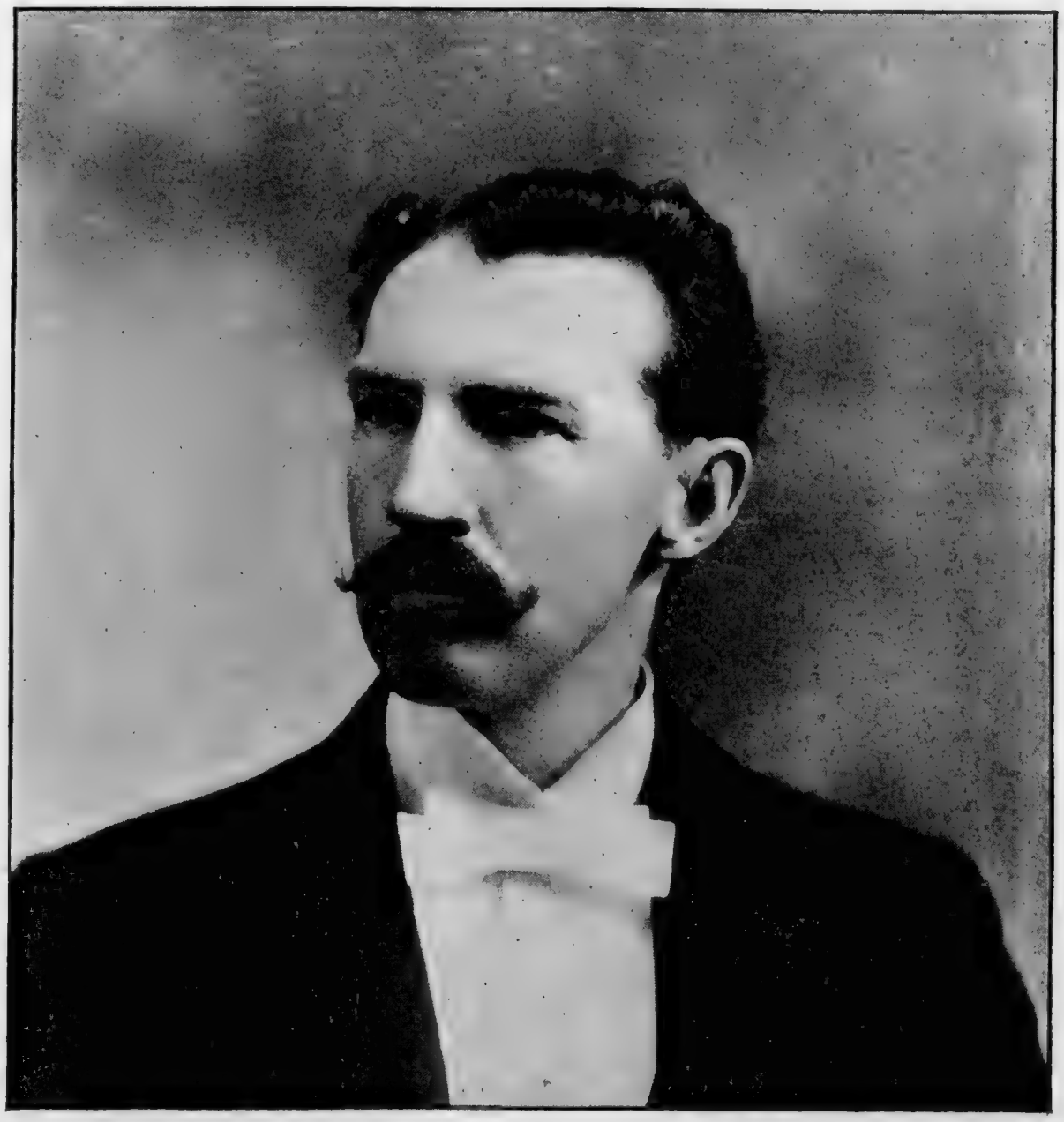
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Score—Bates 6, Bowdoin 0. Touchdown—Saunders. Goal—Halliday. Umpire—Gould, Harvard. Referee—Gray, Harvard. Time—30-minute halves.

The Bates-Colby game was played November 5th. The play:

Halliday kicked off to the 10-yard line, and Allen advanced the ball a short distance. After a few gains Colby was forced to kick, Rice falling on ball for Colby. Again Colby gained, but was soon forced to kick, using quarter-back kick as before. On this play Fowler advanced ball 10 yards, when ball went to Colby again on a fumble. Ball was advanced to Bates's 4-yard line, where Bates held for downs. From then on Colby was clearly outclassed, Bates going when and where she wished. Pulsifer hit the line for two yards, Saunders 2, Pulsifer 1, Richardson 8 yards, and Fowler was held without gaining. Pulsifer went around the end for 8 yards, Childs went through guard and tackle for 4, Fowler failed to gain, Richardson made 2 yards, and Pulsifer again went around the end for 10 yards. Halliday struck the line for a yard, Saunders two, Pulsifer two, and then Pulsifer circled the right end for 18 yards. Richardson gained 5 yards, Sturgis 1, Fowler 3, Fowler 3 more, Sturgis 2, Halliday 3, Pulsifer 2 1-2, and Fowler failed to gain on an end run. Pulsifer came through for 3 yards, Richardson was held, Fowler advanced the ball 15 yards and Saunders was held. Pulsifer was thrown back with a loss. The ball was about 12 yards from the goal line, with 7 or 8 yards to gain, and it was the third down. Halliday fell back and dropped a pretty goal from the field after about twenty-two minutes of play. Score: Bates, 5; Colby, 0.

Rice kicked off to the goal line, and Halliday advanced the ball 18 yards before he was downed. Pulsifer failed to gain. Richardson came around for 5 yards. Saunders went through for a yard, Fowler for 5, and Pulsifer 4. Time was called with the ball in Bates's possession on her 30-yard line.

In the second half Rice kicked off to Bates's 15-yard line. Pulsifer ran 18 yards before he was downed, and on the next play went around the end for 8 yards. Fowler made 3 yards, and Pulsifer was downed in his tracks. Fowler again made 3 yards, and Pulsifer was sent around the right end for 25 yards. Halliday bucked the line for two yards, Pulsifer 6, Fowler 5, Halliday 4, Saunders 3, and Halliday came through end and tackle for 15 yards. Putnam was held. Halliday gained 3 yards. Pulsifer bucked the line 5 yards for a touchdown.

Halliday kicked a pretty goal. Rice kicked off to the 5-yard line. Halliday took it and passed it to Pulsifer, who was tackled after about 5 yards' gain. Fowler made 4 yards, and again 2, Pulsifer 5, and Fowler was held with no gain. Halliday went around the end for 5 yards on a criss-cross. Fowler gained 5 yards. Pulsifer went through the line for 3 yards, again for 2, and around the end for 6. Fowler was held. Halliday gained 3 yards twice in succession. Fowler gained 3 yards and again 1 yard, Atchley making a pretty tackle behind the line. Halliday made a slight gain. Pulsifer was held twice, Halliday made 3 yards. Fowler was held. Halliday again came through for three, Pulsifer went around the end for 5, Fowler gained two yards through the line and was stopped by a pretty tackle by Buneman. Fowler was held. Pulsifer failed to gain. Ball goes to Colby. Haggerty attempted an end run, but was thrown back with a loss of 2 yards. Rice made 10 yards. Rice again went through for a yard, Scannell a yard and a half. Rice was held, and the ball went to Bates on downs.

Bates scored her last touchdown with comparative ease. Fowler gained short distances twice in succession, Pulsifer went around the end for 10 yards, Fowler was held, Putnam made one yard, and Pulsifer was sent through for the last touchdown in about twenty minutes of play. Halliday kicked an easy goal. The referee deemed it inadvisable to finish the entire half, on account of darkness, and the game was called, with a little over five minutes of the second half remaining unplayed. The line-up:

BATES.	COLBY.
Richardson, l.e.	r.e., Crawshaw.
Sturgis, l.t.	r.t., Thayer.
Saunders, l.g.	r.g., Scannell.
Moody, c.	c., Bean.
Childs, r.g.	l.g., Atchley.
Call, r.t.	l.t., Towne.
Putnam, r.e.	l.e., Buneman.
Purinton, q.b.	q.b., Tupper.
Pulsifer (Capt.), l.h.b.	r.h.b., Allen.
Fowler, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Haggerty.
Halliday, f.b.	f.b., Rice.

Score—Bates 17. Touchdowns—Pulsifer 2. Goals from touchdowns—Halliday 2. Goal from field—Halliday. Umpire—Bolster. Referee—Bates. Linesmen—Merrill, Merrick. Time—25-minute halves.

See Page II of Advertisements.

College Exchanges.

The *Dartmouth Literary Monthly* contains a very fine likeness of Daniel Webster, reproduced from an oil portrait by Joseph Ames and published for the first time. This is followed by an account of "The Early Life of Daniel Webster." It is interesting and well written, containing much valuable information. Webster's frailness as a child is strikingly contrasted with his later robust physique. His struggles with poverty arouse the reader's sympathy, while his nobility of character calls forth the most genuine admiration. Well may the writer close with these words:

"And in days of flippant and disparaging treatment of the Sacred Volume and its teachings, it is well that Dartmouth students should know and remember the views and feelings of the mightiest mind that ever passed through the college, perhaps the equal of any that has ever appeared in the country."

"On Top of a London Bus," in the *Wellesley Magazine*, well deserves its place in that periodical. It possesses the quality so pleasing and yet so rare—spontaneous wit. The merit fortunately exists not alone in style, but also in the vivid portrayal of London life.

In the *Yale Literary Magazine*, "In the Square at Montigny" is no ordinary college story. It combines simplicity with pathos and power. It possesses that ethereal something difficult to define, yet deeply impressive.

THE THREE TRAVELERS.

Over the moors in the misty night
They ride from the sign of the White Hart inn,
And heavy's the gold and yellow-bright—
They covered it o'er with bottles of gin
And hid it in bags full deep, I ween,
On the way to Lynmouth town.

And lo! they see through the shuddering mist
A flying steed and horseman gray,
And one of them scowls and shakes his fist,—
"'Tis only a pixie," the others say,
"That always comes at the dawn of the day
To frighten travelers to Lynmouth."

Knives of steel and hearts that bleed,
Shouts and groans on the sheeted air,
And great is the robber-leader's greed
And he looketh for gold—yea—everywhere,
But never a coin he findeth there
On the way to Lynmouth town.

"And now, since never a coin we find,
Why then by my stolen store," quoth he,
"We'll hang them up in the empty wind."
And he strung them up to the gallows-tree
That stands by the side of the cross-roads three
On the way to Lynmouth town.

And now when the mists roll full and deep
Three shadowy steeds flee on through the gray
And the gibbet swings at the dawn's first peep,
But "Pixies, alack!" the yeomen say,
"That always come at the dawn of the day
To frighten travelers to Lynmouth."

—*Yale Literary Magazine.*

Dreamland.

Fair are the shores of the Dreamland Isles,
Edged by a Sea of Mist,
Where every woodland becks and smiles,
And a cooling zephyr of Spring beguiles
To the land of the lovers' tryst.

Sweet are the songs of the Isle of Dreams,
Songs with no need of tongue;
And a memory, bitter-sweet it seems,
Through a dreamland melody glows and gleams,
That the angels might have sung.

Sweet are the thoughts of the Dreamland Isles,
Thoughts of the days that were.
And where she roamed, the woodland smiles,
While every path she trod beguiles
To linger and dream of her.

—*Amherst Literary Monthly.*

After Macdowell.

The hills melt into sunset sky,
My shadow wades knee-deep in grass,
The trees are singing as I pass,
I had not thought night was so nigh.

The farmhouse! Nature holds her breath,
Uncanny stillness shrouds the place,
The wide-eyed windows frame no face,
Their soul is gone: I look on death.

I almost fancy as I stand
Her singing from the orchard blows.
She's nearer now; and a white rose
(She sees me!) flutters from her hand.

A clear, high bird-note, sorrow-sweet,—
'Tis night: I am alone once more.
Alone, I leave the dear old door
Where she and I were wont to meet. —*Mount Holyoke.*

Our Book-Shelf.

Helbeck of Bannisdale[1] is the title of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's latest novel. The scene is laid in Cumberland, in the "North Country" of England, and the theme of the story is the never-ending conflict between bigoted belief and careless faith. Helbeck, the hero, suffers much for his religion, much for his love. He is a unique character. We watch him through scenes of pleasure, grief, and joy, and long to see him break, if only a little, from the bands of conformity, but we look in vain. Tender and long-suffering with the wilful, witching Laura, he yields not one jot or tittle of his faith to the Church, and "Our Lady." The author's skill is evident. Helbeck of Bannisdale is a Catholic, and his stern belief takes from his life the light and joy that he needs, yet he is so true a gentleman, so patient a lover, that none but the impetuous or the rude can assail him. His character is an excellent foil for that of Laura, who in childhood "played, danced, kissed, laughed, ate, all in a delicious whirl of excitement." Her love for Helbeck and her loathing for his religion stand out clearly as the great forces which render her now happy, now remorseful. The narrative moves on in the unhurrying style which characterizes Mrs. Ward's writings. Impartiality as to religious matters is a marked feature of this book. The Catholic plays his part and the Protestant plays her part, but the author is silent. Those who have read "Robert Elsmere," "David Grieve," and others of Mrs. Ward's novels, will find in this story the same intellectual power, the same tenderness that appears in them.

Gilbert Parker seems to delight in forceful titles for his books. A year ago he gave us "The Seats of the Mighty," and now we have *The Battle of the Strong.*[2] The scene of this latter novel is laid in the island of Jersey, and the time is that of the French revolution, when a Frenchman was prouder to be a "citizen" than to be a prince. The "battle of the strong" in the story, however, is not between factions or armies, but between the high purpose of a noble, fearless woman and the selfish ambition of "a man of the world." The portrayal of character is one of the marked features of this book. The "inevitable result" is clearly shown. Perhaps there is a hint of the old-time Nemesis. D'Avranche cannot rise, for he stands upon the pinnacle of his ambition, therefore he falls. Détricaud can rise, for he is so noble as to view his own misconduct with humility. Guida is unsophisticated and she must suffer, but her honor and truth are above defeat. The author says of the story that it "has no claim to be called a historical novel," but it certainly portrays well the troublous times in France in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

"There is a golden thread that runs through every religion in the world. There is a golden thread that runs through the lives and the teachings of all the prophets, seers, sages, and saviours in the world's history, through the lives of all men and women of truly great and lasting power. . . . This same golden thread must enter into the lives of all who to-day in this busy, work-a-day world of ours, would exchange impotence for power, weakness and suffering for abounding health and strength, pain and unrest for perfect peace, poverty of whatever nature for fullness and plenty." These are the words with which Ralph Waldo Trine begins the preface to his book entitled *In Tune with the Infinite.*[3] The author goes on to say in the chapters headed "The Supreme Fact of the Universe," "The Supreme Fact of Human Life," "Fullness of Life," and so on, that if one would be healthy, happy, powerful, wise, even prosperous in worldly things, he must

place himself in the condition "to receive the divine inflow" from the great source of Life. One must fulfil the conditions, he avers, and then wait with "a calm, quiet, and expectant intensity," and the result is certain. He may be an extremist as regards the power of thought, but he may be only a few generations in advance of the times, who can tell? The style of presentation is simple and direct, and the points are well made.

Away back in the "sixties" Edward Everett Hale wrote a short story, *The Man Without a Country*,[4] which was first published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and later in book form, with a preface indicating the sources from which the materials for the plot had been gathered. A young man in a fit of temper had declared before a public tribunal that he wished he "might never hear the name of the United States (his own country) mentioned again." The judge passed sentence that the young man's punishment should be the fulfilment of the wish he had so rashly uttered, that he should be kept a prisoner on shipboard, that no one should ever address him concerning the United States, or in any way allude to the same. He was allowed great freedom, could read or write as he pleased, only no letter ever came to him from his country, nor could he send one thither. The newspapers were given him after some one had gone carefully through them and cut out every bit of news concerning his home land. The impossibilities of plot or incident are carefully counterbalanced, and the simplicity of style makes the story seem a tale of real life. A new edition has been recently published, with an introduction relative to the Cuban war.

There are some good things in the *Literary Criticism*[5] by Dr. Sears of Brown University. In the first chapter we have the fact set forth that criticism is not creative, generally, but contemplative. Then follows a chapter on the motives of criticism, wherein the plain fact is set down that "judgment of literature must be just or it will be judged itself." The author makes strong points of standards of criticism, diversity of criticism, criticism as opposed to censoriousness, commendation, appreciation, qualifications of the critic, etc. In the last chapter, headed "The Critic's Ambition," we get some wholesale views of the good a critic may do, and the heights to which he may attain.

[1] Helbeck of Bannisdale. By Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Macmillan Company.

[2] The Battle of the Strong. By Gilbert Parker. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

[3] In Tune With the Infinite. By Ralph Waldo Trine. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

[4] The Man Without a Country. By Edward Everett Hale. Little, Brown & Co.

[5] Literary Criticism. By Lorenzo Sears, Litt.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

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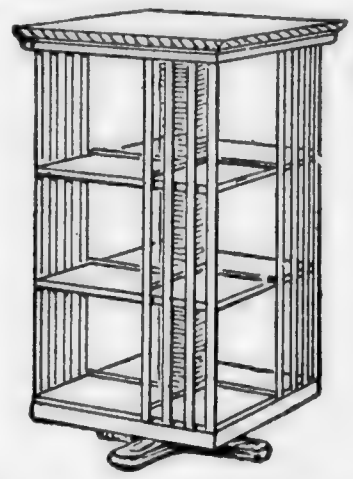
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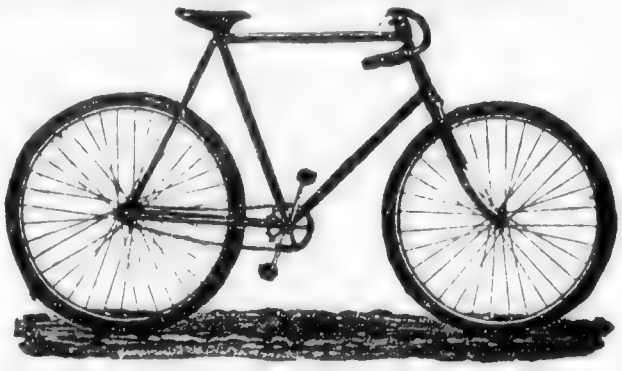
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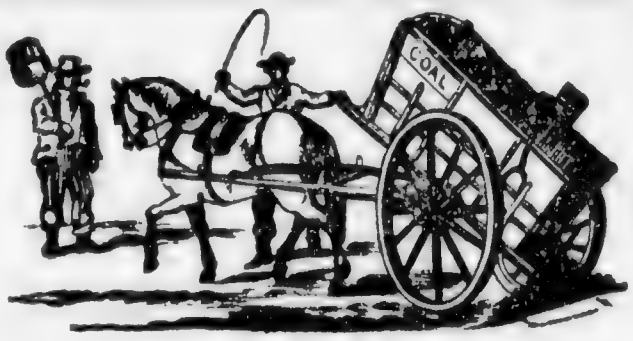
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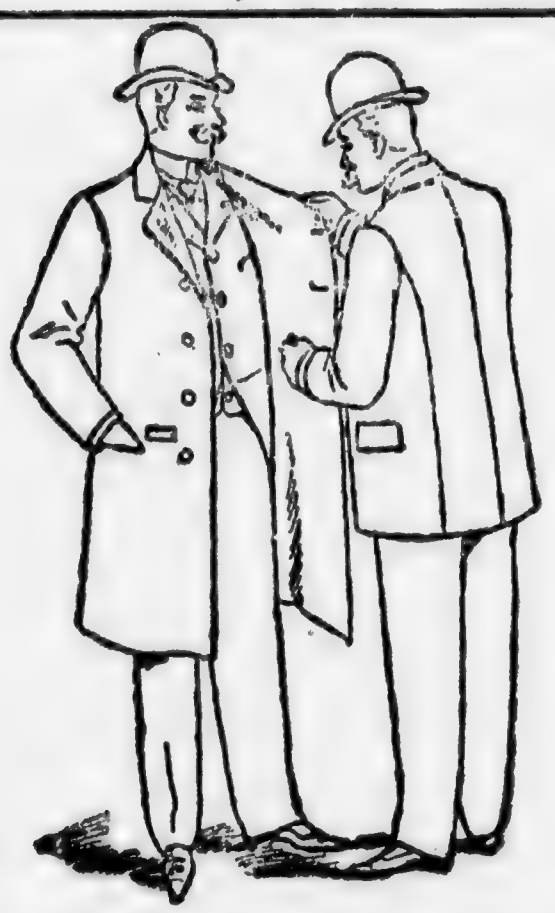
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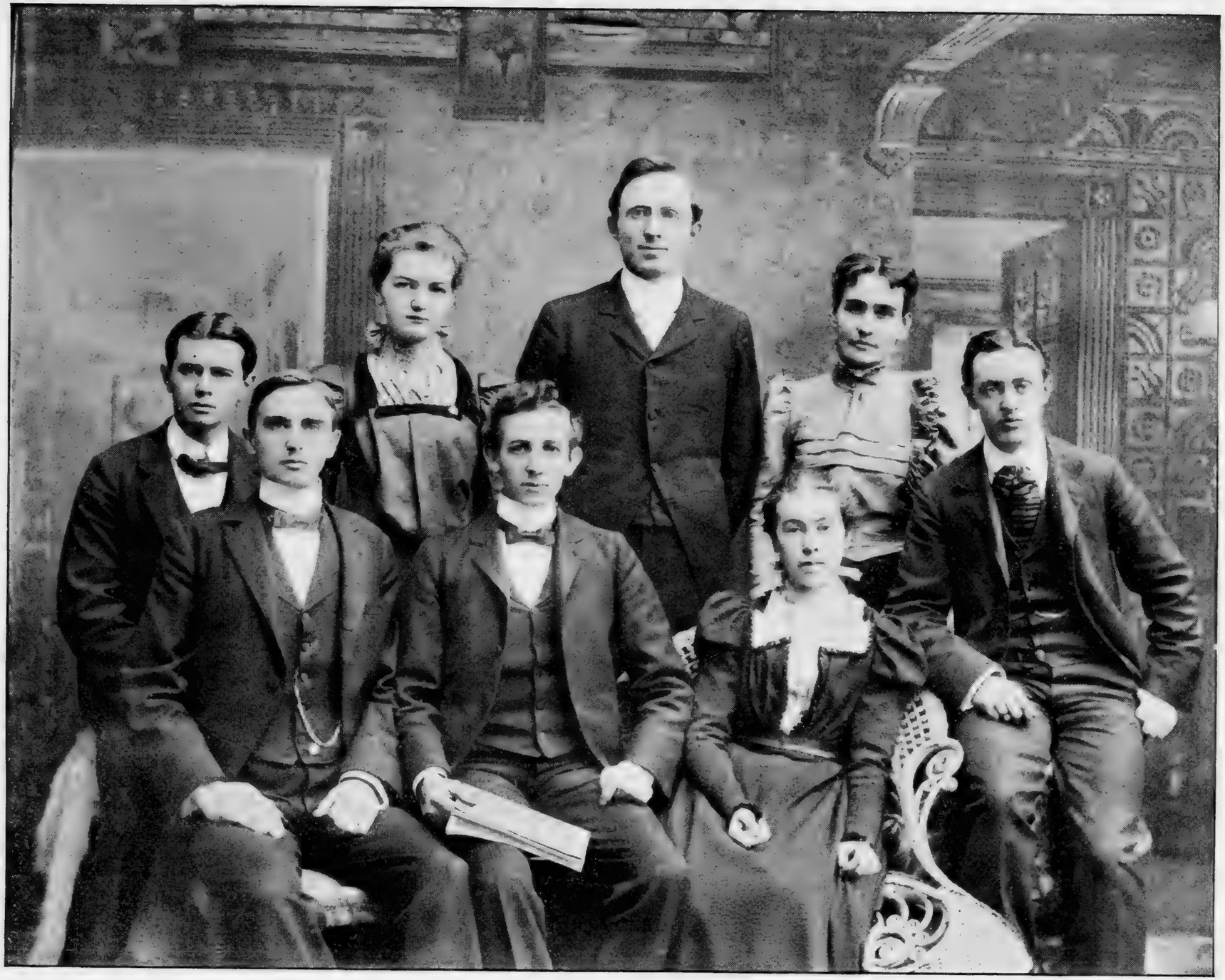
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THE

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SIMPLICITY IN EDUCATION.

THERE seems to be desire among most men to seek the elaborate, not only in manners and customs but also in education, and many of the educated men believe that to be *influential* one must be elaborate.

Teachers may be divided into two classes. The one conceives in the pupil a receptacle and his motto is "fill him up," and in this endeavor no effort seems too great if only he may give an exhaustive treatise on the topic in hand. The other sees in his pupil a living, breathing being; he recognizes the fact that the whole boy is before him, not only the brain but the heart and soul, and his motto is "build him up."

The first class seem to have an idea that the chief and almost only work of the college is to train *men* to be versatile in the languages, to be able to make beautiful *experiments* in chemistry and physics, to recite off-hand Grecian and Roman history, to be, in short, little more or less than "traveling encyclopedias." The other class believe that the work of the college is to fit men for a true enjoyment of life, to educate, not alone in the ornamental but also in the simple, practical truths of life, to strive with them for that which is pure and noble, and the nearer scholar and teacher attain to these the more natural and simple will their lives become.

It is a pitiful sight to see a teacher so engrossed in the attempt

to have the scholar master syntax and construction as to wholly lose sight of the truths and the life of the author and to forget that the soul of the scholar may be yearning to form a companionship with the good and the beautiful as revealed by these great souls.

Syntax and construction are important, but not everything. It is not enough to teach the grammar and rhetoric of some great writer, the scholar must be introduced to the author and taught to form an acquaintance with him. He must walk and talk and struggle with the thoughts of great men as he would with the men themselves; not only must he know them, he must live with them; not only must he dine with them, but he must fast with them. Then shall he understand the truths and simplicity of their lives and form a life-long and inspiring friendship with the best there is in them.

Simplicity in education does not necessarily mean less work; far from it. It may mean more work, but it does mean fit men for life. What the world demands of our colleges to-day is not more elaboration, but simply more men.

But, asks the graduate, is simplicity a power on the more public occasions, when instead of the class-room it is the audience or perhaps the whole world? We turn to life for an answer.

Wendell Phillips, the acknowledged orator of America, was accustomed to say before some intended speech, "I am not going to deliver an oration to-day, I shall just talk to the people," and the next day the paper would report, "Wendell Phillips has delivered another great oration." The secret of his great power lay in his simplicity. Spurgeon, Brooks, and Beecher all had this same quality. There was no studied effort to impress or please, the one important thing was to convey the truth clearly and plainly, to just talk with the people.

Lincoln's success was not more due to his ability as a statesman than to the simplicity of his life, a life so true and simple that in the time of the great crisis all understood his motives and could trust him.

Who has not at some time listened to a truly great singer? At first she sang what might be called a test piece of the voice. At the close you applauded, and it was deserved applause, for it was a fine rendering of the difficult, but next she sang some simple melody, as "Home, Sweet Home," you were aroused, animated, and your whole life was lifted higher. It was simple. You understood it. It was my life and your life, and we were better for having heard it. You

don't need to be a musician nor even much acquainted with music to have your heart thrilled and your life inspired when a true singer shall clothe in simple music those simple thoughts which we can all understand.

True music or true oratory is only reached when the musician or the speaker strikes those chords within his own life which vibrate within your inner soul and make you to feel that "whatever else may be false these things are true," and truth is simple.

The advice of the nineteenth century as she opens the door of the twentieth and bids us boldly enter, is,—Would you teach, or be taught, be true, be natural, be simple, and remember ever the words of Him who spoke with divine wisdom, "A little child shall lead them."

—WHITMAN SEARS BASSETT, '99.

"THE GADFLY."

(E. L. VOYNICH.)

THE modern novel is in general characterized by a good style, but little else of worthiness. High moral tone is usually lacking, and the plot is, in most cases, insignificant. The later novels may be contrasted with those of several years ago in regard to that phase of life which they as a whole represent. The latter presented a picture of life bright and glowing, in which all obstacles were finally overcome for the hero and heroine, the villain satisfactorily frustrated, and we left the two lovers at the close, "to live happy ever after." Swinging to the other extreme, the successors of these authors have chosen to fill their pages with the griefs and disappointments rather than with the joys of mankind.

"The Gadfly" is distinctively a modern novel, possessing most of its virtues and some of its faults, yet being, I believe, of a higher standard than most of its contemporaries.

Its theme is definite and important, all other considerations being completely subordinate to it. Like an unbroken thread, it runs through every scene and incident, combining them into a whole, concise and entire in its unity. The book tells the story of the moral evolution of a man. Whether the author had a real purpose to give some new idea, some new impulse to the world through his book, is a question. But if he did, as I think, that purpose was to describe the agony, the utter hopelessness of a human soul without God.

With the first scene, one's interest is aroused by a pleasantly pervasive air of mystery, and continues without ceasing to the end. Events follow one another in swift and orderly succession. There are no startling surprises, but the plot is unfolded gradually and logically, important scenes, in many instances, being foreshadowed. So well arranged is the scheme of the plot, so closely is one event connected with another, that the reader is carried on rapidly and smoothly to the climax.

Not the least of the book's attractions lies in its vigorous, direct yet simple style. The story, being in itself so intense, so paramount in importance, does not permit the use of embellishments, for their own sake alone. We have, then, few instances of pure beauty of style. For this reason narration appears hardly at all, and the examples of direct character painting are very few and brief. Yet the characters are most vividly portrayed by their conversation and actions. They are truly human, lovable people, who, as we follow their history, win our sympathy and affection. Contrast among the characters is well employed: the Gadfly, impulsive, quick in decision, setting off on the one hand the Priest with his slow and laboriously drawn conclusions; on the other Gemma, the heroine, calm, firm, and wise.

Only a few instances of description also are afforded, and then only in brief passages, their purpose always being to make vivid by its setting some scene, or to intensify the moods and emotions of the actors. The scenes painted are of a certain solemn, weird beauty, vivid, picturesque, and full of feeling. Let me quote one passage which reflects the sadness of parting between two dear companions: "On the green surface of the lake a little boat, with white wings faintly fluttering, rocked in the dewy breeze. It looked as light and frail as a bit of silvery dandelion seed flung on the water. High up on Monte Salvatore the window of some shepherd's hut opened a golden eye. The roses hung their heads and dreamed under the still September clouds, and the water plashed and murmured softly among the pebbles of the shore."

Brief glimpses of pathos and impassioned eloquence are caught here and there, while a bit of artistic beauty sometimes peeps out. That we have so little ornamental style is not due, then, to lack of skill on the author's part, but is a part of his general scheme, to thus make the story stand out clearly, with no distracting details.

The setting of the story is well chosen to suit the whole idea of

the book. We are transferred to Italy, at nearly the middle of this century, when it is filled with the spirit of unrest, racked by revolutionary uprisings, overrun with adventurers and anarchists. This is a fitting background for the novel, which is essentially tragic. It is the story of a human soul in its barest humanity. It is the wretched outcry of this soul, which has found deceit in high places, impurity and wickedness among the most honored servants of the church, in rebellion against everything divine and holy, against God himself.

All the action centres around this one man, following his development from the boy, a quiet, pious Catholic, to the man, a fierce, mocking atheist. Since, then, the plot concerns itself mainly with the inner workings of one life, it cannot but be very simple, there is no field for intricate complications; it also limits the number of essential characters to a small group closely connected with the hero. We follow the Gadfly from his early youth through all his terrible pitiful struggles with the world to his lonely and dishonored grave. Do not mistake me; the book is not a gloomy, heavy tale, oppressive with sorrow and grief. On the contrary it throbs with life, intensity, power; it thrills with action and interest.

The character of the hero is boldly conceived, clearly and vividly portrayed. Since we may with accuracy say that the Gadfly is the story itself, his character stands as a symbol of the thought and nature of the book as a whole. Our first glimpse of him is as a boy pure and simple in the bright innocence of youth. Then comes the turning-point in his life. His religion is not born of conviction, but mainly of education and habit. When the crisis comes, when at one terrible blow all his most precious ideals are shattered, then his religion falls too, and he is henceforth not the servant of Christ, but the slave of revenge; revenge against those who had deceived him, the holy priests of the church. This boy, of a delicate, refined, artistic nature, thrown suddenly upon the world, without friends, without beliefs, without hope or trust in any being but himself, sinks to the lowest degradation. Into his own mouth the author has placed the relating of these years of wretchedness, and the horror, the pathos of the tale are heart-rending. Urged by the intense power of his revenge, he devotes all the energy of his nature to the overthrow of priests in Italy. He places himself at the head of bands of insurgents, he rails against God and man in most brilliant satires, thus winning for himself the nickname of the "Gadfly,"

which forms the title of the book. As we approach the climax, to the absorbing interest in the development of the man is added the excitement of his connection with the rebels.

The Gadfly must die. There is no other consistent way out of the difficulties. His death scene is the climax of the whole book. Though to some it may seem fraught with a sickening horror, to me it was gloriously pathetic. The thought of a little company of men coming out at sunrise, one of them to be shot, is always solemn and awful. But think of the Gadfly standing with unblinded eyes, a bright smile on his lips, yet with no thought of God in his heart, giving the order for his own death because no one else had the courage for it. Look at the soldiers, commanded to shoot their beloved leader, by their loving disparity of aim prolonging his agony. Oh, the calm bravery of the man, his awful fearlessness of death, are wonderful.

Particularly as to the subject of its action is "The Gadfly" a modern novel. It does not present life in its many or most important phases, but deals only with the sorrow, hopelessness, and misery of life. Not one case of real happiness is depicted; love is unrequited or unfulfilled. It is a tragedy in the extreme. No bright spots gleam on the horizon, there is no hope expressed of joy and happiness to come; only the weight of grief to be endured until death shall bring release. The story cannot be called artistic. It deals with the coarser passions of hatred and revenge. Love plays only a minor part. No bright humor enlivens its pages. Wit, keen and sparkling, is not wanting; but it is bitter and sarcastic, flinging at man's frailties.

One fault noticed as characterizing the modern novel as a whole may be in part ascribed to this one. The author preaches no sermon, draws no lesson; yet, although we may see the hidden lesson, we feel the lack of direct reference to God and faith in his divine power. It does not enforce a strong, high morality.

The good qualities of the book lie chiefly in the simplicity and directness with which the story is told; in the intense interest which thrills us in every line; in the originality and clearness of conception; and in the force, the virility which come from the complete subordination of every detail to the main plot.

The book enunciates some inevitable truths. It shows that religion, to be true and strong and personal, must be accepted freely

and intelligently; it shows the awful power of one moment in a life to make or mar it forever.

As the tale of some glorious deed of war echoing from the front of battle is inspiring, the tale of this life is inspiring. Because it tells of humanity's strength and power; of man's courage and endurance. The Gadfly would be a true hero if only—but here lies the sadness, the pathos, of the story of this mistaken life, if only he were working for the highest and best interests of mankind instead of against them.

—Edith Abbott Kelley, '99.

MORAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOL.

THE subject of education is no modern one. The very discovery of the uses of all the beautiful and wonderful things with which our primitive ancestors were supplied made the lessons which Nature gave her first children. Wonderfully has that education broadened as the centuries have added to the store of the world's wisdom, and its history shows a record of steady advance. But there is a branch of education which, in the desire for mere intellectual training, has been too often neglected. While the mind development has been given the careful consideration of educators of all times, the vastly more important development of the soul has been left to accomplish its own growth.

A well-known educator has said: "It has pleased the beneficent Father of the universe to form man a rational and intelligent being, to endow him with faculties of mind susceptible of the highest improvement, and to impart to him a soul, which may soar far on beyond the joys of earthly happiness and participate in the bliss of a heavenly immortality." For the improvement of the mind there have been schools for centuries, while the care of the soul has been entrusted to the church or wholly overlooked. But it has been left for this our nineteenth century to show that for the highest perfection of human beings the training of the one shall supplement that of the other, and that in the school is the best opportunity for such union of moral with intellectual instruction afforded. True it is that in the family the greatest influence is exercised, and many a child needs no other nor better moral instruction than the example of noble parents. But it is also only too true that far more are born into homes where love is unknown, morality despised, and that abject poverty exists, from which it is but a step to crime. For these poor

little unfortunates there is a grand work to be done, the value of which cannot be over-estimated, and it is in the schools, where so many such children are to be found, that this work may best be accomplished. In our public schools we are forming the minds and characters of the men and women of a generation hence. What these children are now in their relations to one another, they will still be as "children of a larger growth." As rulers, in the professions, in business, and in the home they will conduct themselves according to the principles instilled into their minds with their first ideas of language, science, and all other branches of intellectual knowledge. How important it is, then, that they should early receive ideas of conduct which shall guide them throughout all their lives; that they shall understand their relations to their fellows, and shall learn to exercise a broad and unselfish sympathy toward others. They should realize that they are not isolated individuals, but, as has been said, "Our pleasures are bound in a thousand ways with the pleasures and pains of others, and our ideas are affected by these and entangled with the ideas of others. We grow up in a social world, bound to it and to individuals in it by lively and passionate affections." For these relations the preparation should be as careful and conscientious as for special trades and professions. The lessons of unselfishness and love to others and of unswerving devotion to truth, honor, and all manly and womanly virtues, should be enforced at the same time with the simplest mathematical problems, and the first reading lessons, that they may become a part of the child's very being and impossible to be forgotten or despised. In this way and in no other can be attained the symmetrical development of the individual in the most perfect harmony with surrounding society and always most easily adapted to the varying circumstances of life.

And it should never be forgotten that the public school is by far the most important institution that our government can support; that the training of citizens and the implanting of right principles in the minds of our youth are of infinitely greater value than the production of the most perfect machinery that can be imagined or the stateliest buildings that the architect can devise. All such inanimate things fade into insignificance when we think that from our schools are every year being sent out into the world those who shall carry on our governments, shall plead our cases in the law courts, shall fill our book-shelves with their literary productions, shall care for our sick, and shall direct our religious ideas. Shall they simply be

instructed in all these various branches, with no thought for the far more important preparation for living good lives, for filling each his individual place in society in the best and most unselfish way?

Far from it. Let the souls of our school children be given the same opportunity for growth that their minds receive, and let the moral lessons be as pointed and plain as the intellectual. For in no other way can men attain the highest development and reach more nearly the ideal character of citizens and individual members of the great brotherhood of humanity.

—MARION S. COAN, '99.

MASTERSHIP.

SOCIETY exists because of man's natural dependence upon his fellows. Civilized society exists because a few men feel and obey the impulse to bring order out of chaos. Life and its environments are an ever present force, confusing, bewildering, before whose might the throng rushes heedless and purposeless,—the caution and purpose of the morning lost in the haste and confusion of the noon-day. Most men look downward and not beyond the little circle of present needs; the few look outward and beyond and discern the course of humanity. Most men are the creatures of circumstance, the buffets of passion and present desires; the few dominate circumstances and bring all things to serve the best ends of peace and progress. Herein appears the need of mastership, the need that the few stand for the many,—their strength, their inspiration, their directing and controlling force.

The pages of history and the experiences of daily life are alike written over with this principle of mastership. It is a simple and natural thing that the man who sees clearly guides for good or ill those who see "as through a glass darkly," that the man who can master his own environment shall stand forth as leader of the helpless. Thus the world knows all grades of masters, from the man who can, with a fair degree of success, conduct a simple business operation, to the statesman and philosopher who guides well the ship of state or leads men to higher planes of thought and living. Between the weak and the strong, nature has drawn an indelible line, albeit mastership and servitude are relative conditions, rising or falling as the incoming members are stronger or weaker; and in this varying play of power it is possible to discern the characteristics of the leaders.

The power of leadership argues the ability to make correct estimates. Men fail as to the final result because the ability is wanting to understand how much or how little temporary failure or success may mean. The master looks forward to the purpose of the enterprise and counts at actual value the achievement of each successive step. He is just in his estimate of men, knowing instinctively what each man is and what he can do. "Nature," says Froude, "is not more systematic than she is," and the sentiment and idealism of a would-be leader often dissipates the real usefulness of his followers by placing them in positions for which they are entirely unfitted. Men come and go, trade ebbs and flows, nations rise and fall, but the man who "has harnessed his car to the wheels of progress" keeps pace with the changes and discerns through all the hope and possibilities of the race.

The man who would lead others to successful achievements must know thoroughly the work at hand, must see the purpose and choose accurately the trenchant points in the matter. But to all such knowledge must be added the ability to think quickly and to act promptly, with confidence in one's own powers and faith in the ultimate grand result of the effort. This self-confidence is the direct result of discipline and culture, and forms in itself a rebuke to bombast and inflated egotism. Without it all effort must halt upon the verge of inception, a mere fantasy, a mocking unreality. Finally, there is the need of faith in the good result of the effort. Says Whipple: "Let no man hope to lead men to the achievement of any purpose until he has first mastered it in his own soul and can see the way clearly out over the stony road of toilsome effort to the broad highway of success." Hope for the result and cheerfulness in the endeavor, these manifested in the leader secure success for the undertaking even in the initial step. There lingers about the real master as an aroma the spirit of earnest purpose, persistent effort and hopeful cheer, and under such guidance the work at hand must be a success—is a success already.

It is well that the world should have leaders, and against their divine right no man may safely impinge. But in this commonwealth of ours, the servant of to-day becomes the master of to-morrow, and thus is imposed upon each individual the necessity of cultivating in himself those qualities of mind and heart which naturally lead to a firm mastery of his own environments. To some men the power of mastership is an inheritance, their problem was worked out for

them by generations long past, and to them the light comes with a soul-filling ray. But mastership may be acquired by the humblest who will but submit to the conditions of careful thought and prompt effort. When men shall humbly obey the words of the great Master, "each man shall be as his own master" and life will be no longer a fugitive race for existence, but a steady, joyous march toward its higher destiny. —LETTICE B. ALBEE, '99.

Bates Verse.

THE BEACON LIGHT.

November, and the sun is set behind the western hills,
The breeze is low, a creeping mist the little valley fills;
The road is rough, the horse plods on, the wagon jolts along,
We closer draw the shawl and scarf and hush the happy song—
For now the cold calls up the blood from heart to glowing cheek
And chills it there that weary ones find scarcely voice to speak.
We jog along, up hill and down, the darkness deepens still,
We pass the "ledge," the "old-place bars," and clatter down the hill,—
The last one on the homeward way,—and in the gathering gloom
A light shines out among the trees, the beacon light of home.

The years go by, and still that scene is fair to memory's view,
The darkening way, the creeping mist, the sky's deep twilight hue;
Afar the tiny beacon glows, and through the gathering night
Come sounds of home, the voice of love, the baby's shrill delight;
On wooden hinge the old gate creaks, pushed back by childish hand,
And home from school we join once more the cheery fireside band.

That gleam of light,—we search in vain to find elsewhere the ray
That from the home of peace and love shines forth as light of day.
'Tis nowhere found upon the earth, though wide and far we roam,
A beam so fair to cheer the night and guide us safely home.

'Tis said that when at last the school of life on earth is done,
And toward our home of peace and rest we travel, one by one,
'Tis said the way is hard and rough, the mist hangs gray and chill,
And hope and fear and deep unrest the trembling bosom fill;
And yet we know that through the mist that hides the lonely way
The Lamp of Faith and Love will shed a tender, cheering ray.
When through the last dark, narrow way our weary feet shall roam,
That shaft of light will cheer us on to our eternal home.

—L. B. A., '99.

HIS LIKENESS.

With pictures rare I filled my studio,
With worldly landscapes, castles, faces fair;
And yet there was a void within my heart,
My pictures had no radiance divine.
"O, for a subject which can satisfy!"
My heart gave utterance no sooner than

Within my studio a stranger came.
His pleading eyes looked tenderly in mine,
I felt them pierce into my inmost soul
With vision loving, purifying, clear;
He spoke, his voice was low and magical,
"My likeness never fails to satisfy,
Make ready then, receive it on your soul."
I gazed upon the pictures in my heart,
Then gazed upon the stranger's glowing face.
But ah—the contrast—darkness lost in light;
Stars lost in radiance of sunlight's gleam.
But as I loved the pictures I had wrought,
Thus I addressed the loving, anxious guest:
"Go for to-day, to-morrow come again."
I closed my eyes, yet felt his tender glance
Reproachful, pleading, burn within my soul,
As silently he turned and left me there.
My eyes were opened, he had disappeared.
I called, and heard the echoes of my voice
Within my empty heart, with haste I rose,
Oped wide the several windows of my soul
And threw my pictures to the winds of *earth*,
Then bared my heart before the air of *heaven*
And called again. "Come, beauteous stranger, come."
He came, and filled each chamber of my heart,
His vision he engraved upon my soul,
Transfigured all my countenance with joy,
And made of life, an endless dream of peace. —W. T., '99.

ALONE AT NIGHT.

The night is dark, and I alone
Must wander far—far through the wood.
A star, which for a moment shone,
Is vanished, startled at my mood.

No silver moonbeams tinge the vale
Where noiselessly my footsteps fall.
The fragrant orchids seem to pale,
O'ershadowed with a leafy wall.

O Night! a rushing music calls
From thee to me, from me to thee;
The mighty anthem swells and falls:
'Tis sacred, Night, to thee and me.

And other ears—they may not hear;
And other lips—they may not sound.
O Night! their hearts would throb with fear
To ken our melody profound.

The deepest chords, let Science prate,
Were never known to mortal ear,
But we, oh Night, would shuddering, wait
A deeper chord than ours to hear. ——, '99.

Around the Editors' Table.

SO many criticisms and suggestions, so much kindly advice, both written and oral, concerning duty toward, work in, and attendance upon, our societies, has been proffered during the past, that it may seem almost ridiculous to attempt anything further along this line. Nevertheless we will offer the following ideas which, although they may not be new to any one, yet by repetition may obtain a prominence leading to improvement.

The aim and purpose of each society should be the broadest possible development of its individual members. Now there are several very potent factors which hinder the obtaining of the above result. The tendency of executive committees to consider the excellence of their meetings rather than the welfare of the individual, is perhaps the most prevalent and detrimental. Having this singleness of purpose they are, too frequently, apt to make up their programmes with persons whose ability has already been established. Sometimes this using experienced persons is necessitated by parts, already engaged, disappointing the committee; sometimes by the negligence of the committee in making up programmes too late for inexperienced students to prepare themselves; too frequently the latter.

Again, we have the habit of working one member in one line continually, provided that member shows ability. In other words, if a young lady is a pianist or singer of ability, she is never asked to take a debate, an oration, etc., but is kept playing or singing and hindered from developing her literary ability. It is the same with other lines of work; if a young man is a good reader, he is kept reading; certain persons are asked for nothing but essays, others for debates, etc.

Our criticism is that such tendencies are not broadening; and we would say, insist upon it that each member take some part, and see to it that the same member does not always take the same part.

THE spring and autumn necessarily offer many distractions, even to the most conscientious of students, but the winter term is the time for good, solid work. Not only should the effect of this solid work appear in the class-room, but also in the society.

Since many of the students teach during the winter term, there is greater scope for activity of the individual along literary lines. He may take part oftener and, if modest, is not embarrassed by a large audience. Owing to the few distractions, a great amount of time may be spent in preparation; so during this term, the societies should even excel their ordinary standard.

We hope there is no one so lacking in self-respect that, should the executive committee favor him with an invitation to take some part for the society, he would refuse. If he really has a good excuse there is no more to be said; but it is of infinite more value to the human mind to carefully prepare a debate, or an essay, than to invent a long string of excuses.

COLLEGE life presents many and varied opportunities to the student who seeks preparation for life by four years of such study. The more numerous these opportunities are, the more is the student left free to decide what influences shall form his habits and lead to the development of character. Now in choosing what interests shall receive his attention, the person who leaves out the Christian Associations is doing himself a deep and lasting injury. If, through thoughtlessness or neglect, you have failed to identify yourself with this organization, think it over and see if the work is not worthy of your sympathy and support. In these Associations is the best place to lay the foundation for that upright character which shall stand the test of later life. To feel one's self in touch with the great movement among students all over the world is an inspiration in itself, and tends to give the breadth of view which every one needs. Then to associate with the students in your own college, who stand for the best and most earnest purposes of life, is a constant encouragement and help. Then give the Associations your help, because it will benefit yourself and at the same time be a help to others, by putting your influence where it will do the most good.

The Association offers to its members an opportunity for training in Christian work which, if rightly used, will prove of the greatest value to them. So, in the plans of any one who means that his or her college course shall help to form character in the right way, the Y. M. or Y. W. C. A. holds an important place, and its work is a matter of real and vital interest.

THOSE of our number who are teaching are encountering difficulties, small or great, that try the character and sorely test the patience and equanimity. There are days when the work moves smoothly and difficulties seem far remote. But as by some wizard's spell, the darkest days are made to follow the brightest, and the teacher, so sanguine of success a few hours before, hastens to the conclusion that his place is not in the school-room and his work there can never be a success. He plods along, doing as well as he can in his disheartened state, and soon finds to his astonishment and relief that the clouds are lifting and the day is getting bright again. It is impossible to lay down exact rules for the conduct of life in any calling, and especially is this true of the teacher; but one may profitably learn to observe himself and understand as many points as possible in his own course of life, and we mention one point as of paramount importance to the teacher, namely, the manner in which he conducts himself in the hour of success. Many teachers, in the exultation of the day's work successfully accomplished, sow the seeds of miserable failure for the coming day. In the exuberance of joy that the work of the week is done, many indulge in foolish confidences and undignified demonstrations with pupils which cannot fail to influence the spirit of the school in the succeeding days and weeks of the term. "A man is never so on trial as in the moment of excessive good fortune," writes one who has well observed the ways of men. Self-examination and restraint are not natural to men in the moment of success, but until one can so discipline himself, success will ever be to him of very rare and fleeting character.

WITH the last issue of the year the present board of editors complete their work and make way for their successors, to whom they give a cordial welcome, with best wishes for success. We have reason, we believe, for being pleased with what measure of success the STUDENT has achieved during the year. The changes in form were well received by both students and alumni, and we trust that the contents have been worthy of their approval also. As we lay aside our work, however, we would urge one thing in behalf of the new board, that the students contribute more liberally to the paper. Don't wait to be asked, but be so much interested in its success that you will give the editors abundance of material from which they may have the opportunity to exercise selection. No one

thing can help the STUDENT more. Make it a definite part of your work just as your society and athletics; you will be benefited and the value of the STUDENT increased thereby.

Of the success of our college as a whole during the year we can surely feel satisfied. Our partial failure in base-ball has been more than balanced by our foot-ball successes, for no Maine team has been able to score against us this fall, and the strong, active, manly fellows who have made this result possible are an honor to the college they represent.

From the educational standpoint, too, our large entering classes, the excellent work done, and the increasing prominence of our alumni augurs well for the future, a future towards which all loyal friends of Bates look with a fervent hope. So as the old year passes out and the new one comes with all its promise, we look forward to a happy, prosperous year for our loved college, and mingled with our own New Year's hopes and wishes rises again the earnest prayer, "May dear Bates prosper."

Foot-ball has been abolished at Miami University, Ohio.

The Carlisle Indian School has 898 students, representing 61 tribes.

Oxford has 3,365 students and Cambridge has an enrollment of 2,929.

At Harvard the Sophomore and Freshman classes both have regular training in debate.

Yale has 2,535 students. The University of Pennsylvania's register shows an enrollment of 2,680.

The *Century* prize story, written by Miss Grace M. Gallagher, Vassar, '97, appears in the November number of the *Century*.

The entire property of the universities and colleges of the United States is valued at $200,000,000. One-fourth of it belongs to four universities.

The annual Pennsylvania-Cornell debate will be held this year on February 24th. The question will be: "*Resolved*, That the interests of the United States are opposed to the permanent control of any portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, except so much as might be used for naval stations."

Alumni Round-Table.

IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

WHEREVER we go we meet change and innovation. Indeed the changes that have taken place at Bates during the last two or three decades, especially during the last, have been very large. And these changes have been improvements. And why not? The enterprise has been a worthy one and there have always been noble and far-seeing men at the helm.

Within a little more than a decade the number of her students have more than doubled. Time was when twenty-five or thirty, even less, was the maximum number of an entering class. My own class contained forty members and was considered a large class. No division in those days. The gain has been largest in ladies. We used to see two or three, at most five or six, to a class. Now they sometimes comprise half a class, even more.

Students are now better clothed and fed than they used to be. In olden times many a man boarded himself, and at meal time the aroma of cooking food might be met with in hall and on stair. Then threadbare clothing might be seen. But that is of the past. Now students have more opportunities to obtain employment, and are paid better wages. Fifteen or twenty years ago the most a student could do was to teach school in the winter and work haying in the summer.

Of late many new comforts and conveniences have been introduced. Only little over a decade ago the class-rooms were heated by stoves. On cold winter mornings we used to crowd the large barrel stoves with dry wood and make things warm up front. No warm halls, no warm gym., and for prayers we assembled in a small back room. Only a very few years ago Hedge Laboratory was built, thus giving an ample convenience for the study of chemistry; even later the physical laboratory was fitted up.

But the greatest gain has been along the line of athletics. Previous to the last decade the most that Bates did in the way of athletics was to keep a base-ball nine in the field. I remember one year when there was not even that, and the boys planted the old campus to pine trees on the night before arbor-day. But great changes have taken place, and athletics have assumed the place they should occupy.

People have a great deal to say about the danger men incur in

playing base-ball and foot-ball. But what of that? Are we not always running into danger? Risk and danger are the spice of life. They make our heroes. Again, there is discipline to eye, hand and brain, in playing ball. A man has to be quick of thought to play either successfully.

Our gains in the immediate past have been very large. Our growth and increase have been remarkably rapid. We may reason that there is a demand for Bates students, and that they are doing their native land a service. Our brother alumni are fast obtaining places of trust and profit. On this account the prospect for the future is very bright. Time will soon be when Bates will comprise among her graduates many wealthy and prosperous men whose aim and ambition will be to make their *Alma Mater* one of the great educational institutions of the land. Let us hope our gains in the immediate future will be very large. Let us hope that in a short time that new library building President Chase says is needed will appear on the campus. Let us hope, too, that some benevolent lady will help build a ladies' dormitory. And last, but not least, may we see David's summit adorned by an observatory.

—C. D. B., '89.

ALUMNI BANQUET.

THE fifteenth annual dinner of the alumni of Bates College in Boston and vicinity, at Young's Hotel, on the evening of December 23d, was exceptionally enjoyable. President H. S. Cowell, '75, presided in a happy manner, lending both dignity and mirth to the occasion. The guests of the evening were President George C. Chase, '68; Miss A. M. Homans, of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics; Charles G. Ames, D.D., and W. G. Puddefoot, D.D. President Chase told of the progress of the College in certain departments, and referred briefly to its most pressing needs. Each of the other guests had a message that showed interest in the college, and sympathy with its work. Miss Homans spoke of the need of a dormitory for women, with a woman at its head, and volunteered to make an effort to interest persons of means in this object. Hon. George E. Smith, '73, responded to "The Founding of the Bates Alumni Associations;" Hon. A. M. Spear, '75, spoke upon "The State of Maine;" O. B. Clason, '77, described athletics as they existed at Bates in the early seventies, and Richard B. Stanley, '97, told of their prosperous condition to-day. Mrs. Kate Prescott Cox, '91, responded

most gracefully for the alumnæ, speaking of the advantages of a college education for women in the home as well as in professional work.

The "old fellows" handled each other in the same unconventional way as of yore, and with humorous allusions relieved the earnest consideration of social and college affairs. The sense of the speakers and the spirit of those present seemed to be that Bates is making excellent progress. The near completion of the athletic field was a matter of much congratulation. That a library building is the greatest need seemed the general belief. There were fifty-nine present, of whom forty-five are graduates.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, George E. Smith, '73; Vice-President, E. V. Scribner, '78; Secretary, L. J. Brackett, '94. After a full expression of opinion as to the most desirable and convenient date for holding the next meeting, Friday evening, December 22, 1899, was chosen.

—L. J. BRACKETT, *Secretary.*

PERSONAL.

'72.—George E. Gay, superintendent at Malden, is president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association.

'73.—Hon. George E. Smith, president of the Massachusetts Senate, was elected president of the Boston Alumni Association at the meeting on the 23d.

'77.—It is conceded that O. B. Clason will be the next president of the Maine Senate.

'78.—E. V. Scribner, M.D., was elected vice-president of the Boston Alumni Association at its recent meeting.

'81.—G. L. Record gave an address before the Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., which has attracted wide attention.

'83.—Mrs. Emma (Bickford) Franklin is enjoying a vacation from her missionary work in India.

'83.—Prof. F. U. Foss, head of the department of Civil Engineering of Pennsylvania College, is visiting his parents in Lewiston.

'85.—W. W. Jenness, Esq., is having a large law practice. His office is 97 Milk Street, Boston.

'85.—R. E. Attwood is treasurer of the Lewiston Safe Deposit Company, which has just begun business in its new granite building on Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

'85.—D. C. Washburn is in business at 13 Bromfield Street, Boston, a dealer in photographic goods.

'85.—W. V. Whitmore, M.D., of Tucson, Ariz., has been afflicted with the loss of his wife, who died November 21st. Dr. Whitmore has attained a commanding position, and is one of the regents of Arizona.

'86.—H. C. Lowden is winning influence and reputation in his new pastorate in Auburn, R. I.

'87.—L. G. Roberts, Esq., has been elected president of the Park Street Society of Young People of the Park Street Church, Boston.

'88.—B. W. Tinker is superintendent of public schools in Waterbury, Conn.

'88.—It has been many years since the close of a pastorate has caused such general regret in the town of Warwick as is caused by the resignation of Rev. E. F. Blanchard, for four years the pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational Church. He has been a faithful pastor, and under his ministry the working strength of the church has increased one-half, and the membership of the young people's society has been tripled. Mr. Blanchard's influence has not been confined to the church. The success of the temperance society, the conventions (one temperance and two religious), and the frequent lectures prove him a leader and an organizer. He is an able botanist and entomologist, having large collections in both departments, and occasionally has given familiar talks or lectures on natural history, philosophy, and psychology. With genuine interest for the young people, he has gratuitously helped many who have recited to him. Uniformly genial, sympathetic, and helpful, he has been received by the people of the different religious societies as few ministers are. While he is positive in his own convictions, he does not possess either the antagonistic nor the proselyting spirit. A large audience was at the farewell service last Sunday, and at the close G. Lyman made a few remarks, speaking on the cordial relation between Mr. Blanchard and the summer visitors. Mrs. Grace Goldsbury spoke on the prosperity of the church during the last four years, and Miss Ellen Bennett read a paper written by B. Witherell on the pastor's work among the young people. Miss M. A. Ball spoke of the cordial relations existing between Mr. Blanchard and the people of other societies, and Superintendent J. E. Warren spoke on his interest in the schools. Resolutions were adopted

in appreciation of Mr. Blanchard's work in the community and of the regret at losing him from town. His place will be hard to fill.

'89.—A. B. Call is principal of the High School at Peterborough, N. H.

'92.—A. D. Shepard is principal of Grammar School in East Providence, R. I.

'93.—M. E. Joiner is studying in the Boston University Law School.

'93.—C. H. Swan, Jr., Esq., is practicing law at 68 Pemberton Square, Boston.

'93.—Mr. Ralph A. Sturges, formerly of Lewiston, now of New York, is taking an interest in New York politics. Besides being twice elected to serve as a delegate to the twenty-seventh Republican district convention, he took an active part in the recent movement of the New York bar to maintain the independence and integrity of the judiciary of that city, against the subversive influences of Boss Croker and Tammany. He was selected to act on the executive committee, and was one of the secretaries at the immense mass-meeting held just prior to election, in which both Republicans and Democrats participated. Mr. Sturges is meeting with success in the practice of his profession in New York. He is with Messrs. Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, one of the leading law firms of the city.—*Lewiston Journal.*

'95.—Charles S. Webb was married on December 22d to Miss Cassie Evelyn Gaylord.

'96.—H. R. Eaton has been elected teacher of German and English in the Edward Little High School in Auburn.

'96.—J. E. Roberts of Kittery, Me., who has been very sick, has recovered.

'97.—Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Durkee lost their only child, November 20th.

'97.—C. M. Barrell of Yale Divinity School is at the home of his parents.

'97.—Mr. Richard B. Stanley had a very witty toast at the Alumni Banquet on "College Athletics."

'98.—Miss Tasker and Miss Smith were at Bates, Thanksgiving week.

The following alumni were at the college recently: Miss Tasker, '98; Miss Smith, '98; Miss Files, '98; Miss Mason, '96; Mr. Tucker, '98; and Mr. Landman, '98.

Local Department.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

The outcome of last year's debate has not damped our courage, for Bates believes thoroughly in intercollegiate debating, and that the benefits derived from it depend but little on winning or losing. So arrangements have been made for a contest with Colby next spring, which will be held at City Hall, Lewiston, Friday evening, April 21st. The question is: "Resolved, that the concentration of population into the cities of the United States, during the last forty years, has been too great for the best interests of our country." Colby has the affirmative; Bates the negative. The latter will be represented by Catheron, 1900, Robbins, 1900, and Merrill, '99.

The following are the articles of agreement drawn up between the colleges:

Articles to Govern Debate Between Bates and Colby.

Article I.—Question.

Section 1. Choice of question to lie with Bates.

Sec. 2. Choice of sides to lie with Colby.

Sec. 3. Question to be sent by Bates to Colby on or before November 18, 1898.

Sec. 4. Choice of sides to be sent by Colby to Bates on or before November 22, 1898.

Sec. 5. All questions in relation to interpretation to be settled between the above-named dates.

Art. II.—Place for Debate.

Sec. 1. The debate shall be held at Lewiston, Me.

Art. III.—Time for Debate.

Sec. 1. The debate shall be held on Friday evening, April 21, 1899.

Art. IV.—Judges.

Sec. 1. A list of ten judges shall be presented to President Chase by President Butler, from which list three shall be chosen by President Chase to serve on the debate.

Sec. 2. If the list thus presented to President Chase shall be unsatisfactory, further names may be added by President Butler on the presentation by President Chase of the objections to the first-named list.

Art. V.—Time Allotted to Speakers.

Sec. 1. Fifty-four minutes shall be allowed for each side, to be divided among the three speakers, as each side shall wish, provided, however, that no speaker shall be allowed to occupy more than twenty minutes.

Sec. 2. Each side shall present to the time-keeper before the debate begins the allotment of time to each of its speakers, and the time-keeper shall restrict each speaker to the time as thus given.

Art. VI.—Time-keeper.

Sec. 1. The President of the College where the debate is held, shall, subject to the approval of the visiting team, select some one to act as time-keeper.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the time-keeper to keep the time of the speakers and to call them down promptly when their time has expired. He shall also give a warning signal to each speaker two minutes before the expiration of said speaker's time.

Art. VII.—The Award.

Sec. 1. The award shall be given on the better presentation of side, including argument, delivery, and style, in the order named.

Art. VIII.—Ratification.

Sec. 1. These articles shall become binding when ratified by the debating leagues of Bates and Colby.

Ratified by Bates Debating League, November 7, 1898.

ALLISON G. CATHERON, *President of Bates Debating League.*

Ratified by Colby Debating League, November 17, 1898.

GEORGE A. MARTIN, *President of the Colby Debating Club.*

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Miss King, '99, is visiting in Rhode Island.

Vacation has opened with the prospect of fine skating.

Professor Strong and his family have moved to Natick, Mass.

The library is open for an hour every Wednesday morning during vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hoag are spending the vacation in Philadelphia, Pa.

Professor Rand spent a part of his vacation visiting schools in Massachusetts.

The term at the Divinity School closed December 23d for a vacation of two weeks.

Miss Edith H. Hayes, '99, is visiting in Washington, D. C., where she will spend most of the vacation.

Professor Hartshorn gave his second lecture on Ruskin before the Shakespeare Club, Friday evening, December 9th.

The Juniors will take the same work as the Seniors in English next term, studying the writers of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The banquet which was to be given the foot-ball team by the alumni, near the close of the fall term, will occur some time the first of next term.

Morse, 1900, has been elected manager of the foot-ball team for '99.

Miss Landman, formerly of 1901, visited the college at the close of the term.

Several of the Seniors will visit the Teachers' Agencies at Boston, this vacation.

Owing to the small number of vacancies in Maine schools, there are fewer students teaching this winter than usual.

The following alumni were at the college recently: Miss Tasker, '98, Smith, '98, Files, '98, Mason, '96, Messrs. Tucker, '98, and Landman, '98.

The editors of the STUDENT for 1899 have been appointed as follows: Wagg, Emrich, Foster, Staples, Misses Marr and True. We would extend to them our best wishes throughout the coming year.

The team unanimously elected Purinton, 1900, as foot-ball captain for '99. It is unnecessary to comment upon our quarter-back's ability to fill this position creditably to himself, the team, and the college.

Purinton, 1900, attended the Harvard-Yale foot-ball game this fall, and was impressed by several important features of the game. Among other things, he says that next year more men on Bates's team will be developed in the art of kicking.

The Senior Class will be deprived of one of their electives, Logic, next term, owing to the absence of President Chase. President Chase will travel in Massachusetts and New York during the most of the term in the interests of the college.

The Senior Drew Prize Debate occurred Monday evening, November 28th. The question was: Resolved, that trusts have done more harm than good. Affirmative—Small and Pomeroy. Negative—Palmer and Merrill. Committee of award consisted of Judge Savage, Judge Wing, and Mr. Staples. Prize was awarded to the negative.

This year the Freshmen are to compete for the Bird prizes which hitherto have been offered for the largest list of birds observed during the winter by the members of the Sophomore Class. Let every Freshman and Sophomore do his or her best to become acquainted with your feathered friends, for probably not one of you will ever have an opportunity of studying under so great a friend to the birds or one so well acquainted with them.

The members of 1902 have drawn for divisions and selected subjects for their Sophomore prize debates as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Has Mohammedanism retarded civilization? Affirmative—Miss Day, Merry, Miss Watson, Lodge, Misses Field and Leggett. Negative—Miss Fittz, Tenney, A. C. Brown, Misses Lunt, Wheeler, Deane, and Ames.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ought the United States to assume the responsibility of the government of the Philippines? Affirmative—Miss Drake, Keene, Miss Miller, Daicey, Donnocker, Miss Chase. Negative—Drake, Garcelon, Miss Thompson, Miss Murphy, R. A. Brown, McLean, Miss Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

Ought the United States to establish and support a great National University at Washington? Affirmative—Bemis, Miss Watts, Miss Truell, Blake, Darling, Turner. Negative—Miss Tucker, Childs, Miss Cornforth, Wall, Dexter, Sawyer, Miss Summerbell.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Does our government's change of policy, in annexing Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines threaten to retard our progress in civilization? Affirmative—Miss Merrill, Sullivan, Ohol, Misses Allen, Russell, and Knowlton. Negative—Foss, Miss Long, Moody, Miss Millay, Roys, Blanchard, Fowler.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Has Greece contributed more to the civilization of the world than Rome? Affirmative—Miss McCollister, Miss Purinton, Miss Manuel, Jordan, Harrington, Miss Babcock. Negative—Miss Gosline, Leighton, Pomeroy, Everett, Whitman, Thurlough, Miss Kimball.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Ought China to be partitioned, and its territory be distributed among the great nations of the world? Affirmative—Deane, Miss Staples, Miss Richmond, Park, Miss Chapman, Miss Bangs. Negative—Tryon, Clason, Hunnewell, Miss Pettengill, Carver, Harris, McCleary.

The library has a long list of new books this month. Six books on the subject of athletics have been purchased. Professor Hartshorn has presented two books, Guyot's Elementary Geography for primary classes, Cornell's Intermediate Geography. W. J. Hewitt has presented A Study of Goethe's printed text, "Herman and Dorothea," written by himself. The Standard Oil Company has sent McLaurin's Sketches in crude oil and Dodd's Combinations. The rest are reports of various organizations and include the tenth report of the Maine State Board of Health, presented by Callahan; the Census of Massachusetts, 1895; McCall's review of Life Insurance, 1871-1897, sent by the New York Life Insurance Company; Maine at Gettysburg, from the Maine State Library, and 36 volumes of reports from the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor.

A bashful Senior, of a philanthropical disposition, wishing to enlighten the inhabitants throughout the wilds of New Hampshire on the subjects of evolution, raising side-whiskers, ringing the college bell, etc., but fearing lest he might become a target for H_2S eggs, has purchased a graphophone, and, during the vacation, will make a tour of the lumber camps in the above-named state.

On Thanksgiving evening the Faculty tendered a reception to the students in and about Lewiston. In spite of the stormy weather there was a goodly number of students present, all of whom passed a very enjoyable evening. The informality and sociableness of the event was due, in great part, to the genius and wit of Professor Anthony. During the evening President Chase delivered a short address of welcome, several musical parts were rendered, after which all present joined in a series of very lively and enjoyable games.

The Sophomore debates were held in six divisions. The prizes were awarded to Miss Neal, Rand, Moore, Wilson, Bachelder, and Halliday. In addition to these, seven speakers were chosen to take part in the Champion Debate at Commencement. The committee departed from the usual custom and arranged for two exercises Commencement week, to take place Monday and Wednesday afternoons. The first division will discuss the question, "Ought Italy to withdraw from the Triple Alliance?" The speakers are Guptill, Bachelder, Rand, Jordan, Miss Libby, and Miss Blanchard. The second division has chosen the following question: "Resolved, That the United States, in governing her colonies, should adopt England's policy." The speakers are Longwell, Moore, Wilson, Halliday, Demack, Miss Towle, and Miss Neal.

Edouard Rod, the novelist and contributor to the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, has been engaged by the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard to give a course of lectures on French literature under its directions before Harvard University during the coming academic year. These annual series of lectures were inaugurated last year by M. René Doumic, the literary critic of the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*. M. Paul Bourget of the French Academy will probably be the Cercle lecturer in the year 1900.

College Exchanges.

AS we take up the exchanges for the last time, their high standard, their fresh and attractive form, their literary merit, impress us with more than usual force. Most conspicuous for these pleasing qualities ranks the *Yale Literary Magazine*. The leading article, "Narrowness at Yale," is an able plea for the breadth of an all-round culture. Yet we deem undignified and out of place the sentiment expressed in the following paragraph:

"Yale has in her Faculty many splendid men of whom she or any university may well be proud, but she has also a fossilized element. Among those who do great credit to the university, there are still too many professors whose horizon is so limited that they can see not merely nothing but their own subject, but only a portion of that; men thinking their specialty the whole of life, and teaching it as so much pedantry."

A periodical published by the student body of any institution is not the place to cast reflection upon members of its Faculty.

In the *Bowdoin Quill* we notice a little sketch entitled, "A Dreamer," by Everett Birney Stackpole. It is well written, and special talent is shown in the graceful descriptions.

The Faculty edition of the *College Index* is an interesting and attractive number.

NOVEMBER.

The wail of melancholy winds,
From desert lands of cold and snow,
Gaunt branches flung athwart a sky
From which the streams of sorrow flow.
A dull and sodden earth beneath,
No light above; the clouds ne'er part;
Death, and an agony withal
That wrings the wretched heart.

—*Dartmouth Literary Monthly.*

TO VIOLETS IN OCTOBER.

Late lingering violets, your rare perfume
Is just as sweet amid the gloom
Of these grim hours,
As when the throbbing of the spring
Woke into life each growing thing,
And spread the earth with flowers.

Sweet, steadfast violets, may love like you,
Tho' by cold storms oppressed, prove true
In life's declining,
As when it sang its roundelay,
While yet the glowing, rapturous day
Of youth was warmly shining.

—*Dartmouth Literary Monthly.*

To Perdita.

When you do dance—I seem to see
A lily swaying in the wind,
Or slender breeze-blown willow tree!—
And when with white arms intertwined,
And shining hair all backward blown,
Past my enchanted eyes you've flown,—
What wonder that to me you seem
The fleeting vision of a dream?

And when you laugh—I seem to hear
The joyous note of coming spring,
Or bells, that sounding sweet and clear
Their mirthful Tin-tin-ari ring!
It is so blithe, so sweet a sound,
That flings its happiness around,—
What wonder that the heart of me
Laughs with it in its merry glee?

But when you speak—ah, who can tell
What makes the charm that fetters me!
Is it your voice, that casts the spell
With its caressing melody,—
Or is it just the nameless grace
And beauty of your winsome face?
I know not, nor do care to know
Why 'tis—or how—I love you so! —*Smith College Monthly.*

Song.

Softly over the somber night,
Sweetheart! O my own!
The moon is spreading its mellow light,
Sweetheart! O my own!
The world is slumbering like a child,
Leaves are rustling in breezes mild,
And shadows flicker weird and wild,
Sweetheart! O my own!

The stars are singing up above,
Sweetheart! O my own!
Tinkling songs of the purest love,
Sweetheart! O my own!
And the winds are singing to the sea,
The songs of love I'd sing to thee,
For thou art gone and far from me,
Sweetheart! O my own! —*Brunonian.*

The Pines at Night.

In the shadow, I was standing,
Of our grand old pines at night,
When the stars were twinkling shyly,
When the moon was clear and bright.

There I heard the breezes sighing
'Mid the branches dark and grim,

When the pine-spills sang together,
Soft and low, their evening hymn.

And I tried to catch the meaning
Of that matchless evening lay;
But an unseen river gliding,
Ever bore the notes away.

Then there came a perfect stillness;
Seldom was a calm so deep,
For the breezes were all resting,
And the pine-trees were asleep. —*Bowdoin Quill.*

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I watch the rifted sunlight on the bark
Of swaying trees, and overhead the light
Dancing on the silver leaves. Now I hark
To sleepy sounds that tell of coming night,—

The singing crickets in the misted grass,
The tinkle of the cow bells far away,
The cry of mournful whip-poor-wills that pass,
And all the gentle stir of closing day.

Near by three golden grasses gayly wave
Above the brown, moss-covered tapestry;
Gold splashes dance about my feet, and save
For this gold light all else is brown I see.

And my poor anxious heart is gone to church
In quiet, no Holy Grail, but Peace, her search.

—*Wellesley Magazine.*

Our Book-Shelf.

Prisoners of Hope[1] is a story of Virginia in the time of William Berkeley, royal governor of the province. "Prisoners of Hope" is the name given to a band of "redemptioners," indented servants, and black slaves, who form a league to overthrow the royal governor and "set the captive free." The historical setting is simply a reproduction of the spirit of colonial times. William Berkeley appears in all the opulence and arrogance of his class. We seem to be reading from history when we hear him say, "I thank God there are no free schools or printing presses in the South and are not likely to be for a long time." He fights a duel with a distinguished planter because the latter keeps in his library such books as Milton's "Areopagitica" and the "Speech" of Hampden. His insolent disregard of the Indians' wishes brings fearful disaster to the planters. But while the historical incidents are given with a good degree of truth, the interest in these is greatly lessened by the vividness of the romance and the strength of the characters portrayed. The hero, in the light of whose nobility the men around him are as shadows, is a convict from Newgate, sent to the new country to work out his own salvation as the bond servant of Colonel Verney, a wealthy planter. Now this wealthy planter has a daughter named Patricia, whom the author makes to love this hero-convict after a reasonable time of indifference and hatred. Her surrender is complete, but at the moment of their great happiness the blow

falls and the hero is confronted with the alternative of being left weak and wounded in the forest, a prey to savage cruelty and the bitter cold, or, on the other hand, trial and execution at the hands of the governor. He chooses the "easier death" and remains in the forest. Here the story closes and it leaves the reader unsatisfied and anxious to know what lay beyond for the strong, tender-hearted man and the trusting, high-souled woman.

Bradford Torrey, author of "Birds in the Bush," "The Foot-Path Way," and other books of like nature, has lately written a charming story of travel in North Carolina and Virginia. He has entitled his book, *A World of Green Hills*[2] and claims it to be an account of his observations of nature and human nature in the Blue Ridge. The writer is not a geologist, or, if so, does not so express himself. He enjoys the topography of the country only as it conduces to the beauty of the landscape. His eyes are open for the beauty and interesting characteristics of the trees and flowers, and his ear is quick to catch the notes of the birds. "I found only fifty-nine different birds that I knew," he writes of his achievement in one locality. In Virginia he made a list of one hundred birds, "but with a few question marks," he quaintly adds. The author is certainly not of that class who having eyes see not, and having ears hear not. The closing lines of the narrative show plainly the humble spirit of the man. "If I learned nothing else in Virginia, I ought to have learned something about my limitations as an 'observer.' But I need not have travelled so far for such a purpose. Wisdom as common as that may be picked up any day in a man's own dooryard."

Saint Francis of Assisi, in Umbria, Italy, was the founder of the order of Franciscan Monks, whose life and labors during the Dark Ages were especially notable. It is difficult to judge from the mass of traditions and legends what was the actual character of this man, Saint Francis. A series of legends concerning him has been collected and translated into the English under the title, *The Little Flowers of Saint Francis.*[3] The work is of interest as showing the religious spirit of its time. The "golden thread," which one writer has said, runs through every religion, in the life of Saint Francis seems well-nigh hidden by the woof of fanaticism and superstition.

A Brief History of the Nations,[4] by Dr. Fisher of Yale, is based on the author's larger work, the "Outlines of Universal History." Careful reading of the work at hand will convince the most critical that this is not merely an abridgement of the larger work, but a recast of a considerable portion of the matter. In passing from the more extended to the shorter treatise, the author has clothed the leading thoughts in such garb of incident as to make the whole profitable and pleasant to the student. We believe the author does well to give the traditions upon which historians base their belief. If the historian thinks the "folk lore" worthy his own attention, he should give his readers a chance to see whence he derives his evidence. The work is copiously supplied with maps to illustrate the text. The pronunciation of proper names in the index is a helpful feature, as is also the bibliography, comprising the last sixty pages of the book.

[1] Prisoners of Hope. By Mary Johnston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

[2] A World of Green Hills. By Bradford Torrey. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

[3] The Little Flowers of Saint Francis. Compiled and translated by Abby Langdon Alger. Little, Brown & Co.

[4] A Brief History of the Nations. By George Park Fisher, D.D., LL.D. American Book Company.

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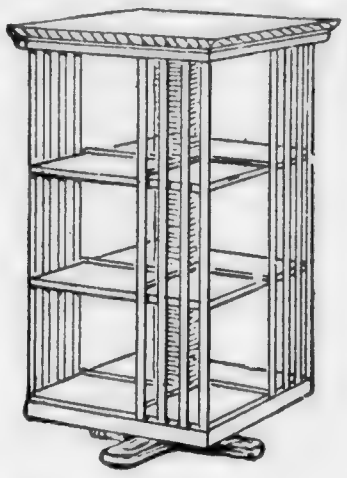
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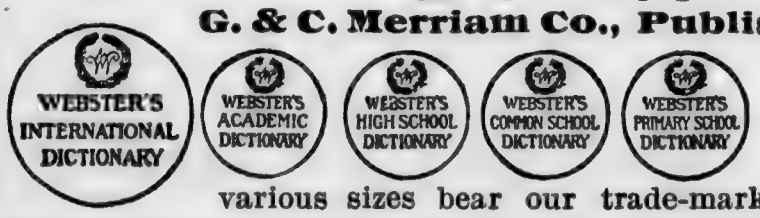
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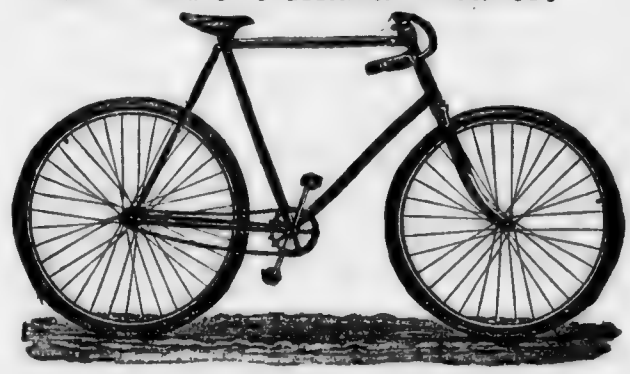
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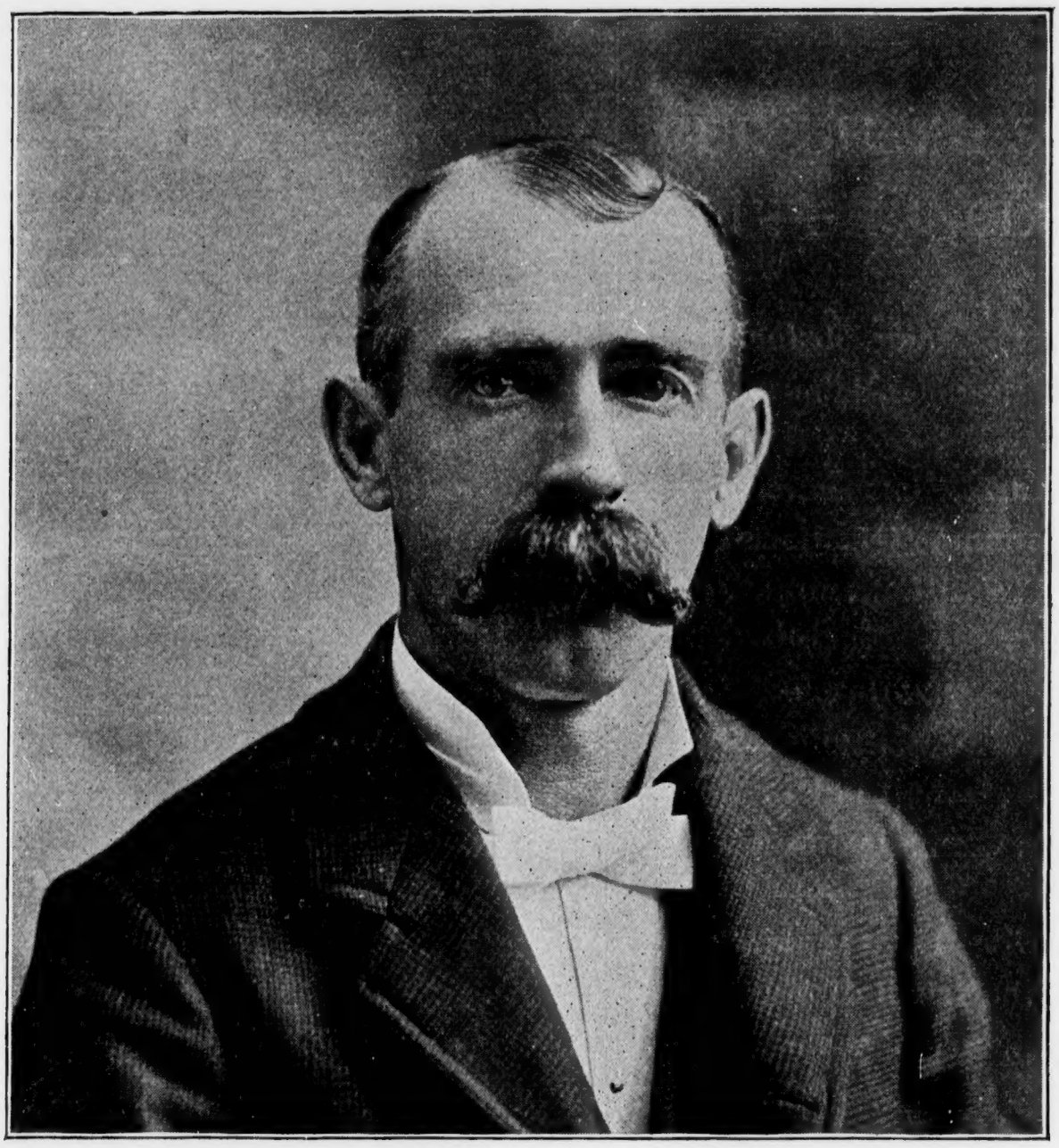
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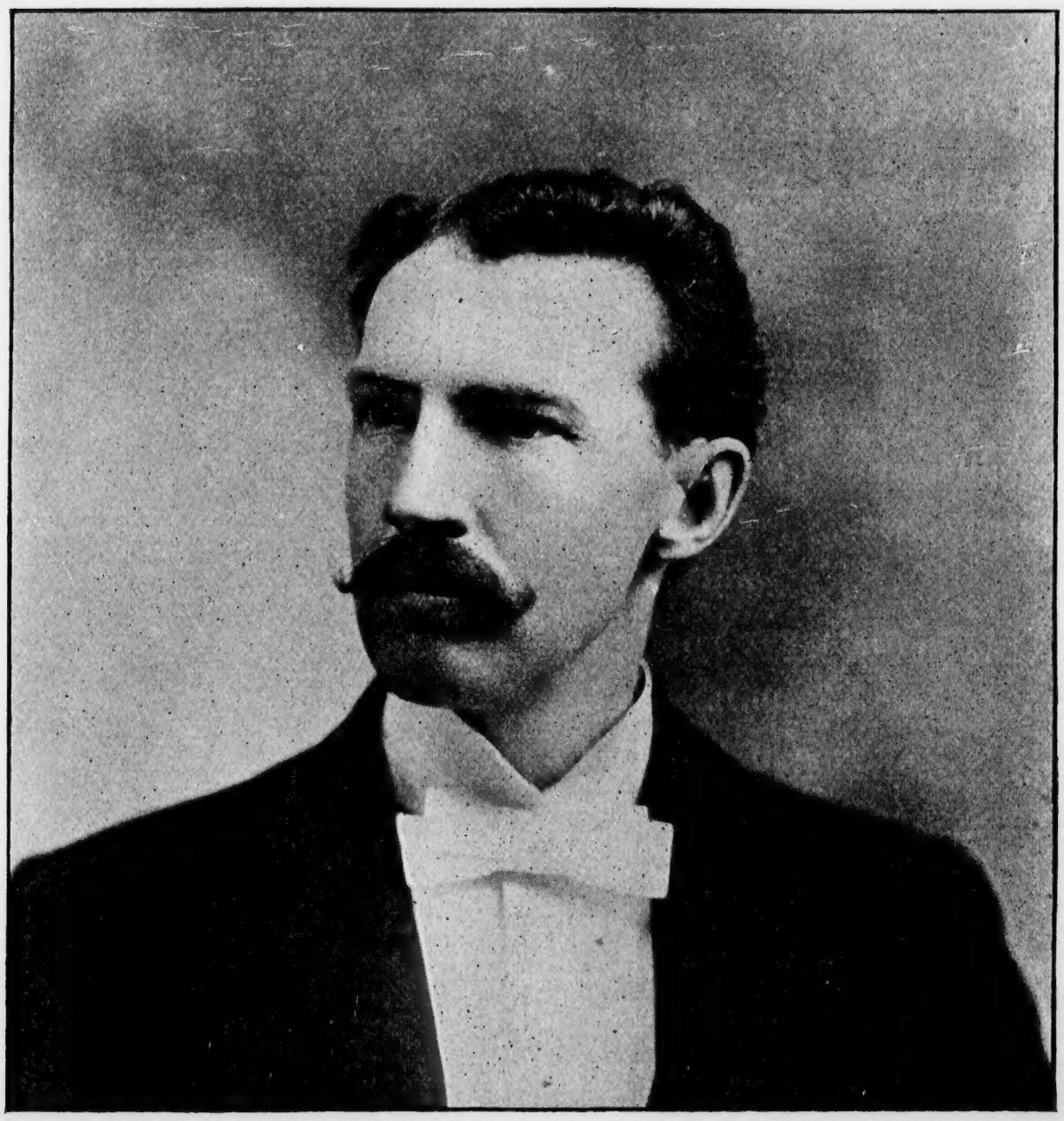
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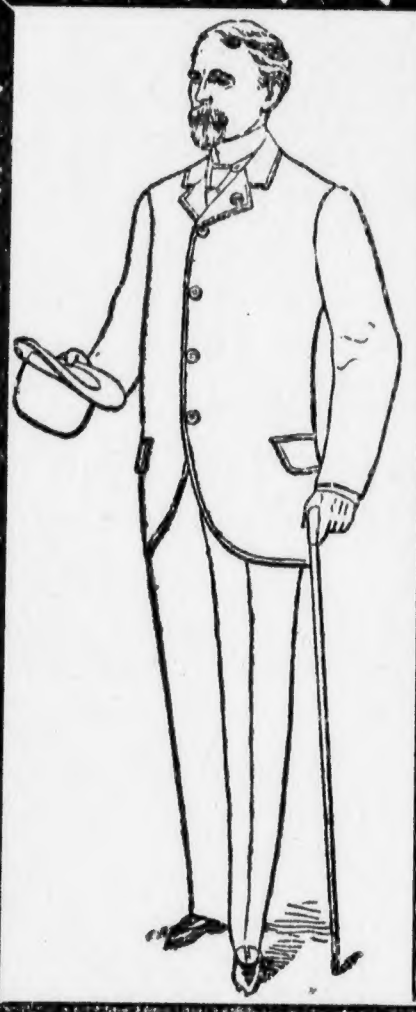
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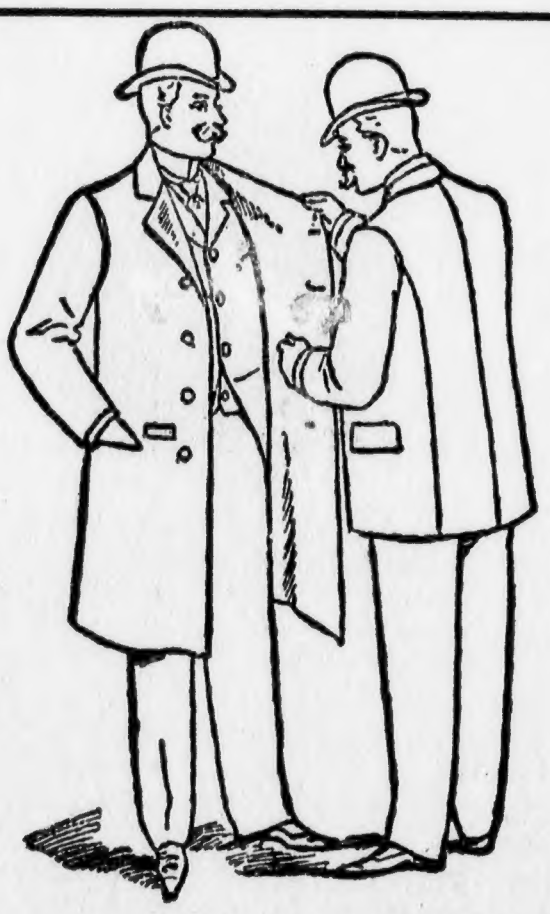
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